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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

NON-CIRCULATING VIA ILL

THE GUERRILLA
RESISTANCE MOVEMENT
IN THE
PHILIPPINES

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VOLUME I, INTELLIGENCE SERIES

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U. S. Army Military History Institute

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

THE GUERRILLA
RESISTANCE MOVEMENT
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PHILIPPINES

VOLUME I, INTELLIGENCE SERIES

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
1 JUNE 1946

This publication, "The Guerrilla Resistance Movement in the Philippines," is a collection of monographs previously published by the Philippine Subsection, G-2, General Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area.

These studies have been corrected with information available since their original publication but have not been revised and are therefore arranged in the order in which they were originally published.

The data presented form an accurate picture, with the knowledge available at the time of preparation. In general, this information has proven to be substantially correct and became of considerable value for planning purposes and general field use and is now reproduced in book form for convenient reference purposes and as a historical record of a great national movement.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR

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Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. A. WILLOUGHBY
Major General, G. S. C.
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2

INTRODUCTION

"Still hoping grass arrives before the horse dies", are the patient words of one of the guerrilla commanders begging for supplies for his forces early in 1943. That need for supplies to resist the Japanese, to fight back after Japanese reigns of terror over Filipino communities, and to protect innocent civilians from wanton destruction has been the keynote of many a radio message from the Philippines in the dark days of 1942, 1943 and even 1944.

That cry was also the symbol of the hope of the Filipino people to maintain their integrity in the face of a powerful enemy; it is characteristic of their patient loyalty to the United States and their confidence in Allied forces ultimately to redeem their country.

Guerrillas sprang up independently in all parts of the islands in mid-1942 and, due to terrain and variable Japanese occupation, remained largely independent until communications were improved and support from Australia gave them confidence. Under General Headquarters, forces were slowly unified on the islands of the Visayas and on Mindanao. The Luzon forces grew largely on their own until late 1944 when the large body of guerrillas active there became known for the first time. Unification, when it was effected, was often accompanied by conflict and local forces vied with each other unscrupulously for recognition, power or glory. Animosity between island groups grew up and remained even after Allied landings on Leyte in October 1944.

Since the initial Japanese maltreatment of the Filipinos in mid-1942, the guerrilla movements have grown, though they have many times been severely checked. The organizations have suffered loss after loss, yet they withstood and endured to furnish Allied planning with valuable intelligence and to assist redeeming forces with all means at their disposal.

With little guidance and a minimum of material support, most of the guerrillas and their leaders sacrificed personal possessions and risked their lives to assist Allied operations, to mold sound organizations and to restore peace in their areas. They tried, and humbly to the returning forces they said, "We remained", and were thankful that relief had come.

With the exception of the last, the studies were prepared in New Guinea. Their purpose was to familiarize planners and staffs of the ground, air and naval forces of the Southwest Pacific and Central Pacific Areas with the value and potentiality of these Philippine guerrilla groups. The studies cover briefly the evolutionary history of each of the various guerrilla units and the situation of these forces at the time of publication. Time, personnel and lack of details necessitated some brevity in several cases.

Ranks of commanders given in these studies are provisional guerrilla ranks. No attempt has been made to pass on the verification or appropriateness of local ranks under the circumstances.

Text of the original "Guerrilla Resistance Movements", published by G-2, SWPA, 31 March 1945, has been amended but slightly in this second edition, which has been designated Volume I of the G-2, AFAC, "Intelligence Series."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

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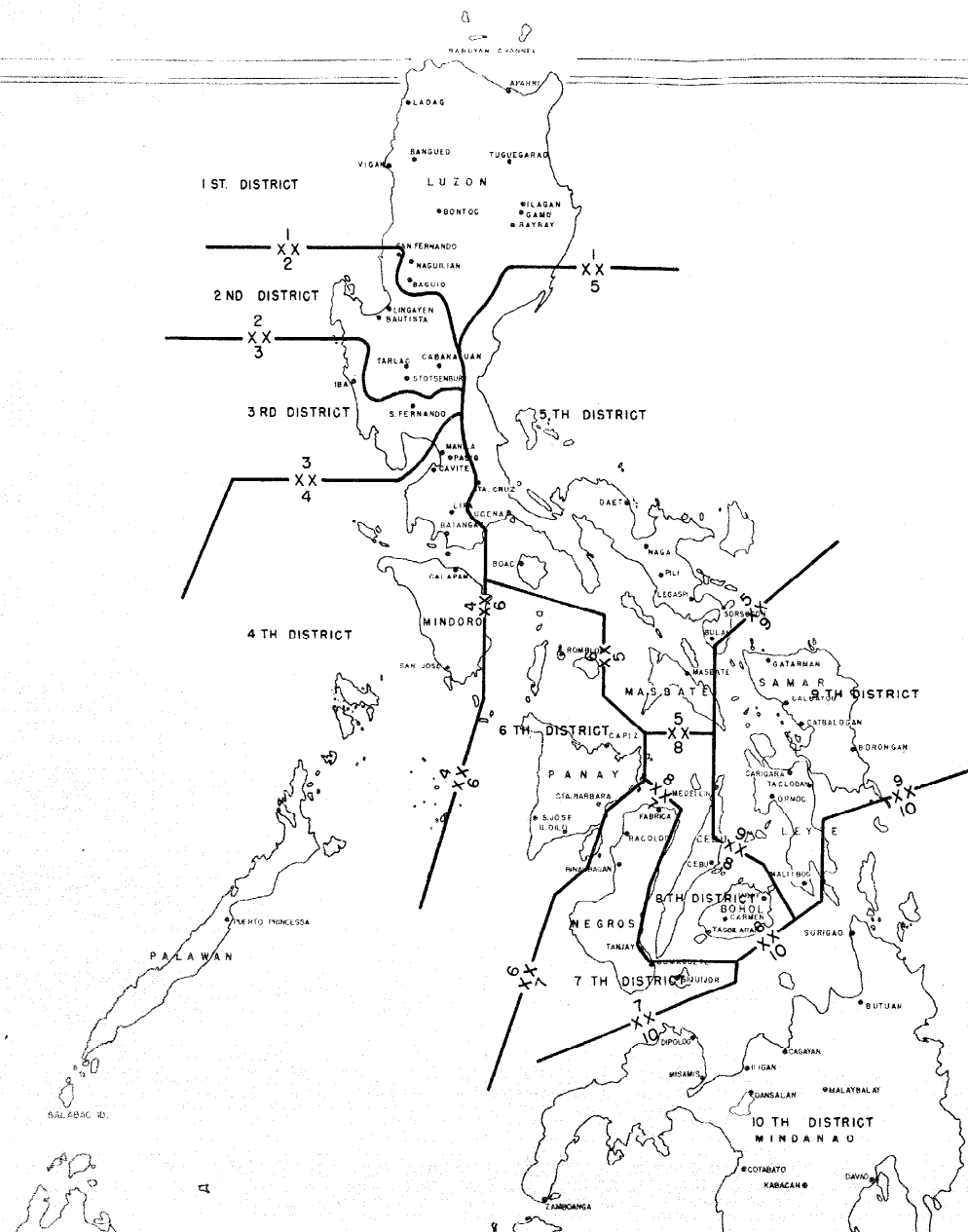
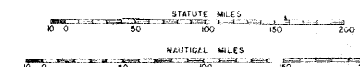
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Military Intelligence Section
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

MILITARY DISTRICTS
31 MARCH 1945



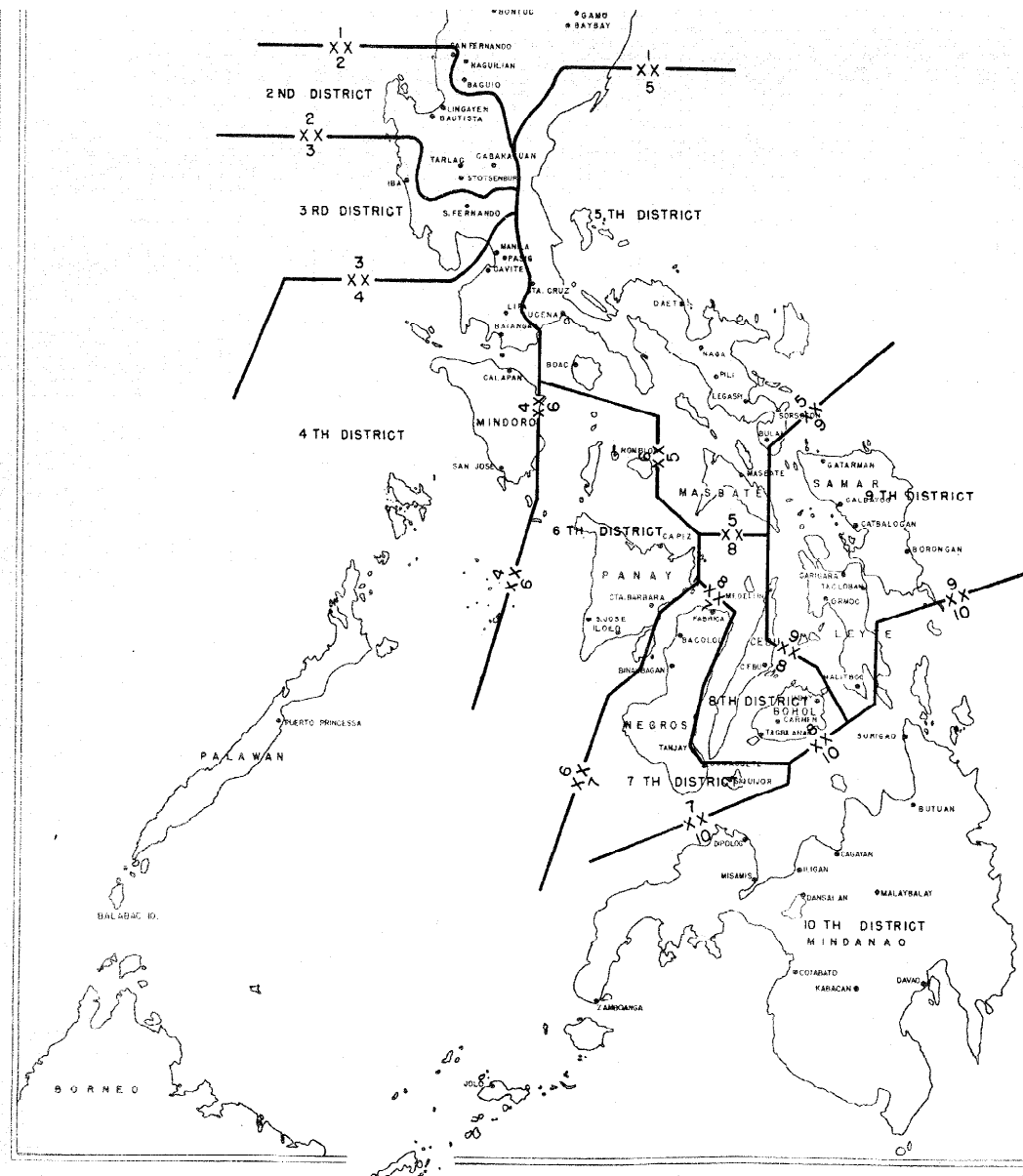
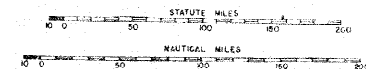
COMMANDING OFFICERS RECOGNIZED OR APPOINTED BY GHQ, SWPA

- 4TH DISTRICT: MAJ. JOSE M. RUFFY, PA (MINDORO)
MAJ. PABLO MUYCO, PA (PALAWAN)
- 5TH DISTRICT: CAPT. MANUEL DONATO, PA (MASBATE)
CAPT. SOFRONIO UNTALAN, PA (MARINDUQUE)
- 6TH DISTRICT: COL. M. PERALTA, PA
- 7TH DISTRICT: LT.COL. S. ABCEDE, PA
- 8TH DISTRICT: MAJ. I. INGENIERO, PA (BOHOL AREA COMMAND)
LT.COL. JAMES M. CUSHING, AUS (CEBU AREA COMMAND)
- 9TH DISTRICT: COL. RUPERTO K. KANGLEON, PA (LEYTE AREA COMMAND)
LT.COL. CHARLES M. SMITH, AUS (SAMAR AREA COMMAND)
- 10TH DISTRICT: COL. W. FERTIG, AUS (MINDANAO)
LT.COL. ALEJANDRO SUAREZ, PA (SULU AREA COMMAND)

NO OTHER DISTRICT COMMANDERS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
LUZON GUERRILLAS RECOGNIZED SUBSEQUENTLY WERE
NOT SO RECOGNIZED ON THE BASIS OF AREA CONTROLLED.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

MILITARY DISTRICTS
31 MARCH 1945



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CHAPTER I

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON LEYTE ISLAND 7 October 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Guerrilla groups emerged in Leyte shortly after Japanese occupation. Groups of Filipinos with various purposes banded together as local police or vigilante groups, motivated by a desire to maintain peace and order to protect the people; or, as bandit groups, motivated by greed, terrorized and preyed upon the people. The various groups maintained separate and distinct organizations; jealousy and strife were rampant. All groups, however, possessed the same hatred and contempt for the Japanese. Circumstances compelled the groups to band together for their mutual protection. As time passed, the stronger guerrilla units absorbed the weaker either by force or by conciliation, and gradually there developed a relatively orderly and effective organization, which was formalized by GHQ recognition.

All the guerrillas vowed that their primary purpose was to help the civilians to maintain peace and order, to check the Japanese from abusing the civilians. The guerrillas undertook the restoration of civilian government and took steps to place the administration of justice and the government in civilian hands. The guerrilla leaders, as a general policy, only intervened in communal activities, in-so-far as they related to military matters in all phases.

SECTION II. HISTORY OF ORIGINAL GUERRILLA GROUPS:

BALDERIAN Group: Organized under the leadership of Lt. Col. Alejandro BALDERIAN, former 2nd Lt. who fought in Pangasinan with the 91st Division. Upon the surrender of his unit he fled to Rizal Province and was attached to units there. Later he went to Leyte and joined forces under the command of Col. CORNELL. When Col. CORNELL surrendered, BALDERIAN took supplies from a camp at Jaro and organized guerrillas into a division covering northern Leyte, with himself as division commander. The group was well known for its exploits. BALDERIAN joined forces with Col. KANGLEON in mid-43 and his division formed the 95th Regiment of the Leyte guerrilla forces reorganized by KANGLEON, with BALDERIAN as CO.

CENTINO Group: Maj. Ciriaco CENTINO and Isabelo CENTINO are father and son, respectively. Ciriaco CENTINO was formerly a PA soldier in the guerrilla unit commanded by Sgt. TERRAZA and Sgt. Antonio JUAN. When both said Sgts. were killed in action, CENTINO took some of the unit's men and formed a separate unit. Isabelo CENTINO was formerly a member of Col. Alejandro BALDERIAN's unit. When BALDERIAN reorganized the sector, BALDERIAN assigned the son, Isabelo, as leader of some of his (BALDERIAN's) own soldiers with the soldiers of Ciriaco CENTINO. Both Ciriaco and Isabelo are unschooled civilians. Their area comprises the NE Leyte area towns of Jaro, Pastrana and Palo. The unit has apparently always subordinated itself to the BALDERIAN Group.

CINCO Group: Organized by discharged USAFFE soldier, Antonio C. CINCO, who had assumed the rank of Colonel. After the surrender, CINCO worked for the Japanese as an informer, and later was discovered as a former USAFFE soldier by them. They were about to execute him when he escaped. He formed a band of guerrillas in the area comprising the towns of Tanauan, Dagami, Tolosa and unoccupied portions of Burauen, Dulag and La Paz. CINCO later joined forces under KANGLEON and the unit became the 1st Battalion, 95th Regiment, with CINCO as CO.

LANG-JAIN Group: Southern Leyte was formerly organized into a "Southern Leyte Guerrilla Warfare Unit" under the leadership of Lt. Gordon A. LANG. LANG was a yeoman in the USN who arrived in Leyte prior to the order of surrender. He went to southern Leyte to join other Americans

there and took command of a group of unsundered soldiers. Through his leadership and bravery, he was acclaimed leader of the southern Leyte area.

Maj. Porfirio E. JAIN, formerly with the cadre at Catarman, Samar, and Lt. Jose NAZARENO in the meantime organized a group on Panaon Island. JAIN escaped to Panaon Island at the time of the surrender. Maj. JAIN later took over LANG's organization and subsequently joined forces with Col. KANGLEON. This unit became the 94th Regiment of the Leyte forces reorganized by KANGLEON with Maj. JAIN as CO.

MIRANDA Group: These guerrillas originally controlled the area in northwestern Leyte, from Palcompon south to Baybay, and were under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Blas MIRANDA (alias Col. BRIGUEZ). He was formerly a Lieutenant in the USAFFE, PC. He disregarded the order of surrender and escaped to the mountains behind Ormoc where he proceeded to organize a guerrilla unit. MIRANDA refused to join any of the guerrilla forces on Leyte, and furthermore refused to join KANGLEON after the latter was appointed Leyte Area Commander. MIRANDA maintained regular contact with Col. PERALTA, Commander of the 6th Military District, and was strongly influenced by him. Not long after KANGLEON's appointment as Leyte Area Commander, MIRANDA and Col. Marcos SOLIMAN (1st Lt., 85th Inf., PA), his Chief of Staff, and other leaders fled to Bohol. This was reported in January 1944 and it is believed the group dispersed as a result of heavy Jap reinforcement of the Ormoc area. MIRANDA's organization collapsed and Col. KANGLEON reorganized the personnel of this area into the 96th Regiment of the Leyte Command. Brig. Gen. Blas MIRANDA has killed many released prisoners of war on the pretext that they were paid spies of the Japanese, but actually he regarded anyone who surrendered as a traitor. This was his principal objection to Col. KANGLEON who had been held a prisoner of war by the Japanese at Butuan, Agusan, in 1942. In both southern and northern Leyte, surrendered Filipino soldiers captured by guerrillas under Col. KANGLEON have not been killed but interned.

PABILONA Group: Organized under the leadership of Lt. Col. Filemon PABILONA. PABILONA was formerly a 1st Sgt. with the Leyte Provisional Regiment of Col. CORNELL. At the order to surrender he refused and escaped to the mountains. He then joined a guerrilla unit under the leadership of Sgt. TERRAZA, also of the Leyte Provisional Regiment. Sgt. TERRAZA was killed in action and another Sgt., by name Antonio JUAN, assumed leadership. JUAN was also killed in action. Subsequently the unit was divided; part of the men followed Sgt. PABILONA and the other part followed Ciriaco CENTINO. Sgt. PABILONA's unit increased in size and he finally became the recognized leader of one sector. The area comprised the towns of San Miguel, Babatngon, Alangalang and unoccupied portions of Tacloban. PABILONA later attached his unit to KANGLEON's forces as the 2nd Battalion of the 95th Regiment and remained CO of the unit.

PAMANIAN Group: Under the leadership of Lt. Col. Felix PAMANIAN, formerly a T/Sgt. attached to Leyte Provincial Regiment. After the surrender of USAFFE forces he escaped to the Mount Capocan area in northern Leyte and formed a small band of guerrillas which harassed Japanese land transport in the vicinity. This group was later joined by units from Biliran Island forces under Capt. C. CORPIN. Capt. CORPIN, formerly of USAFFE, fought in Pangasinan and Bataan and organized the small groups of guerrillas existing on Biliran. CORPIN was later made Assistant G-3 in KANGLEON's staff. PAMANIAN eventually joined forces under Col. KANGLEON and his unit became the 3rd Battalion of the 95th Regiment; he remained the CO.

Lt. BARKILLIAN (alias Col. FLORES) was reported early in 1943 as leading a band of guerrillas which worked closely with the PAMANIAN, PABILONA and MIRANDA Groups. Nothing has been heard of him since that time.

III. COL. KANGLEON AND THE LEYTE AREA COMMAND:

As guerrilla organizations developed in the Philippines and the commands of the various islands became more firmly entrenched, guerrilla commanders were appointed and the area of the commands designated by GHQ, in the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu. Col. Ruperto K. KANGLEON emerged as the strongest guerrilla leader on Leyte, and on 21 October 1943, KANGLEON was appointed Leyte Area Commander.

Col. Ruperto K. KANGLEON, ASN O-1059, was a veteran of 27 years service in the Philippine Army, graduate of the Philippine Academy and General Service School, was District Commander, 3rd MD, 1938, District Commander, 9th MD, 1938-41, CO 81st Infantry before outbreak of the war. KANGLEON surrendered on Mindanao in May 1942 when the order to surrender was given. The Japanese detained him in the Butuan Prison Camp, from which he escaped in December 1942 during a guerrilla raid on the town. He returned to his property in South Leyte and was there contacted and persuaded to unify Leyte-Samar guerrilla units. He succeeded in unifying all units on Leyte except the MIRANDA unit which later dispersed. KANGLEON was promoted from Lt. Col. to Colonel 1 October 1944.

Col. KANGLEON maintained close liaison with Col. Wendell W. FERTIG, District Commander of the 10th MD. The two leaders exchanged information and personnel. Col. FERTIG sent Lt. (jg) I. D. RICHARDSON, USN, as liaison officer to the Leyte Area Command and Lt. ST. JOHN and Lt. Truman HEMINGWAY to assist in the development of Leyte radio communications.

Col. KANGLEON's guerrilla force included all Leyte guerrilla units at the time of the Allied landings, Oct 1944, and numbered approximately 3,200, organized and known as the 92nd Division, PA. The Leyte Area Command forces established a well developed radio network and supplies were dispatched to this force regularly.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS OF THE LEYTE AREA COMMAND:

LEYTE AREA COMMANDER (92nd Div.):

CO - Col. Ruperto K. KANGLEON. Headquarters located in the mountains west of barrio Bulac on the east coast of Leyte, north of Hingatungan Point (125°09' E, 10°36' N).

LEYTE AREA HQ STAFF (organized 1943):

HQ strength	: 23 officers and 107 enlisted men.
G-1	: Lt. Loreto MICABEL.
G-2	: Capt. Ralph J. POSONGUY, a Chinese mestizo of Carigara, Leyte. Possesses knowledge of radio and photography, and reported as practising dentistry in March 1944.
Asst G-2	: Lt. Domingo RADAZA. Capt. Higinio M. CABILING, AC, attached to G-2.
G-3	: Major Alfonso JAYME.
Asst G-3	: Capt. Gresencio CORPIN.
G-4	: Major Martin JABELOSA.
Insp. Gen.	: Lt. Col. Louis QUINTERO. Retired member of the Philippine Constabulary. Suffering from infirmities of old age. In March 1944 it was reported that he surrendered to the Japanese in order to gain freedom for his family.
Judge Advocate:	Capt. F. FERNANDEZ.

94th REGIMENT (mid-1943 report):

Strength Oct '44:	71 officers and 1,210 enlisted men.
CO	: Maj. Porfirio JAIN, Hq Sogod,
1st Bn, CO	: Maj. FRANCISCO, Hq Malitbog.
Company A	: Hq Sogod.
Company B	: Hq Liloan
Company C	: Hq Malitbog.

2nd Bn, CO : Maj. DEGRACIA, Hq Bato.
 Company E : Hq Bato.
 Company F : Hq Baybay.
 Company G : Hq Abuyog.

95th REGIMENT (Mid-1943 report):

Strength Oct '44: 78 officers and 954 enlisted men.
 CO : Lt. Col. Alejandro BALDERIAN, Hq Dagami.
 1st Bn, CO : Maj. Antonio CINCO, Hq Dagami.
 Company A : Hq Jaro.
 Company B : Hq Alangalang.
 Company C : Hq Pastrana.
 2nd Bn, CO : Col. PABILONA (alias Sgt. Filemon PABILONA),
 Hq San Miguel.
 Company A : Hq San Miguel.
 Company B : Hq Pastrana.
 Company C : Hq La Paz.
 3rd Bn, CO : Lt. Col. PAMANIAN, Hq Capoccan.
 Company I :
 Company K :
 Company L :

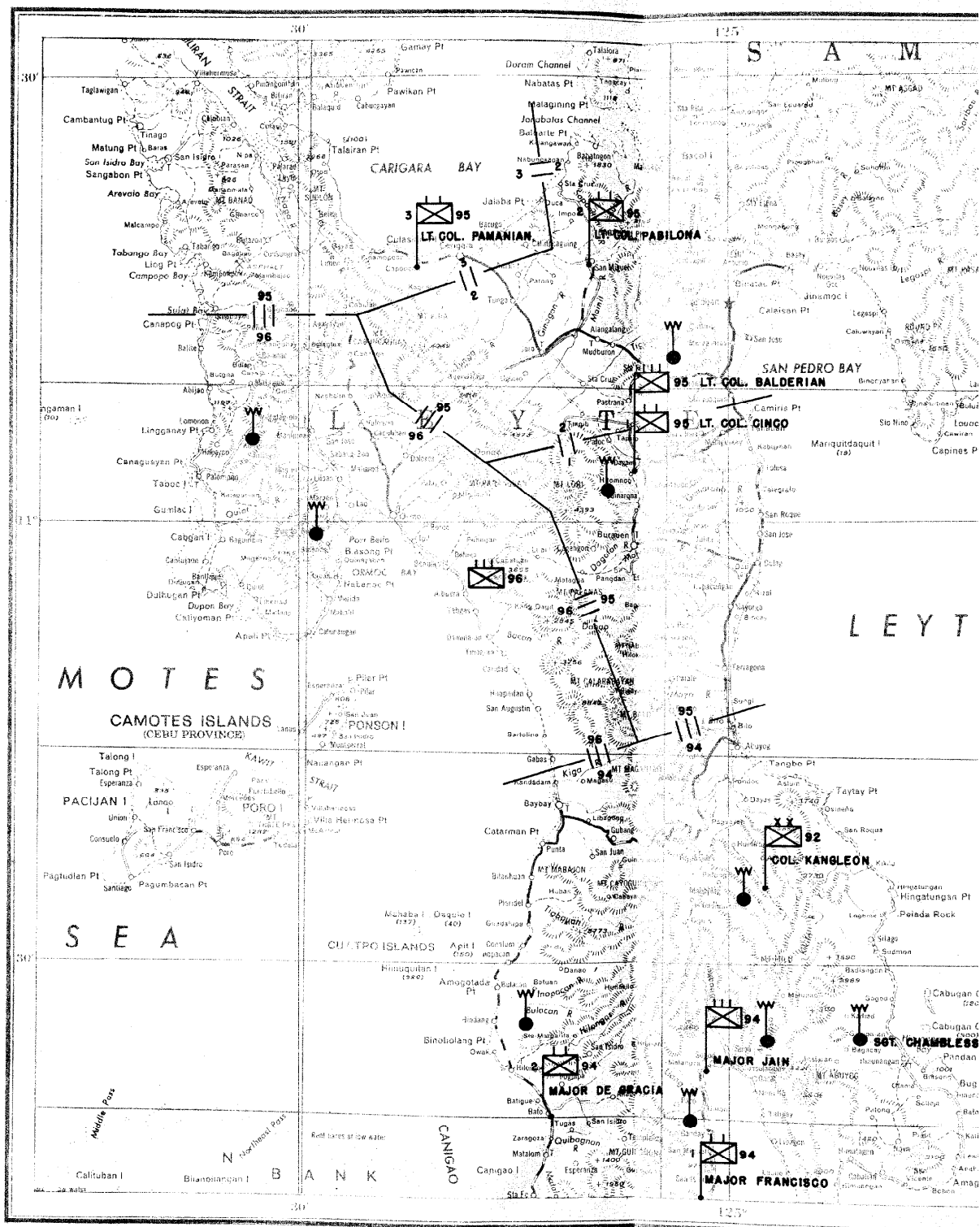
96th REGIMENT:

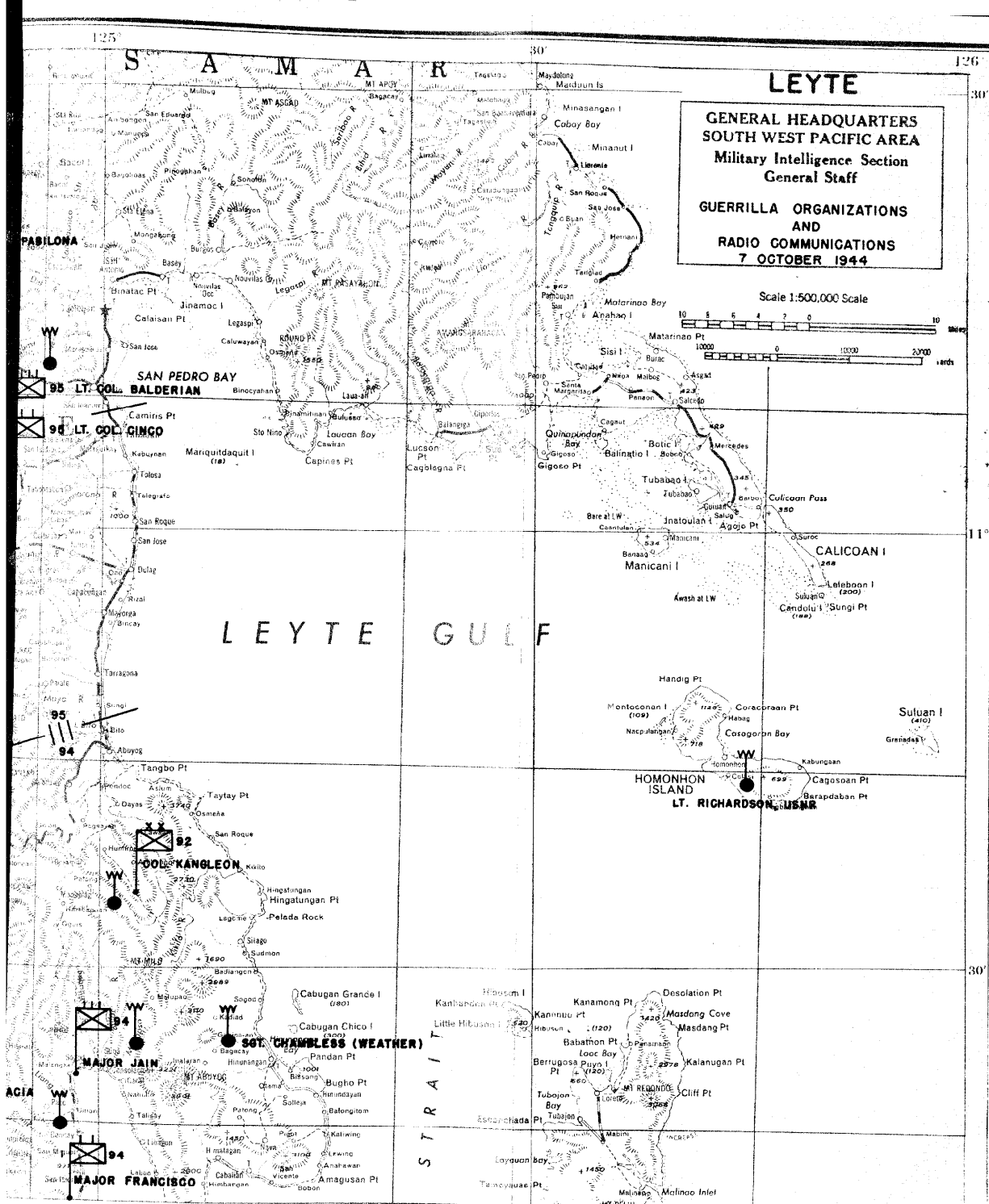
Strength Oct '44: 37 officers and 710 enlisted men.

It is believed that this force was organized from remnants of the MIRANDA guerrilla unit.

TOTAL STRENGTH LEYTE AREA GUERRILLAS:

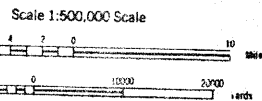
	<u>Officers</u>	<u>EM</u>
Hq Leyte Area Command	23	107
94th Regiment	71	1,210
95th Regiment	78	954
96th Regiment	37	710
Total	<u>209</u>	<u>2,981</u>
GRAND TOTAL		3,190





**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff**

**GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS
AND
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
7 OCTOBER 1944**



LEYTE GULF

LEYTE

SAMAR

AGIA

MAJOR JAIN

MAJOR FRANCISCO

SGT. CHAMBLESS (WEATHER)

STRAIT

**HOMONHON ISLAND
LT. RICHARDSON**

**Suluan I
(410)**

**CALICOAN I
(248)**

**Culicao Pass
(350)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

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(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

**Manican I
(334)**

CHAPTER II

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON SAMAR ISLAND 10 October 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

There was no organized opposition to Japanese occupation of Samar Island. The only resistance came from scattered parties, consisting mostly of Constabulary troops supported by civilian volunteers, banded together, sniping and ambushing the Japanese as opportunity offered. Since Samar was not of operational importance, the Japanese occupied the province only lightly, and guerrilla bands established themselves in large unoccupied areas. Several groups established themselves strongly but never cooperated. The command was not unified until October 1944 and then only by an outside leader, a GHQ representative.

Means of obtaining civilian support varied. Some bands used terror tactics, and support was made compulsory. Other bands used more subtle means, courting the civilian by appointing civil government officials and establishing civilian agencies. Although the civil government was under control of the guerrilla army, in most cases guerrilla officers concerned themselves with organizing their units and left the civil administration to appointed officials.

SECTION II. HISTORY OF ORIGINAL GUERRILLA GROUPS:

MERRITT Group: These guerrillas were organized under the leadership of Capt. Pedro V. MERRITT, ASN O-1456, Philippine Army. MERRITT was attached to the Leyte Provisional Regiment stationed at Ormoc. When the order to surrender was given, MERRITT went to the mountains of northern Samar and organized a guerrilla unit with Lt. E. SOLIMAN. The unit headquarters has been reported at Malaga and Tinambacan but "usually at large". MERRITT assumed the rank of Colonel and soon after began to absorb other small guerrilla groups in northern Samar. One such group was organized by Capt. NACARIO, who was reported to be mayor of Calbiga about the time of surrender. The Japanese sponsored "Pulahanes" (see page 8), a bandit group in north central Samar, were recruiting citizens of Calbiga, and NACARIO organized his guerrilla band to counter the activities of the Pulahanes. He was last reported in April 1943 as mayor of Calbiga. The circumstances of the NACARIO guerrillas becoming a part of the MERRITT organization are not known.

MERRITT controlled northwest Samar from Calbiga north, with the exception of the Japanese occupied towns of Calbayog and Catbalogan in October 1944. In early 1944, his force constituted the 93rd Division of four regiments: 93rd "FA" in northern Samar, CO Lt. Tiburcio JONSON (former Constabulary officer); the 97th Infantry in eastern Samar, CO Maj. Alfonso JAIME (former Constabulary officer); the 98th Infantry in northwestern Samar, CO Capt. Mariano LIM, former school teacher; and the 99th Infantry in eastern Samar, CO Capt. Elpidio ARSENO, former school teacher. Actual strength as of 28 January 1944 report: 322 officers, 1,408 enlisted men.

In addition, MERRITT has established training schools for officers and enlisted men and is believed to have a well trained reserve. He has organized a Volunteer Home Guard, a Women's Auxiliary Service, hospitals, ordnance works, and transportation and communication facilities.

MERRITT's relations with the civilian population under his control were reported to leave much to be desired. Reports indicated that the people were exploited by high ranking army officers and politicians, who made personal profits at the expense of the people. The people were held under control by terror tactics and anyone opposing the army was eliminated.

As a result the army was reported feared and disliked by the people. Intelligence parties in MERRITT's area have several times had trouble with some of MERRITT's officers. In one instance a radio location was betrayed to a Japanese patrol by personnel formerly attached to MERRITT.

MERRITT, himself, is reported to be a likeable person and an excellent fighter. Those who have known him personally say he is not responsible for the abuse of the people but that he is controlled by some of his officers and politicians. MERRITT has some fine people in his organization who are sincere in their efforts. He was awarded the Silver Star of the Philippines by President QUEZON on 15 November 1943.

The civil government in the area of Samar controlled by MERRITT and appointed by MERRITT, was reported on 28 March 1944 as follows:

Governor : Gregorio B. ABOGADO, ex-Representative (Maj. SABARRE had been appointed previously but was retired to perform special missions.).
Deputy Governor : Lorenzo K. PEDROSA.
Provincial Board: Dr. Vicente DIRA, Senior Member
Leonardo SOLIDON, Junior Member
Mateo C. TAALA, Treasurer
Valeriano Del VALLE, Fiscal
Esculastico CHICANO, Auditor
Rosendo P. BANDAL, Sheriff
Lopez C. QUIMBO, Judge of First Instance

These officials were appointed by MERRITT in Administrative Order Number Four, dated 1 December 1943. Paragraph two of this order states: "The functions of the Civil Government are vested in officials appointed and supervised by the Division Commander."

Governor ABOGADO and Deputy Governor PEDROSA seemed sincere in their efforts to aid the people and to curb guerrilla abuse of the people.

Capt. MERRITT established contact with Col. Marcario PERALTA, 6th MD Commander, and was ordered by PERALTA to submit his organization for the 93rd Division under PERALTA's 4th Philippine Corps in February 1943. Soon afterward, PERALTA dissolved the 4th Philippine Corps and confined his command to the 6th MD as directed by GHQ.

MERRITT-KANGLEON Negotiations for 9th MD Command: Meanwhile Col. Ruperto K. KANGLEON was unifying guerrilla forces on Leyte, and late in 1943 dispatched Lt. Col. CAUSING, his Chief of Staff, to Samar to contact guerrilla forces there to attempt unification of the guerrilla command of the entire 9th MD (Samar and Leyte). At the dissolution of the 4th Philippine Corps, PERALTA advised MERRITT to work for Samar command independent of Leyte. MERRITT, therefore, refused to consider CAUSING's proposition, setting forth four reasons for not accepting KANGLEON's authority:

1. That Col. KANGLEON surrender to the Japanese.
2. That Col. KANGLEON had no authority from Gen. MACARTHUR.
3. That his guerrillas were organized prior to Col. KANGLEON's.
4. That Col. KANGLEON had promoted undeserving people to high ranks.

The differences were aggravated by PERALTA on MERRITT's side and FERTIG (Mindanao) on KANGLEON's side and no agreement was reached between KANGLEON and MERRITT. As a result of the dispute, KANGLEON was appointed only Leyte Area Commander, and the Samar command was not established until September 1944 under Lt. Col. SMITH.

VALLEY Group: This group was organized by Manuel VALLEY, a former Manila policeman, and a bodyguard of President QUEZON. VALLEY claimed he was commissioned an officer in the PA, served as 1st Lieutenant in Provost Marshal Office, Headquarters Philippine Department (this has never been established), and fought on Bataan. He escaped from Bataan at the time of the surrender and made his way to his home at Guisan, Samar.

Appointing himself a Captain, he organized in October 1942 a force of some 30 rifles in the municipalities of Guiuan, Salcedo, Balangiga, Basey and Pambujan Sur. Capt. RAMOS is VALLEY's CO of the East Coast Battalion. VALLEY has attached his organization to Col. KANGLEON's command on Leyte.

MERRITT approached VALLEY in September 1943 and suggested that VALLEY place his force under MERRITT's control. A conference was held and VALLEY agreed to join MERRITT if, in turn, MERRITT would submit to Col. KANGLEON's command. MERRITT refused and one has not trusted the other since. When Col. KANGLEON dispatched CAUSING to Samar in late 1943, VALLEY readily agreed to submit more closely to KANGLEON's authority. He needed money, arms and ammunition and believed he could obtain supplies from KANGLEON. Soon afterward CAUSING promoted VALLEY to the rank of Major and instructed him to organize a battalion on the east coast of Samar. A February 1944 report states that this unit numbered 1,200 men.

VALLEY was good-hearted, fair to the people, and made serious attempts to improve their lot. He set in motion army projects to encourage food production, built piers, constructed new buildings, developed new roads and encouraged and supported what industries were in operation. He won the support of the people by permitting as many as desired to join the army, and paying them with the script he printed. As a result the people have given whole-hearted support to him and trust the army implicitly.

CAUSING Group: Lt. Col. Juan CAUSING graduated from the Philippine Military Academy in 1921 and was then engaged as an instructor and Executive Officer in the General Service School, Baguio, Luzon. He later served as Commanding Officer of the USAFFE Leyte Provisional Regiment. With the surrender, CAUSING joined the guerrillas in Samar, and later became associated with KANGLEON in Leyte as his Chief of Staff. KANGLEON sent him into Samar in September 1943 to unify guerrilla organizations there. CAUSING was not successful and succeeded only in bringing the VALLEY guerrillas more closely under KANGLEON's control. While pursuing his task in Samar, CAUSING was notified by KANGLEON that GHQ had appointed KANGLEON as leader of the Leyte area only, and that he was severing all connections with Samar. CAUSING remained in Samar on his own, with the support of VALLEY, and he reorganized the VALLEY unit on the basis of the Philippine Army T/O. CAUSING's headquarters were located 15 Km north of Balangiga. He stayed hidden in the mountains, and apparently possessed few of the attributes of a strong leader. Without VALLEY he would probably have had no organization.

ABIA Group: Organized under the leadership of Capt. Luciano ABIA, former Constabulary officer with a long service career behind him. ABIA was involved in an unsettled administrative report and was discharged from the PC. The exact nature of the charge is unknown.

ABIA was at Basey, Samar, at the time of the surrender and organized a group of approximately 100 guerrillas for local protection of the people. Later ABIA and VALLEY established contact, and the two groups merged under Lt. Col. CAUSING.

SULCI Group: Reports indicate that SULCI, ex-Governor of Samar, controlled areas in or near Borongan, Dolores and Palalag. These appear to have been absorbed by VALLEY, and then CAUSING.

ARTECHE Group: Organized under the direction of Brig. Gen. Pedro ARTECHE. ARTECHE was a former governor of Samar, removed from office by President QUEZON as a result of election irregularities but was reelected. Prior to holding office, he was a Manila lawyer. After the surrender he organized a guerrilla group in the Sta Rita-Zumarraga area in western Samar. At one time ARTECHE's unit had a higher percentage of rifles than any other group in Samar. ARTECHE absorbed two small guerrilla groups, one under Capt. Emilio RECOTE, and the other under Capt. CANON. Both groups were operating in southwest Samar.

ARTECHE was an individualist, ambitious and noted for shifting personal and political loyalties. He organized his unit into a separate state and appointed secretaries for the various departments. He refused to submit to MERRITT when approached by him. Reports indicate that ARTECHE either surrendered or was captured by the Japanese at Daram, and that he and some of his men were in the hands of the Japanese Kempei at Catbalogan and the unit dispersed. Another report, reliability of which is unknown, stated that ARTECHE later spoke on the advantages of surrender to the Japanese before an audience in a church at Catbalogan.

SECTION III. LT. COL. CHARLES M. SMITH AND THE SAMAR AREA COMMAND:

As the guerrilla situation in Samar became clearer, it was evident that no local leader had the popular support necessary for unifying all the Samar guerrillas. MERRITT emerged as the strongest leader in northern Samar, and Lt. Col. CAUSING appeared to be the southern area leader.

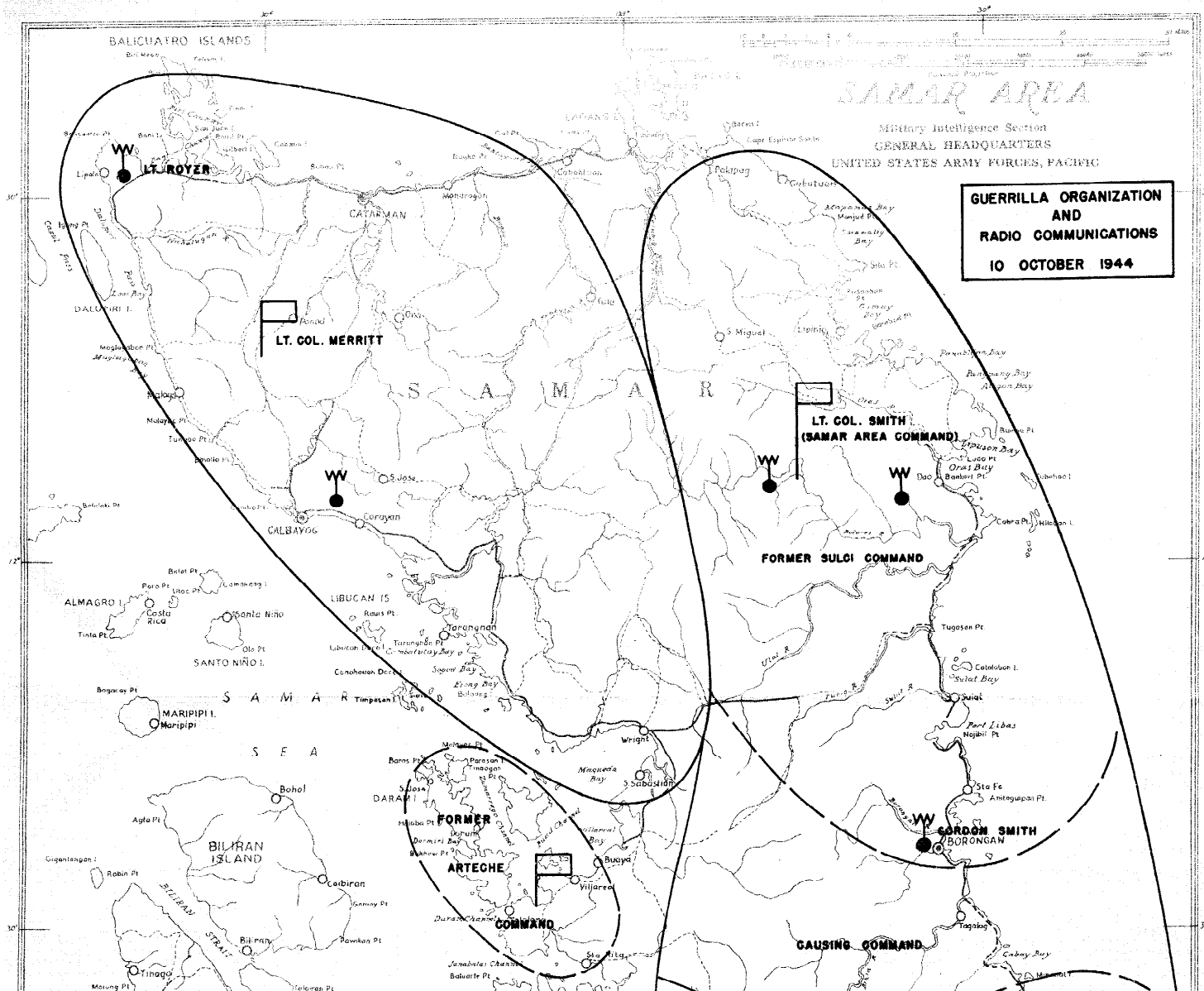
On 18 September 1944, Maj. Charles M. SMITH, a local representative of GHQ, SWPA, reported that the guerrilla leaders of Samar, namely Col. MERRITT representing the northern area, and Lt. Col. CAUSING with Maj. ABIA representing the southern area, met at his Samar headquarters for the purpose of unifying all the forces on Samar. The leaders agreed to unify under any commander designated by GHQ, and requested recognition. On 16 September 1944, SMITH was promoted to Lt. Col., and on the 4 October 1944, he was appointed Commander of the Samar area. He was reorganizing guerrilla units in Samar into one command when Allied landings were made on Leyte.

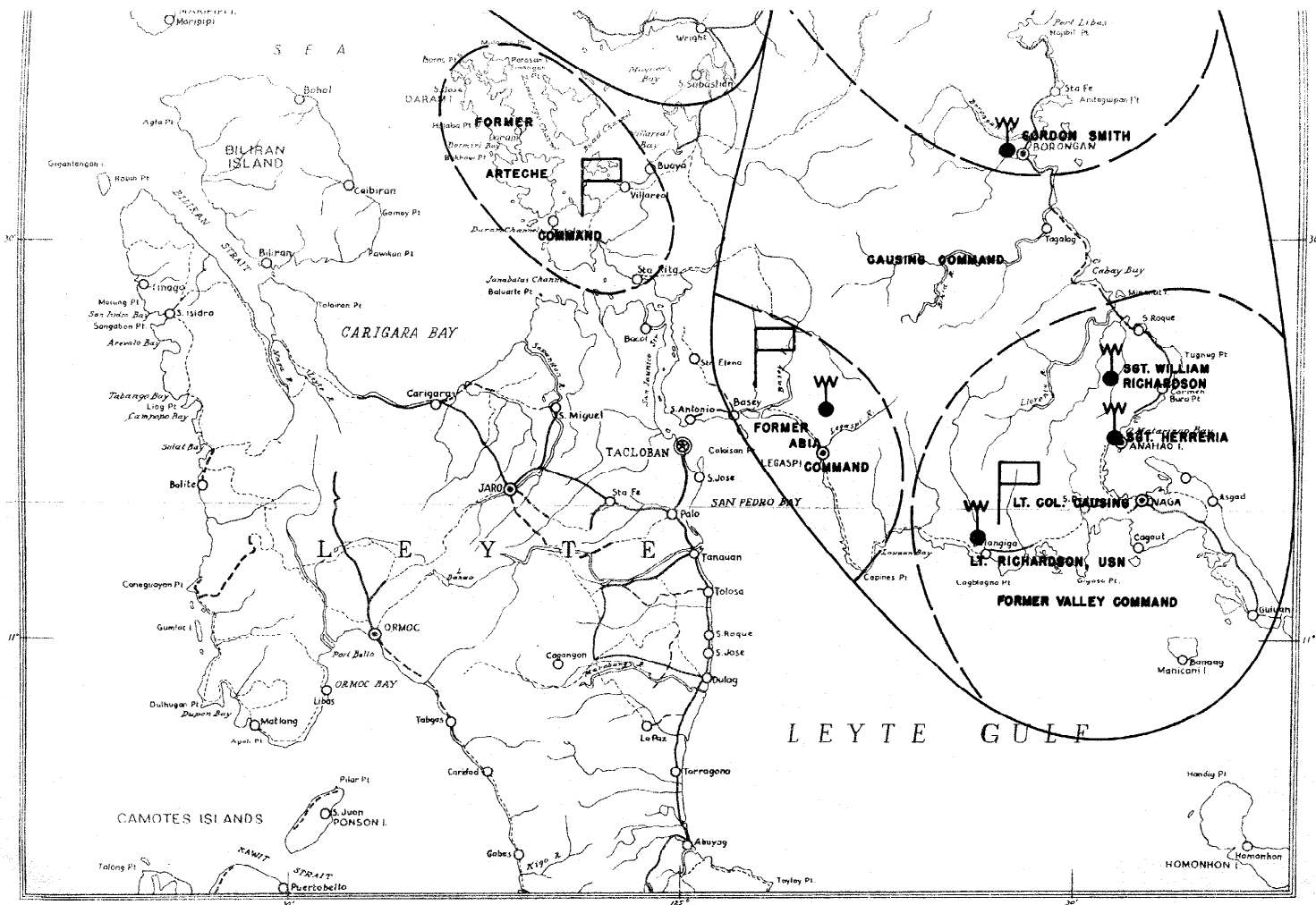
After a survey of the situation, Lt. Col. SMITH reported that personnel were available for three or four regiments (8-9,000 men, two-thirds with pre-war military training) but lacked training officers. Only seven regular PA officers were available on the island. He proposed to develop a picked regiment of combat engineers for construction and preparation of materials behind the enemy lines.

Col. SMITH also proposed to set up a civil government for the Samar area, combining the numerous local "Samar" governments. The former senior member of the Provincial Board, Dr. Vicente DIRA, was nominated for Governor by SMITH. It was proposed that DIRA, if appointed, would become chairman of a committee to appoint the other provincial officials.

SECTION IV. UNFRIENDLY GUERRILLA GROUPS:

PULAHANES GROUP: Organized by BONANG, a woman, and an old man, CUBALAN, who is reported to be mentally unbalanced. The group was active in the areas of Gandara-San Jose de Buan-Matuginac, and Wright, Loquilokon and Corcoran, and was reported to be receiving Japanese assistance and ammunition to fight MERRITT and other anti-Japanese guerrilla groups. It remained under Japanese influence, and had a reported strength of 3,000, including women and children.





CHAPTER III

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN CENTRAL LUZON 26 October 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND.

Following the disorganization of USAFFE during the rapid Japanese advance and the USAFFE retreat into Bataan, many units and remnants of units became isolated from their commands. These units and remnants became the nuclei of guerrilla organizations that formed almost immediately. Prior to USAFFE surrender in May 1942, these guerrilla units harassed enemy garrisons and contained substantial enemy forces. Dwindling supplies and Japanese policing which became more thorough as occupation developed, decreased guerrilla activity. The surrender of USAFFE accelerated the surrender of guerrilla units and dispersed the remainder. Most of the dispersed units did not give up but formed underground groups, many of which have lived on and are still active.

The earliest and most comprehensive of the original commands was that of Col. Claude THORP, with headquarters in the Mount Pinatubo area in Pampanga. He controlled a large part of central Luzon guerrilla forces until he was captured in October 1942. The northern remnants of THORP's group are now under LAPHAM; the western group in Zambales has split into several localized commands, and the eastern group is divided between ANDERSON and RAMSEY. Since the capture of THORP and the senior leaders, no one has been able to unify the command. Difficulties in communication and supply, the presence of pro-Jap civilian spies, and increased patrol activity of the enemy are factors which prevented consolidation of the various commands.

A later large command existed as late as mid-1943 in east central Luzon under Col. Hugh STRAUCHN. His headquarters was in Rizal, east of Manila. Under his leadership, organizations were formed in the Bulacan-Rizal-Manila area, Batangas, Tayabas and in the Bicol Provinces. Col. STRAUCHN's unit was the last large coordinated command of any consequence in Luzon. He was captured in August 1943. Remnants of his unit are the MARKING and FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS (FAIT) operating east of Manila, the HUNTERS (ROTC) in Cavite and the PRESIDENT QUEZON'S OWN GUERRILLAS (PQOG) operating in Batangas.

Central Luzon in mid 1944 presented a picture of a number of organizations with considerable overlapping in both area and personnel. By far the largest unit in point of view of numbers in the MARKING group. The main operating area of this unit is located east of Manila, but affiliated organizations extend throughout central Luzon. If we may believe the reports of the MARKING's RAMSEY and the PRESIDENT QUEZON'S OWN GUERRILLAS, there are at least 300,000 guerrillas in the central Luzon area. This number of names may be on the rolls. It is, however, certain that most of them live at home and are only nominal supporters of the guerrilla movement.

The history of guerrillas in other areas has shown that the civil populace is organized to assist active guerrilla units through planting and harvesting of food crops, moving supplies, and acting as messengers and intelligence agents. The organizations now in Luzon are familiar with the pre-war Military District organization and are attempting to conform to those pre-war boundaries. No coordinated military district commands exist today; recent arrivals of SWPA personnel will undoubtedly clarify the present situation, and promote more harmonious relationships between the various guerrilla units.

SECTION II. CENTRAL LUZON GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS:

LAPHAM Guerrillas: (North Central Luzon Sector) These forces are located in Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan north of a line drawn from San Jose, Nueva Ecija, to Lingayen, and are under the command of Capt. Robert B. LAPHAM, O-379114, formerly 26th Cavalry.

VOLCKMANN in northern Luzon claims that these guerrillas are a part of his organization, but that due to distance from his headquarters and lack of radios, contact is not satisfactory. Capt. LAPHAM went to Baler, Tayabas, in May 1944 and met Capt. BALL (intelligence agent sent from Samar by SMITH). BALL gave LAPHAM a radio and LAPHAM is now located in Nueva Ecija. He claims his organization is independent of VOLCKMANN. This is probably true as VOLCKMANN has several times requested that his control over the LAPHAM organization be officially recognized. LAPHAM claims that he has been working in the 2nd Military District with ANDERSON since November 1943.

Both ANDERSON and LAPHAM had been sector commanders in the Central Luzon Guerrilla Command of Col. Claude THORP in 1942, LAPHAM in command of the North Central Luzon Sector and ANDERSON part of the East Central Luzon Sector. LAPHAM has continued in command of his original area and from his intelligence reports, apparently has his intelligence agencies well under control. A subsidiary unit is located in western Tarlac and is under Capt. Albert S. HENDRICKSON, former Pfc, USAFFE. The area near San Quentin, Pangasinan, is under Ray HUNT, former Sergeant, USAC. No date is available on strength or equipment of LAPHAM's organization.

Lt. Enrique TORRES was sent in August 1944 from SWPA to assist LAPHAM particularly on intelligence matters.

Bataan-Zambales Province Guerrillas:

West Luzon Guerrilla Force: The first organized guerrilla resistance in the province started in May 1943 under Capt. Ralph McGUIRE, 26th Cavalry. His command controlled the western sector of Col. THORP's Central Luzon Guerrilla Force in Pampanga. McGUIRE carried on as local commander after THORP was captured in October 1942, but at the end of 1942 or early 1943, McGUIRE died.

Japanese pressure increased about that time; many of the men surrendered and the organization disbanded. One group became the USPIF unit in the Botolan-Olangapo area. The other remnants of about 1,000 men remained active around Castillejos and San Marcelino under the command of Antonio FRANCISCO. They are poorly armed and have recently been reported to be connected with Col. MERRILL to the northeast of San Marcelino. The Executive Officer of this unit is reported to be Cipriano CID, probably the same CID as that reported with the FREE PHILIPPINES group in Manila.

The control of the original WLCP seems to have reformed in May 1943 under Lt. Col. Gyles MERRILL, O-7402, formerly 26th Cavalry. The story is obscure but MERRILL with several American officers kept a hideout in the hills northeast of San Marcelino in Zambales and from there directed a great deal of guerrilla activity in that general area. Lt. Col. Peter D. CALYER, O-17116, also formerly 26th Cavalry, is the Executive Officer of the group. Other Americans with MERRILL are Maj. Robert CRANE, Capt. Edmond JONES, Capt. Richard CADLE, and possibly others.

The total enlisted strength of the organization in May 1944 was 8,000, of which 1,000 were in an active well disciplined guerrilla force. The unit possessed about 500 arms and 10,000 rounds of ammunition.

Contact with the unit has been difficult and remote. It is believed that in mid-1944, Lt. Col. MERRILL began attempting to work on coordination of guerrilla activity in Central Luzon. The extent of control over other guerrilla units reported in Zambales is not known. Control may be extended over Capt. BOONE's guerrillas in northern Bataan.

BOONE Guerrillas: Capt. John BOONE has organized five regiments in this province. BOONE was a Corporal in the 31st Infantry. The members of the organization live at home and gather for training or raids whenever opportunity presents itself. Activity and training are limited by close Japanese policing and lack of equipment. Bands of the BOONE guerrillas are believed to have gone into Papanga to aid in combatting the HUKBALAJAPS in that area. The organization may have some connection with RAMSEY in Eastern Central Luzon.

BOON's headquarters are on Bataan, but he moves about continuously. He is married to a Filipina who lives in the southern Zambales area near Col MERRILL. BOONE goes to MERRILL occasionally for advice.

USPIF: In early 1943, Gualberto SIA organized a guerrilla group between Olongapo and Botolan, Zambales, from remnants of McGuire's force. He attached his group to ANDERSON's command (in Tayabas) early in 1944 and adopted the designation USPIF from ANDERSON. He is reported to have some 6,000 men. North from Botolan to Santa Cruz is a group of 4,000 men possibly connected with the USPIF command. SIA seems to be willing to subordinate this organization to MERRILL should the latter be appointed Zambales commander.

HUNTERS: The HUNTERS (ROTC Jr) guerrilla unit in Cavite sent Capt. Leonardo AQUINO to Bataan and Zambales late in 1943 to develop intelligence contacts there. He organized a unit of about 400 poorly armed men located near Subic. This unit is still active as a branch of the Cavite HUNTERS.

PAIT: After the capture of Col Hugh STRAUGHN, leader of the FIL-AMERICAN IRREGULAR TROOPS, in September 1943, his command broke into several units with the main body remaining east of Manila. A branch of this organization still exists in the vicinity of Cabangan with about 400 poorly armed men as of September 1944.

East Central Luzon Guerrilla Area (ECLGA): This unit is part of the former THORP Central Luzon Guerrilla Force. The leader, Maj. (pre-war 1st Lt.) Edwin P. RAMSEY, O-368746, was sent by Col. THORP to east central Luzon with Maj. ANDERSON late in 1942 to contact and organize guerrillas in that area. ANDERSON and RAMSEY quarrelled over inheritance of the command after the capture of THORP by the Japanese in October 1942. ANDERSON went to Bulacan and then Tayabas. RAMSEY now has headquarters in Montalban, Rizal, controls guerrillas in the 1st and 2nd Military Districts, the Manila portion of the 4th Military District, and possibly includes an organization on Bataan under Capt. John BOONE.

ECLGA units are known to be in the following provinces under the following CO's:

Manila Military District	1st Lt. Patricio GONZALES
Western Nueva Ecija	Dioscoro LEON
Eastern Bulacan	Domingo de VENANCIO
Cavite	1st Lt. Rafael ARCE

Contact is maintained in Pangasinan with Capt. Robert LAPHAM and in western Bulacan with Maj. Alejo SANTOS.

RAMSEY reports his organization is about 45,000 strong with 7,000 arms. The majority of the members are civilians who live at home. Training is limited by lack of equipment and by close Japanese observation of subversive activity. The main mission of the unit is fighting the communistic HUKBALAJAPS in Central Luzon. The RAMSEY organization appears to be fairly stable, but is loosely controlled due to lack of communications and arms.

RAMSEY's outside contacts have been numerous, beginning with PERALTA on Panay in early 1943. This contact proved unsatisfactory and RAMSEY broke off arrangements. RAMSEY men have since contacted all Visayan and Mindanao guerrillas who have sent agents to Luzon. PERALTA,

PERTIG and SMITH have sent some supplies to RAMSEY and forwarded his intelligence reports to GHQ. In early 1944, RAMSEY went to Mindoro to contact PHILLIPS but arrived after the Japanese had dispersed that party. He returned to Luzon with GALANG and HARDER, members of the PHILLIPS party.

RAMSEY has had complete freedom of movement throughout central Luzon, and as late as December 1943, was known to have been in Manila. He carries Swiss papers furnished him by a Swiss by name of WEISMAN (sp?) who lives near Manila. A radio belonging to ANDREWS on Negros was sent to Luzon early in 1944. This radio was eventually placed in RAMSEY's Headquarters in Montalban, Rizal, and now is in regular contact with Negros.

HUKBALAJAPS: The "Hukbalajap", a semi-political, semi-bandit organization centered in Bulacan and Pampanga, is one of the largest and most powerful guerrilla organizations in central Luzon. It owes no allegiance to the U.S., the Philippine Commonwealth, or Japan and has constituted a problem not only to the Japanese but to loyal guerrilla organizations and intelligence nets. It will probably remain a difficult problem during reoccupation and possibly afterwards. Little definite information on the organization is available, and the following discussion must be regarded as tentative. The frequent use of aliases by members of the organization has contributed to the confusion.

"Hukbalajap" is a word coined from the initial syllables of the Tagalog title of the organization, "Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Japon", or "People's Army to Fight the Japs". In Tarlac Province it has also been referred to as the "Paja", short for "People's Anti-Jap Army". The individual members are often referred to as "Huks".

The organization was founded at Mount Arayat in Pampanga late in March 1942 by a group of intellectuals, disgruntled politicians, and socialists and communists of Pampanga. It is said to be modelled on Chinese communist organizations, and it is probable that Chinese had a hand in the early organization. It claims to represent the military phase of the United Front Party, a coalition of socialist and communist elements, and early activities were largely political. A "NAJUF" (National Anti-Japanese United Front) policy was proclaimed, and the organization issued numerous manifestos proclaiming that their objective was the establishment of a democratic people's state in the Philippines after the war, free from all foreign domination and with representation for all. The Americans were to be allowed to liberate the Philippines, but were then to be attacked if immediate independence was not granted. Political figures of the Commonwealth Government were to be accepted only in so far as they could furnish a government not dominated by USA, Japan, or any other foreign country, either politically or commercially. The Hukbalajap has said in its manifestos that the right of private property will be guaranteed in their postwar government, as well as freedom of speech, press, assembly and residence.

Although the Hukbalajap has maintained this propaganda line to the present day, reports indicate that their policy is definitely communistic and that their plans include the establishment of a communistic government in the Philippines after the war, on the early Russian model. It is probable that there are also connections with communistic elements in China.

Activities of the Hukbalajap are at present divided into three fields called "Political", "Military", and "Mass" (see page 13). From a modest but intense start in 1942, mostly in Pampanga Province and with a possible membership of 10,000, the organization has rapidly increased in size and scope and now claims a membership of 100,000. Headquarters remains at Mount Arayat, and as of mid-1944 the provinces of Pampanga and Bulacan were strictly controlled. Southern Tarlac, eastern Zambales, northern Bataan, southern Nueva Ecija, parts of Pangasinan and Rizal are now dominated by the organization, and elements have penetrated parts of

Manila and Laguna Province. Strongpoints of the Hukbalajap were reported in October 1944 to be as follows:

Bulacan	San Ildefonso, San Miguel, San Rafael, Baliuag, Calumpit, Malolos, Bulacan, Paombong, Hagonoy, and Pulilan.
Pampanga	Candaba, Arayat, Masantol, San Luis, San Simon, and Macabebe.
Tarlac	Paniqui, Poroc, Cerona, and Victoria.
Nueva Ecija	Gapan, San Isidro, San Antonio, San Jose, Cabiao, Jaen, Guimba, and Cabanatuan.

Contacts of the organization are few and not definitely known; it is probable that there is some connection with Chinese underground units in Manila through Capt. GO in Laguna, and a report of May 1944 indicated that there was some liaison, probably tenuous, with Maj. RAUSEY, USAFFE guerrilla leader of central Luzon. There is also an indication from an enemy source that Godofredo MONSOD, Governor of Nueva Ecija, is an advisor of the organization.

Political activities are at present under the direction of Mateo del CASTILLO, also reported as the Supreme Commander. He is a former leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and now has the rank of Major General and the title Political Commissar. Propaganda is circulated in "manifestos" and broadsheets; a form of civil government is established in areas under the control of the organization; schools have been planned, and possibly established, in which communistic doctrines are taught to civilians and men of the organization; and men of the combat units receive regular lectures on communism from the Political Commissar attached to their Regional Command.

Military activities are at present under the direction of Juan FELBO, also reported as a member of the Military Committee with the rank of General, commanding all Hukbalajap armed forces. He is the former President of the Communist Party of the Philippines. During 1942 and 1943 attacks were made on Japanese railroad shipments, garrisons, and convoys, and some disruption of the Japanese supply line into Manila from the north was achieved. The organization has consistently refused to cooperate with other guerrilla groups, and has been consistently ruthless and violent in its activities. They early announced their intention of fighting any other guerrilla groups they considered pro-Japanese, and soon characterized the MARKING and USFIP or USAFFE as such. Conflicts with other guerrilla groups were frequent, and by mid-1944 the Huks were actively fighting all their guerrilla neighbors. Ambush, arrogance, deceit and treachery have marked these conflicts. In the last twelve months these anti-guerrilla activities have sharply increased, and have been extended to include all BC (Bureau of Constabulary) units suspected of aiding other guerrilla outfits, as well as puppet office holders, rich Filipinos, and all others considered to be pro-American. Many of these have been ambushed and murdered, particularly in Pampanga and Bulacan. American pilots shot down over their areas have been held, and at least one is reported killed by the Hukbalajap. Robbery, plunder, and indiscriminate killing have correspondingly increased; the victims being civilians, guerrillas, Japanese, Americans, Filipinos, office holders and puppets, without apparent discrimination.

Since early 1944 there has been a lessening of Hukbalajap attacks on Japanese installations, and it has several times been reported that the Japanese are arming the Hukbalajap, probably as a cheap means of combatting the guerrillas. It is known that high Japanese officials visited Pedro ABAD SANTOS, Hukbalajap leader, at San Fernando, Pampanga, in June 1944; and it is certain the Japanese made no effort to interfere with Hukbalajap-Constabulary conflicts in September and October 1944.

Arms for the combat units have been obtained mostly from the battlefields of Bataan, and from looted Japanese and Constabulary installations and captured or killed guerrillas. In November 1944, Hukbalajap armament was reliably reported to be about 4,000 rifles, 500 automatic rifles, 25 machine guns and miscellaneous side arms. Ammunition supplies have been consistently low since 1942, and are now believed to be not more than 60 rounds per gun. In the Laguna units there are probably not more than 200 rifles.

"Mass" activities are at present under the direction of Armando del CASTILLO, son of Mateo. These activities probably include the control of the civilian population through the "Barrio Union Defense Corps", organized in each barrio to supply the combat units with food, funds, and information. A Mrs. REMEDIO-GOMEZ is possibly the chief of this section in Pampanga, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Tarlac.

Membership of the Hukbalajap was at first composed largely of liberals and some communists, possibly with a number of former member of labor unions. Total membership claimed has increased greatly in the last year, and it is probable that the Hukbalajap now includes a large proportion of the former members of the Sakdalista party in central Luzon, as well as opportunist underworld characters and a large proportion of ex-USAFVE men forced to cooperate through necessity or through threats to the well-being of their families. For this reason, and because the level of military training is uniformly low, it is probable that Hukbalajap units will not resist invading American troops, and may be of assistance. However, some units under more strict control from the command may give trouble.

Leaders of the Hukbalajap were intellectuals and political theorists at the time of its founding in 1942. Since then more realistic individuals have evidently obtained more and more power, changing the complexion of the organization. Those identified are as follows:

ABAD SANTOS, Pedro	Brother of Jose ABAD SANTOS, former Chief Justice. Former leader of the Socialist Party in Pampanga, and later of the United Front Party, a socialist-communist coalition of which the Hukbalajap is the military phase. Reported to be the brains of the Hukbalajap. Lately reported killed.
ALEJANDRINO, Jose	Former Mayor of Mexico, Pampanga, and a leader of the Socialist Party. Reported to be the most powerful Hukbalajap leader.
AQUINO, Col.	Former Mayor of Magalong, Pampanga.
CAPPADOCIA, Guillermo	Pre-war communist leader, strong pro-Filipino, now propagandist for Huks.
"DAYANG-DAYANG"	A woman (real name Filipa Calala) one of the first organizers of the Hukbalajap, was also secretary and leader of her own squadron. Secretly negotiated with USAFFE guerrillas, and was turned over by her own men to the HUKBALAJAP command. Executed in January or February 1944.
GO, Capt.	On Hukbalajap staff.
GUAN Tik	Chinese mestizo, former Mayor of Arayat, Pampanga.

LIVIL, (Francisco?)	former Professor of Law at the University of Manila, and one of the first organizers of the Hukbalajap. Identification may be confused and may quite possibly refer to Hilario L/R., former Professor of Medicine at the University of the Philippines, an eccentric character.
REGILADO, Rufino	former Chief of Police of Calumpit, Bulacan. Now Chief of the Division of Investigation of the Hukbalajap.
ROSL, Lope de la	Pro-war communist leader.
TRUC, Lt. Gen. Luis	Pro-war leader of labor unions in Manila and Pampanga, now commander of all central Luzon units for Hukbalajap.
TIMBAN, Lt. Gen. Emericio	Pro-war communist leader and newspaper proprietor, now Hukbalajap G-4.

Organization of the Hukbalajap is fundamentally into "Squadrons" of 80-150 men each, some running as high as 200, under the command of a captain. The squadrons, also called "regiments" or "divisions", remain in their allotted area, foraging for their own food and commandeering supplies from the civilians. They are semi-independent, and were controlled only by occasional visits from members of the Military Committee until the establishment of the Regional Commands. There were 120 squadrons in Pampanga and Bulacan at the end of 1942; present number is not known.

Regional Commands were established in March 1943 to achieve a closer control over the squadrons, many of whom disregarded the orders of the Military Committee. Disputes between Squadrons are settled in the Regional Command, and a Political Commissar in each Regional Command gives lectures on communism to the units under his jurisdiction.

1. "Military Committee" has been the governing body of the Hukbalajap since its inception. There are five members but it has not always been possible to identify them with exactitude. The following have been reported:

ABAD SANTOS, Pedro	(Nov 44)	see above.
LEJANDRINO, Jose	(Nov 44)	see above.
AQUINO	(Oct 44)	see above.
CAPPADOCIA, Guillermo	(Nov 44)	see above.
EVANGELISTA, Cassanto	(Nov 44)	
FELEO, Juan	(Nov 44)	
GULN Yik	Chairman, Dec 42.	see above.
"POGO"	(Dec 42)	
ROSL, Lope de la	(Oct 44)	
"SAMPANG"	(Nov 44)	
TRUC, Luis	(Oct 44)	see above.

1. "Propaganda Section" under the command of one Gregorio GOMEZ has been tentatively identified, possibly in Manila.

1. sub-organization known as the "Hukbalakos", "People's Army to Fight the Constabulary", has also been reported. As the name indicates, its object is to attack members of the puppet Bureau of Constabulary units.

Units so far reported are as follows:

1st Regional Command - Pampanga
CO: Maj. Jose BANA
2nd Regional Command - northern Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya
CO: (Lt. Gen. Emericio TIMBAN, Dec 43)
2nd in Command: Col. Jose de LEON

3rd Regional Command - Pampanga and Nueva Ecija
 CO: Maj. Gen. -
 2nd in Command: (Col. AQUINO, Dec 43)
 5th Regional Command - Pampanga
 CO: (Lt. Gen. Luis TRUC, Dec 43)
 7th Regional Command - western Bulacan
 CO: "Ramon ROBLES"
 8th Regional Command - northern Bulacan, southern Nueva Ecija
 CO: ("CALPUL", Dec 43 - Mateo del CASTILLO?)
 2nd in Command: Col. SANCHEZ
 Regimental Inspector: Policarpio SILVA.
 11th Regional Command - Batangas
 CO: Pedro BLYEGS
 12th Regional Command - Laguna
 CO: Pedro BLYEGS

#1 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command
 #2 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command
 #3 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command; Capt. Pablo AMONO
 #4 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command
 #5 Squadron - around San Ildefonso, Bulacan
 #6 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command; Capt. FRANCISCO
 #11 Squadron - under 5th Regional Command
 #12 Squadron - under 5th Regional Command
 #22 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command, around San Vicente,
 Nueva Ecija; Capt. IBANEZ, Lt. Pedro PARUNGAW
 #23 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command; Lt. Antonio REYES
 #24 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command
 #25 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command; Lt. Leon ESTARES
 #28 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command
 #29 Squadron - under 2nd Regional Command
 #30 Squadron - under 8th Regional Command
 #31 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command, around Arayat
 #38 Squadron - under 2nd Regional Command
 #39 Squadron - under 2nd Regional Command
 #44 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command; Maj. Antonio SANGAR
 #46 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command
 #48 Squadron - Maj. Manuel OCHUL; composed of Macao Chinese
 armed with 220 rifles; in Manila (?); Political
 Director is Alfonso de la ROSA.
 #49 Squadron - under 3rd Regional Command
 #77 Squadron - "Panto"

ANDERSON Guerrillas: This unit is located mainly on the east coast of Tayabas between Mauban and Infanta and is under the control of Maj. Bernard ANDERSON, LC, O-360167, an American officer who escaped from Bataan. After surrender, ANDERSON joined guerrillas under Col. Claude THORP in Pampanga. Col. THORP was then attempting to unify guerrillas in the central Luzon area and sent RAMSEY and ANDERSON to arrange some working agreement with the Hukbalajaps. Nothing came of the conference and THORP sent ANDERSON and RAMSEY on to organize guerrillas in the east central Luzon area. RAMSEY quarrelled with ANDERSON and the two separated. ANDERSON went to Bulacan and then went to Tayabas early in 1943. He is liked by the Filipinos, is a hard worker and reliable.

It is believed that ANDERSON had a large unit in Tayabas until CIO-12, pro-Jap Filipino agent, obtained the roster of ANDERSON's organization. There was a wholesale purge late in 1943 and the unit has never recovered its original power and area of command. ANDERSON was reorganizing his unit when Visayan agents contacted him in mid-1944. He now has good radio contact with SWP and has received several tons of supplies, equipment, money and intelligence personnel.

ANDERSON has maintained contact with the HUNTERS in Cavite since mid-1943. This contact has been strengthened by recent delivery of a radio to that unit. ANDERSON also has excellent contacts in Bulacan which

is the center for Manila intelligence. Capt. Alojo SANTOS located near Mt. Malanan has organized the province and is well known there. The Bulacan unit claims a roster of 15,000 men poorly armed.

Lt. Bartolomeo C.BANGBANG was sent from SWPL to assist ANDERSON in mid-1944. C.BANGBANG is now ANDERSON's G-2 and is located in Bulacan with radio. C.BANGBANG has sent parties to Rizal, Cavite and the Bicol and is known to have established observer posts at Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, and in the Pandacan RR Station in Manila.

Contact has been maintained with Maj. BARROS now in the central picol region. ANDERSON has sent him a radio and supplies are to be delivered. BARROS probably has not much of an organization but appears to have a wide variety of contacts and is acting as agent for ANDERSON. Some contact is also maintained by ANDERSON with a Col. MATA and his organization in eastern Tayabas and Camarines.

The headquarters is known as the Kalayaan Command and is located on the Masanga River on the east coast of Tayabas. Total enrollment in the organization was reported to be about 20,000 in October 1944; equipment unknown but probably less than 20%. ANDERSON's command is divided into several sectors known by their code names:

Bell Military Area, Bulacan
 CO : Maj. Alojo SANTOS, LUS
 C/S: Maj. Polagio CRUZ, PL
 G-1: 1st Lt. Delfin S. CASTRO
 G-2: 2nd Lt. Juan E. SCRILLA
 G-3: 2nd Lt. Gabino OLIVERO
 G-4: Capt. Dionicio LINDAYAG, PL
 Ohio Military Area, Bicol
 Contact: Maj. Russell BARROS, LUS
 Texas Military District (2nd Military District, Lingayon Area?)
 Salt Military Area, Tayabas
 CO: Ponciano REDOR, PL ?
 York Military District

Chinese Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Force: This organization is composed of Chinese in Bataan, Laguna, Tayabas, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Bulacan and Rizal with a branch in southern Luzon (Batangas). Its members belong mainly to pro-war Chinese organizations: Workers' Union, Dramatic Clubs, Chinese Cultural Association and the Salvation Association. Its main activities are anti-Japanese propaganda, distribution of news through periodical newspapers, organizing the Chinese in Central Luzon, some demonstrations and "trigger squads". Maj. ANDERSON has had contact with the unit since July 1942 and states that the organization is loyal to the United States, the Commonwealth of the Philippines and Chungking. Members of the units have often assisted personnel in ANDERSON's organization.

Known leaders of the organization:

CHIEH, Huang	Commanding Officer
HUI, Chai Chian	Vice Commanding Officer
GO, Captain	Commanding Officer Southern Luzon

The Free Philippines: This organization was formed in the last week of 1941 by a "group of young professionals" in Manila. It was originally a counter-propaganda unit and later furnished guides and funds to assist cut-off USMATE soldiers to rejoin their units on Bataan. After surrender it became clear to the leaders of the group that a unified command of the guerrilla forces and a central collecting agency for intelligence were essential. The Free Philippines attempted to become a clearing house for intelligence and acted as a liaison office between the various groups. Information received was evaluated by Lt. Col. Narciso ("Cis") LINZANO, formerly G-2 under Gen de JESUS before surrender. Contacts are known to have been maintained with the following guerrilla organizations:

MERRILL Unit (WLGF) in Zambales
 RALPHY Unit in Central Luzon
 MARKING Guerrillas in Rizal
 HUNTER Unit in Cavite
 ANDERSON in Tayabas

Known members of the Free Philippines Group:

BAUTISTA, Antonio	Attorney; professor, College of Law, University of Manila.
CID, Cipriano	Attorney; Editorial Dept., Manila Daily Bulletin; now probably in Zambales with a guerrilla group near Subic.
TAN, L., Lorenzo	Attorney.
BARRERA, Jesus	Judge, Court First Instance, Manila.
NEPOMUCENO, Ricardo	Judge; Commissioner, Securities & Exchange Commission.
DIYRIT, Amado	-
SANDOVAL, Casiano	Doctor.
YUSON, Restituto	Doctor; Asst Professor, College of Medicine & Pharmacy, University of Santo Tomas.
PAULINO, Juan	Attorney.
CLAUDIO, Anselmo	Manila business manager.
CONCEPCION, Norberto	-
REYES, Jose B. L.	Attorney; First Asst Solicitor General, Bureau of Justice.
ROCES, Rafael Jr.	Manila business manager.
NERO, Lt. Loreto	Asst G-2, F. P.

All are believed to have been members of the former Civil Liberties Union.

Representatives of the Free Philippines contacted Col. PERALTA on Panay in June 1943 as a possible channel for sending information from Luzon. Later reports indicate that the contacts were not impressed with Col. PERALTA's organization, and Col. MANZANO (a member of the Free Philippines) was sent to Mindanao in March 1944 to contact FERTIG for the same purpose. Col. MANZANO was later assigned to Mindanao and little has been heard of the group since mid-1944.

Recent reports suggest that members of the Free Philippines group were discovered and have been under arrest for sometime.

Fil-American Irregular Troops (F.A.I.T.): In 1942 this group was in the mountains near Antipolo, Rizal, under the leadership of Col. Hugh STRAUGHN, who was attempting to unify the command of the various central Luzon guerrillas. Subsequent information has proven that Col. STRAUGHN may have almost succeeded in his purpose. His contacts extended from the central Luzon area of Bulacan and Pampanga to the tip of the Bicols with Gov. ESCUDERO and Maj. SANDICO. Almost all known organizations in central Luzon were at one time or another working with him. He is said to have been responsible for the founding of the MARKINGS in Rizal, the HUNTERS in Cavite, and QUEZON'S OWN GUERRILLAS in Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas. He assumed the title Supreme Commander of the South Central Luzon Guerrillas and was considered as such by the Japanese.

Apparently some rift developed between the powerful MARKINGS and the FAIT and Col. STRAUHN was betrayed, some say by leaders of the MARKING guerrillas, in August 1943. The coordination which he had established was lost following his capture.

A Col. Elliot P. ELLSWORTH is now reported to have assumed command and has been responsible for the revival of the original central guerrilla body. The identity of Col. ELLSWORTH is uncertain, one report stating he is actually Gen. LIM. Gen. LIM is also reported to have flatly denied any such association. ELLSWORTH is almost certainly a Filipino.

The activities of the group are limited mainly to intelligence and occasional sabotage in Manila and vicinity. A radio set was in operation in 1943 in charge of Lt. Col. Emilio BORROMEO (alias GUERRERO) and the unit was attempting to contact Australia. This was never effected and Col. BORROMEO was last reported to be on Negros. The MARKINGS claim that the FAIT has officially amalgamated with them as of May 1944. Apparently FAIT broke up and part joined the MARKINGS and part attached themselves to HUNTERS's ROTC guerrillas.

MARKING Guerrillas: The MARKING Guerrillas were founded in April 1942 and now claim to have contacts throughout central Luzon. It appears to be one of the largest single organizations on Luzon. Some of the Fil-American Irregular Troops near Manila united with the MARKING in May 1944.

The stronghold of this group is in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Rizal. The leader of the group is Marcos Villa AGUSTIN, but the backbone of the organization is a woman known as Yay PANLILLO. The identity of AGUSTIN is not known. Yay PANLILLO is a newspaper reporter and she is reported as both pro- and anti - American.

The group is reported by several sources to be unscrupulous in the procurement and character of its membership, and ruthless in its dealings. This seemed to be particularly true up to early 1944. It claims a membership of 200,000 but this figure is queried by the source (considered fairly reliable) of the information. One source reports the arms total 5,000. Supplies have been sent to the organization by Maj. ANDERSON and letters were sent to SWPA via ANDERSON in August 1944. ANDERSON believes the only objective of the group is the elimination of the common enemy and has reported nothing unfavorable concerning their recent activities.

The headquarters, in Rizal, concerns itself with troops, propaganda, enemy dispositions, etc. Luzon is divided into three main areas which are semi-autonomous so far as operations are concerned.

First Army Corps	Rizal, Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas.
Second Army Corps	Manila, Bulacan and Cavite.
Third Army Corps	From Bulacan north, concentrated mainly in Tarlac and Pangasinan.

The MARKING guerrillas report the following groups to be associated.

The OLTIMERS	Col. Leon Z. CABALHIN; Laguna-Rizal Area. Unit has been attacking remnants of FAIT.
The BATANGUENOS	Col. Daud MANGKON, apparently located somewhere in Batangas.
The TEXANS	Col. Patricio ERNI, famous ex-bandit. Spread between Cavite and Mindoro. One source reports their strength to be 3,000.
The HIGHLANDERS	Maj. Carlos CRISOSTOMO, location unknown. (probably part of ANDERSON's guerrillas in Bulacan)

The SABOTEURS	Col. Pablo ALORA, location unknown.
The McKINLEY BRIGADE	Col. ORTEGA, location unknown.
The ANILAO	Maj. Juan SANTIAGO, location unknown.

Other groups reported to be associated or in contact with the MARKING guerrillas; no data available:

Hawks	Up again Regt.	Tamaros (Cavite?)
Minute Men	Joe's Boys	Eden Kinds Reformed
Celestial Div.	Falcons	Scholars in the Field
Sta Fe Brig.	Lost Bn.	Gonzales Regt.
Cobras	Santos Regt. (Bulacan?)	Ladlos' Corps
Dragons	Saint's Regt.	QM Corps
Porch Club	Old Tradition	Mayon Volcano
Hot Spot Unit	Tarlaquenos	Overseas Mtd (Chinese?)
Rincanadas	Lowlanders	

The HUNTERS: This group is also known as the ROTC or TERRY's HUNTERS, after Terry MACTANGOL, the assumed name of the leader. The group claims that it was founded in January 1942 at San Juan del Monte, Rizal, by about 300 Philippine Military Academy and ROTC personnel who called themselves the "ROTC Lads". It was founded to protect civilians and to cooperate with USAFFE forces on Bataan. Until March 1942 the unit secured arms from civilians and USAFFE remnants, passed Japanese information to USAFFE and did propaganda work in the Manila area.

On 6 April 1942, when it became obvious that the USAFFE would not return from Bataan, the ROTC Lads went into the Antipolo Mountains southeast of Manila and adopted the name of the HUNTERS. They continued to collect arms from civilians and secured 130 Enfields in a raid on the Jap occupied Union College in Manila.

The staff at this time were:	
Commanding Officer	Miguel VER, ex-PM 1942
Executive	Eleuterio ADVESOSO (alias Col. Terry MACTANGOL)
Adjutant	Gustavo INGLES, ex-PM

While in the Antipolo Mountains April-July 1942, the unit cooperated with the MARKING guerrillas in elimination of puppet spies and informers. They also operated a radio set but had to destroy it in June 1942 to prevent its capture. On 4 July, a Japanese patrol raided the headquarters and killed Miguel VER. Some of the men became discouraged and left, but new members were recruited and the camp moved further into the Antipolo Mountains and later to Pugad Lawin, Laguna.

In September 1942, the unit affiliated itself with the "34th Division", under Col. RAMIREZ (headquarters in Manila; intelligence organization). RAMIREZ was captured and his organization ceased functioning. The HUNTERS then began cooperation with the HUKBALAHAPs (probably the southern branch in Batangas) in October 1942. Negotiations were started to establish cooperation with the remnants of the THORP guerrillas in Pampanga, but were never consummated.

In December, the HUNTERS agreed to organize themselves with the 6th MD. This move broke when Maj. POLICARPIO, 6th MD representative with the HUNTERS, tried to take over the organization. POLICARPIO was returned to 6th MD in March 1943 but the group still maintained contact with the 6th MD. In July 1943, the HUNTERS came more closely under the command of Col. Hugh STRAUGHN of FAIT, preserving the integrity of their organization but using supplies and intelligence facilities of FAIT. At that time Col. STRAUGHN had assumed the title of Supreme Commander of the South Central Luzon Guerrillas. STRAUGHN was captured late in August 1943 and the coordination ceased.

The HUNTERS unit survived the Japanese anti-guerrilla zoning campaign of August 1943 and recommenced negotiations for new unification of command of south Luzon guerrillas. Collaboration of the MARKING guerrillas was attempted in November 1943 but was not very successful. The HUNTERS in August 1943 had members in Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas, Zambales, Bataan and Pangasinan under the name of HUNTERS HOME GUARD.

The unit was reorganized in November 1943 with the following staff officers:

Commanding Officer	Eleuterio L. ADEVOSO (alias Terry MAGTANGOL, ex-PMA, 1944)
Advisor	Agusto GONZALES, graduate Culver Military Academy during World War I, served with US Army for several years.
Chief of Staff	Tereso PLA, ROTC, Jose Rizal College.
G-1	Pacifico JOSE, ex-PMA, 1944.
G-2	Frisco San JUAN, ex-PMA, 1944.
G-4	Inocencio PABIA, civilian.

The field officers after reorganization were:

Commanding Officer, Manila and Rizal	Amado BAGALAY (Cpl, PC), escaped from Bataan.
Commanding Officer, Pasay, Juanito FERRER, ex-PMA, 1944.	Pateros-Muntinglupa, Rizal
Commanding Officer, San Pedro, Tarsen-Calauan, Laguna	Justiniano ESTRELLA, ex-town councillor.
Commanding Officer, Lumbang-Pallito, Laguna	Lt Col. Emanuel OCAMPO, ROTC, FEU.
Commanding Officer, Tiaong-Atimonan, Tayabas	Vicente EUSTACIO, ex-ROTC, Jose Rizal College, 1942.
Commanding Officer, Sto Tomas, Batangas Town	Catalino MER., PATB.
Hq Representative to Pangasinan and all northern provinces.	Jose VELASQUEZ, civilian.

In January 1944, some of the officers of the FAIR in Rizal joined the HUNTERS. Arrangements were also made to fuse or cooperate with a Chinese guerrilla intelligence group in Manila. ANDERSON had contact with the HUNTERS for 13 months but was not able to reach a close agreement with them until August 1944. The HUNTERS were then provided a radio and radio contact had been regular with them since September. Reports were received recently via ANDERSON from the Zambales branch of the HUNTERS and via FERRER from the Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan and Batangas branches of the HUNTERS.

In mid-1944, HUNTER units at Talavera, Bulacan, joined puppet EC units of the Bulacan area in fighting the HUKBAL JAPES. The HUKBAL JAPES had been attacking civilians in guerrilla held areas and generally disturbing the peace without interference from the Japanese. Earlier in 1944, the HUNTERS and units of the MARKINGS in Rizal were in open hostilities over a supposed shooting case. The feud lasted until April 1944 when ANDERSON intervened in the name of GPC.

The HUNTERS have the largest unit in Cavite, operating north from Nasugbu to Ternate. This is the headquarters area, ROTC. In addition, units loosely associated with either HUNTERS or MARKINGS are located as follows:

Ternate-Maragondon R Area	CO: Col. TAPARAN
Indang-Rosario-Naic Area	CO: Col. Patricio ERNI
Carmona-Nanez Area	CO: SAULOG
Carmona-Bacon Area	CO: Col. IROQUIN

The groups are poorly armed and have been at odds with each other since Col. STRAUCHN was captured.

President QUEZON's Own Guerrillas: This unit operates in central Laguna, Batangas and western central Tayabas under the control of Vicente ULLI, former Mayor of Tinong, Tayabas. The MARKING guerrillas claim the President QUEZON's Own Guerrillas as an affiliate, but this claim is believed false. Nothing was known of the President QUEZON's Own Guerrillas until late 1943 when Lt. Primitivo San AGUSTIN went to Mindanao to establish contact with SUSA. A radio was sent from Mindanao and contact has been maintained with the unit since June 1944. The roster of the unit indicates that there might be as many as 10,000 men in the organization, divided into 11 Regiments. It is very likely that these persons are generally living at home and comprise the basis of development when equipment is available. Many of the members of the organization are Bataan veterans.

Maj. ANDERSON in Tayabas states that the President QUEZON's Own Guerrillas was founded under Col. STRAUCHN by Vicente ULLI in mid-1942. ANDERSON has had contact with the unit since August 1943 and believes the unit has a high potential value both for combat and intelligence purposes. The unit has been very cooperative with ANDERSON's agents in assisting in the collection of intelligence.

President QUEZON's Own Guerrilla contacts are:

The NORTHERNERS (MAHARLIKA) Col. Ferdinand E. MARCOS, Mountain and Ilocos Provinces (thru Manila).

The VISAYAS Details of this contact are not known; possibly maintained through Bohol.

Central Luzon Maj. Hermenigildo TAYAG.

Manila and Vicinity Maj. Ismael LAPUS.

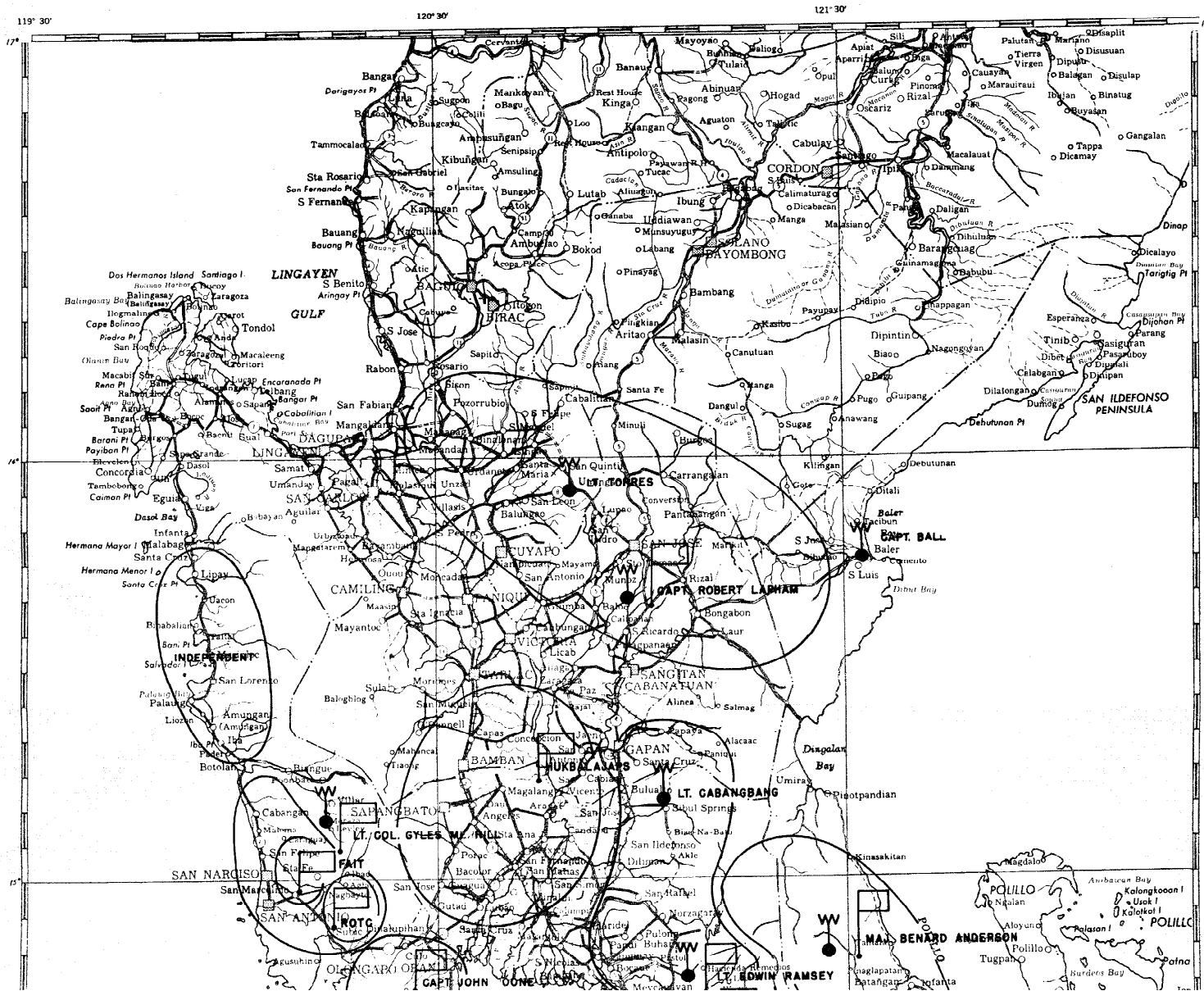
Miscellaneous Guerrillas in Central Luzon:

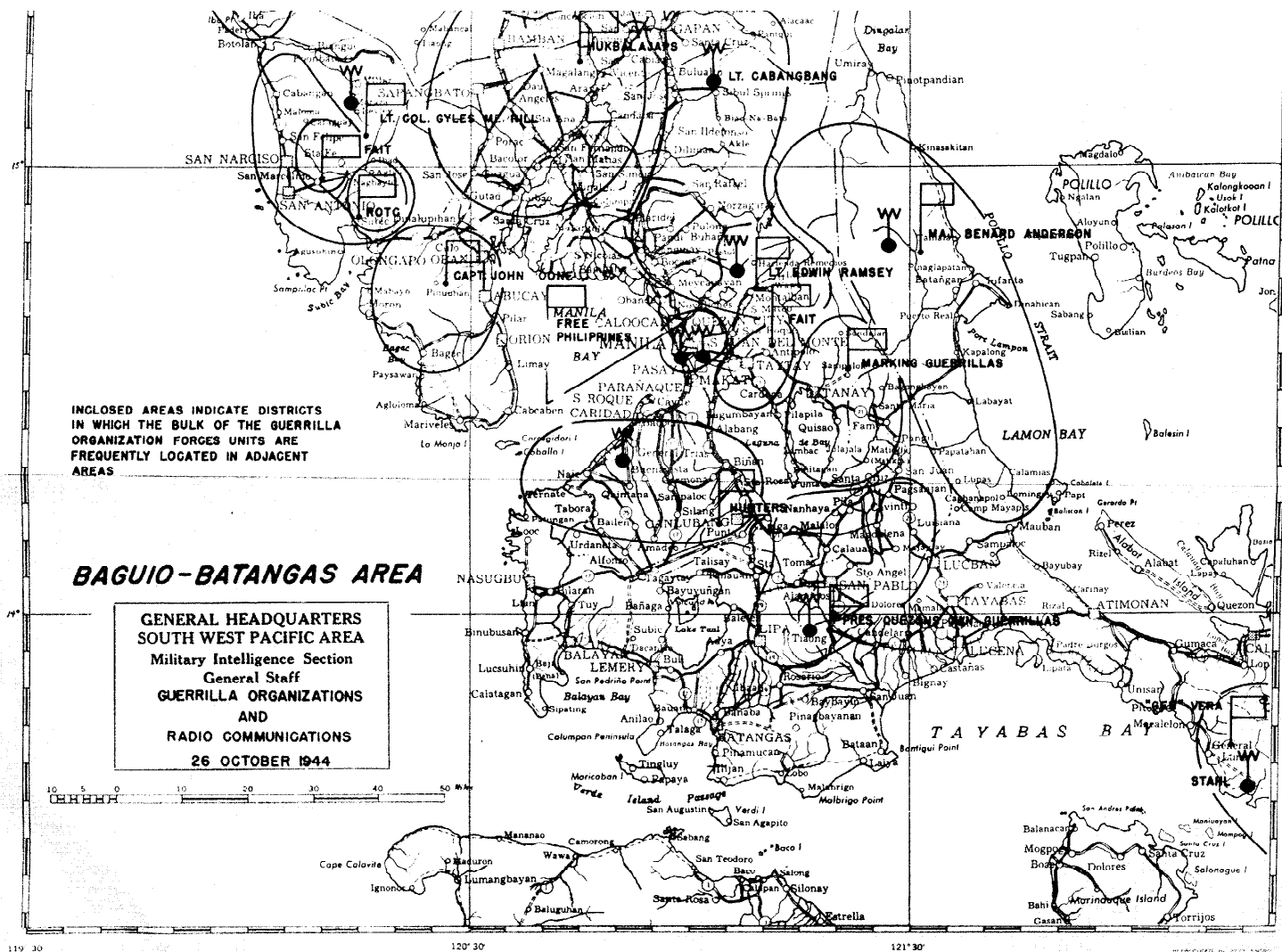
Pangasinan: PERALTA agents from Luzon report that guerrillas are active in the towns of Umingan, San Nicolas, Asingan, San Quentin and Tiung. The guerrillas are based in the cordilleras and come out on raids. Jose de GUZMAN is one of the leaders.

Bulacan: A Pacifico CABERAS is reported to be leading 40 men near Baliuag, Bulacan; loyalties or connections unknown.

Manila: There is a sabotage unit in Manila known as the L.O.D. The meaning of this is unknown. The organization has been supported by FERTIG on Mindanao and is believed to have done a certain amount of damage through fires and demolition. The only known member of the organization is Jose FLORES who has been to Mindanao several times.

Bondoc Peninsula: Guerrillas have been operating since mid-1942 on Bondoc Peninsula, Tayabas Province, under the direction of "General" Gaudencia VERA. This is a group of soldiers from the Batangas-Tayabas USAFFE forces and was moderately well equipped originally. Reports of the activities of the band have been received irregularly and little is actually known about its strength and organization. The group captured three towns from the Japanese on Bondoc Peninsula in March 1944. Headquarters is near Lopez, Tayabas.





CHAPTER IV

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN THE BICOL AREA 7 November 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY:

Covering the narrow peninsula that extends from southeast Luzon as the four Bicol Provinces of Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Albay and Sorsogon. The mountainous interior and marshy coast of the peninsula have never afforded great opportunity for industrialization, and its 1.2 million inhabitants generally live on the land, with some engaged in mining and lumbering. Legaspi, Albay, with a population of 40,000 is the largest city and most important port.

On 12 December 1941, the Japanese landed at Legaspi as the starting point for their southern prong which was to push northward and join forces with those landed along Lamon Bay.

After some ineffectual resistance, most of the loyal public officials and Constabulary took to the hills. Wandering remnants of escaped and unsundered USAFFE soldiers and loyal civilians began to organize guerrilla units, each dominating certain areas within the provinces. While the larger units that emerged were typically committed to de facto preservation of law and order in their areas, several small units donned the guise of loyal guerrillas for purposes of banditry and forced tribute from civilians.

For a time active guerrilla resistance caused the Japanese considerable trouble; but gradually lack of funds and supplies hampered their activities. Smaller units dissolved or merged with more powerful groups and all units became principally concerned with the state of their own power and prestige. Intelligence received from the units in this area has generally been inferior to that received from other areas. These guerrillas will be of little assistance to friendly invading forces.

The Bicol resistance movement remains one of the most confused and least productive of any area in the Philippines. Fighting between units over matters of area command almost exceeds any fighting against the Japanese. The leaders have frequently asked for an appointed outside commander, knowing their own shortcomings and desiring to contribute something more concrete to their country, but no action has been taken to coordinate these units.

The principal local aspirants for command of the 5th Military District of which the Bicol is a large part, and for GHQ recognition are Lt. Col. ZABAT of Albay, Major LAPUS and Governor ESCUDERO of Sorsogon. All these have contacted at one time or another most of the units in the Bicol. The resultant picture is thus interlocked and distorted by shifting loyalties of the minor group leaders.

SUMMARY

Camarines Norte: The province is dominated by Maj. BOAYES and his "VINSONS Travelling Guerrillas". BOAYES is now accepting the command of ZABAT in Albay and it is estimated that this unit consists of 350-400 armed men. Another unit under a Col. MATA seems to exist in the northern part of the province. MATA's strength may be 75-100.

Camarines Sur: This province is principally controlled by three leaders: Maj. MIRANDA, Maj. PADUA and Capt. DIANELO. Small units belonging to Maj. SANDICO and Col. ZABAT are also probably in the province.

MIRANDA is allied with LAPUS of Sorsogon and has a force of possibly 300 armed men in the Libmanan vicinity. Maj. PADUA is in the San Miguel Bay area with an estimated 350 armed men; he claims a roster strength of 2,000. PADUA accepts ZABAT'S command. Capt. DIANEZA is in the Caramoan-Catanduanes area with 150 men or more, armament not indicated. He is said to be connected with ZABAT and is known to have cooperated in several ventures with BOAYES and both have been at odds with MIRANDA.

Albay: This province is split between five groups with areas of operation overlapping with Sorsogon units. Col. ZABAT is probably the strongest, with an estimated 800-1,000 men directly under him. Col. ZABAT claims several groups affiliated with his command in the Bicol area. His claims of being CO, 5th MP, and his methods of operation have aroused considerable animosity in other leaders of the district.

FLOR is said to be in the peninsula area of northeast Albay with some 50 men and cooperates with LAPUS. Faustino FLOR's brother may also be in the same area. In the Jovellar vicinity of southern Albay is the Bagong Katipunan under "General" OROBLA with about 200 men. Capt. TACERUA is on Burias Island with a small unit about which little is known.

Sorsogon: The picture in this province is highly colored by the LAPUS-ESCUERO dispute. ESCUERO controls most of the province and may be the more powerful of the two. He has been accused of nepotism in his extra-legal civil administration and is probably influenced by several strong-willed assistants who have effectively prevented cooperation with other units. The strength of the command is estimated to be about 1,500, partially armed.

As of August, LAPUS is said to have controlled about 1,500 poorly armed men. In October, he reported his organization embraced 2,600 men, but this is believed exaggerated. His activities appear to extend over southwest Albay and the western coast of Sorsogon and part of Ticao Island.

SECTION II. THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUERRILLA UNITS OF THE BICOL PROVINCES:

Camarines Norte Province:

Gov. W. Q. VINSON'S Travelling Guerrillas: The first guerrilla unit to be formed in the Bicol region was organized 18 December 1941 in Camarines Norte by Lt. Wenceslao Q. VINSONS, former governor of the province. Led by VINSONS' assistant, Sgt. Francisco (Turko) BOAYES, this force of about 100 armed men raided Japanese garrisons throughout January-July 1942, their most notable exploit being a three-day assault on the provincial capital of past, 30 April 1942, which resulted in the temporary capture of the town with severe losses to the Japanese defenders. BOAYES appears to be a rough fearless gang leader and is one of the best known anti-Japanese fighters in the Bicol; probably undisciplined.

Increased pressure from the Japanese forced the unit to withdraw to Camp Abasig where it was partially disbanded. Supposedly trusted men of the group betrayed the position of the camp and on 8 July 1942, Lt. VINSONS was captured and executed by the Japanese.

With the capture of VINSONS many of the group surrendered but BOAYES recovered some of the arms and, together with some loyal followers, formed "The Hon. W. Q. VINSONS Travelling Guerrillas of the Philippines". BOAYES was elected CO of the unit and designated "Lieutenant" by his men.

Late in July 1942, BOAYES was contacted by Capt. Juan MIRANDA of Camarines Sur and agreed to join forces with MIRANDA and aid him in eliminating the Japanese from that province. The ensuing raids upon enemy garrisons caused the Japanese to increase their forces in that province. Increased enemy pressure, combined with food supply difficulties, caused BOAYES to return to Camarines Norte in December 1942.

In late January 1943, BOAYES was asked by MIRANDA to return to Camarines Sur. BOAYES went, and while in Camarines Sur, aided the unit of Capt. DIANEWA of Camp Tinawagan in capturing Caramoan, 30 January 1943. In June 1943, differences developed between MIRANDA and BOAYES. MIRANDA accused BOAYES of plotting to depose him and take over his unit. According to BOAYES, MIRANDA killed two of his men. MIRANDA fled to Catanduanes and BOAYES, with half of his unit and part of DIANEWA's, left for Catanduanes in pursuit. After BOAYES' return he participated in several joint actions against the enemy with the unit of Maj. PADUA in the peninsular area of southeast Camarines Sur. By this time BOAYES had assumed the rank of Captain and claimed his unit now comprised some 200 men.

In August 1943, Capt. ZABAT, an Albay guerrilla leader seeking recognition as CO of the 5th MD, secured a signed certificate from BOAYES and Maj. SANDICO, another Albay leader, by which they agreed to join forces with ZABAT. BOAYES, in return for his alliance, was to be CO of a 54th Regiment. ZABAT seems then to have dispatched BOAYES and PADUA in force to compel rival forces in Sorsogon to join the ZABAT command.

BOAYES has been charged with committing several atrocities in Camarines Norte. However, it appears that he devoted most of his activities to fighting the Japanese rather than seeking power in the 5th MD. The loyalty and respect of his men for BOAYES seems to have been solid and there is much testimony to the fighting ability of his unit.

MATA's Guerrillas: Little is known of this unit except that it has been operating in Camarines Norte, Tayabas and Camarines Sur with a Col. Natividad MATA in command. In August 1944, MATA sent Lt. Ricardo REYES, his executive officer, to confer with ANDERSON with regard to joining ANDERSON's command. ANDERSON advised the unit to remain independent.

Camarines Sur Province:

Camp Isarog Guerrillas: This unit was organized in late December 1941 by Councilor Teofilo B. PADUA in the town of Goa, Camarines Sur. It grew rapidly and moved to larger quarters at Anawan, Pili, Camarines Sur. Here they united in March 1942 with the forces of Capt. Faustino FLOR, of Carolina, Naga, Camarines Sur. FLOR, previously an EM in the Philippine Constabulary, was made CO of the group and this camp became known as Camp Isarog.

At Camp Isarog the successful combined guerrilla attack of 2 May 1942 on the Japanese occupied town of Naga was planned. Some thirty Americans and other prisoners who were about to be executed by the Japanese were freed. Several more combined attacks upon the Japanese were made during the month.

On 24 May 1942, Capt. FLOR with several of his officers was persuaded by Gen FRANCESCO, then Commander of the puppet Bureau of Constabulary, to surrender. PADUA took over command of the unit and combined with the T.M.B.F. (Tagbon, Mausalay, Balayan Federation) led by Lts. CARO and OLINGUO. Camp Isarog II was organized with PADUA as Captain. Together with his brother, Lorenzo, who served as his executive officer, PADUA fought minor skirmishes with the Japanese in the vicinity of Naga. In several instances they cooperated with the MIRANDA unit from central Camarines Sur, and one engagement in combination with DIANEWA's Camp Tinawagan unit and VINCENS' force. The unit does not appear to have been very active against the Japanese recently.

About July 1943, ZABAT from Albay started to persuade PADUA to join his command. Lt. AUREUS of MIRANDA's unit sent ZABAT a roster of the PADUA Guerrillas and stated that he and PADUA had agreed on areas of control, PADUA to cover the Partido District of Camarines Sur, including Calabang, Tinambac and Siruma, with 3 companies and AUREUS with 2 companies near Libmanan. Apparently the unification was effected and PADUA signed an agreement endorsing ZABAT as Col. in command. There is evidence that this relationship still held as late as May 1944 but AUREUS had dropped out.

In August 1943, PADUA claimed he had four companies in training with but 40 arms; in early 1944 he submitted to the 6th MD an undated roster signing himself as Maj. T. B. PADUA, CO of the 53rd Regiment, 51st (ZABAT) Division, comprising over 2,000 men. This figure probably includes reserves, with actual fighting strength nearer to 350 men.

A few months after Capt. FLOR surrendered, he broke his amnesty agreement and returned to the hills and formed a new unit, independent of PADUA. Initially he worked with his brother, Julian, but soon differences of opinion caused a split. ZABAT attempted to contact Faustino FLOR in late 1943 suggesting an area of control for him embracing Malilipot, Bacacay and Libog in Albay Province. FLOR declined to deal with ZABAT and instead considered a proposal of Maj. LAPUS of Sorsogon to join his unit. He has since been accused by ZABAT of being a spy in Japanese pay.

Nothing further is known of FLOR's activities except that as late as July 1944 he was believed to be operating somewhere between Camarines Sur and Albay with perhaps fifty men.

MIRANDA Unit: Before the Japanese occupation, Juan Q. MIRANDA was Finance Sergeant, PA, at Regan Barracks, Legaspi. In early 1942, MIRANDA organized a guerrilla unit which began its activities in the vicinity of Libmanan, Camarines Sur. A few months later MIRANDA absorbed a small unit under the AUREUS brothers in the same district and appointed Lt. Leon Sa AUREUS as his second in Command.

In July 1942, MIRANDA contacted Maj. BOAYES of VINSONS Guerrillas and arranged to join forces to resist the Japanese in Libmanan vicinity. Their joint action lasted until December 1942 and later from January to June 1943. Strained relationships developed between the two leaders which finally led to an outward rupture in June 1943. MIRANDA fled with some of his men to Catanduanes Island with a unit of BOAYES in pursuit. Apparently some of MIRANDA's men had remained behind at the time of his flight and Lt. Sa AUREUS assumed acting command of this remnant. In July 1943, AUREUS placed his command under that of ZABAT.

Towards the end of 1943, MIRANDA returned to Camarines Sur and seems to have resumed command of the unit with AUREUS, and reinstated AUREUS second in command. As far back as February 1943, Maj. LAPUS of Sorsogon had been attempting to persuade MIRANDA to link with him, though MIRANDA's response had been only luke-warm. AUREUS had been dealing with ZABAT, and MIRANDA probably because of his hatred for BOAYES who had joined ZABAT's command, changed AUREUS' policy abruptly upon his return and signed an agreement with Maj. LAPUS in January 1944. In June 1944, it appears that the agreement between LAPUS and MIRANDA still held with the latter maintaining his unit at Camp Tanciong Vaca in Camarines Sur.

The strength of the MIRANDA unit was reported to have been about 300 armed men in August 1944, and has often been referred to as the "53rd Regiment". MIRANDA's unit was designated part of LAPUS' organization. It is believed that their activity is confined to central Camarines Sur and limited to harassing the enemy. Only a small amount of intelligence data has been received from the unit.

Camp Tinawagan Guerrillas: This unit was formed in the vicinity of Caramoan, Camarines Sur in March 1942 by Dinascio O. DIANELA, 1st Lt. R. F. PABICO and several escaped USFFE officers. DIANELA who claims to have been serving (unstated capacity) with the U. S. Army, adopted the rank of Captain and assumed command.

In May 1942, the unit sent 65 men to participate in the assault on Naga with other units previously mentioned. In June 1942, the Japanese sent increased forces to Caramoan to wipe out the guerrillas there. To avoid destruction of the town by the Japanese, and perhaps annihilation of themselves, the unit made arrangements with the Japanese to "lie low" and the Japanese retired leaving only a platoon to garrison the town.

In November 1942, DIANELA charged the Japanese with violation of the agreement of unwarranted arrests and abuses of civilians, and again initiated attacks upon the enemy garrison. Sporadic action continued until the end of January 1943 when the Japanese decided to quit temporarily the town. During this time some arms had been received from Capt. PADUA and FLOR. In late February 1943, BOAYES' unit arrived and remained several months in expectation of another enemy penetration.

In July 1943, while part of DIANELA's and BOAYES' units were chasing MIRANDA on Catanduanes, the Japanese attacked the Caramoan vicinity in some force. Fighting broke out in all the area but with the aid of a unit rushed in by Maj. PADUA, many casualties were inflicted upon the Japanese with minor losses to the guerrillas. The Japanese withdrew after killing civilians and burning down many barriers in the area.

Albay Province:

Major SANDICO's Guerrillas: Prior to the outbreak of the war with Japan, Maj. Francisco SANDICO was Provincial Inspector of Albay and the Senior Constabulary officer in the Bicol. At the time of the Japanese landing at Legaspi he went into hiding with several men and two of his subordinates, Capt. D. J. CAMMA, CO of the Albay PC Company, and Capt. J. MERCADO, Assistant Provincial Inspector, who later became members of his guerrilla unit.

In March 1942, SANDICO emerged from hiding with a unit organized mostly from remnants of former USAFFE regiments in the area and was rumored to be connected with Col. STRAUGHIN's Fil-American Irregular Troops of central Luzon. Up to early 1943, it is believed that SANDICO engaged Japanese patrols frequently with Maj. LAPUS of Sorsogon.

In August 1943, Montano ZABAT who had ambitions for recognition as CO of the Bicol, contacted SANDICO with a proposal to combine their units SANDICO refused. One month later SANDICO was approached by LAPUS, also ambitious for the post of CO, 5th MD, and purportedly acting under instructions from Panay to effect a unification of the Bicol.

LAPUS proposed that SANDICO take the post of Military Governor of the Bicol Provinces and he, LAPUS, command his own 54th Regiment and SANDICO's unit, to be redesignated the 55th Regiment. SANDICO refused on grounds that the absence of martial law in the Philippines prevented his taking such a post. LAPUS thereupon offered to fuse his regiment with SANDICO's to form a 52nd Division with SANDICO as CO and LAPUS as Executive Officer. SANDICO agreed to this plan. The links of this association never became very strong, however; soon trouble developed and LAPUS left the command.

SANDICO with his aides later requested a meeting with ZABAT regarding unification. At the conferences at ZABAT's camp, SANDICO claimed he and guerrilla chiefs, LELIS and CAPAYAS, were surrounded and forced to sign a certificate submitting themselves to ZABAT's command. SANDICO himself had ambitions for recognition by GHQ and felt that with the aid of the 6th MD he could effect this and refused to acknowledge the validity of ZABAT's command over him.

SANDICO seems to lack forthrightness and decision. He has apparently not felt strong enough to break off the association with LAPUS entirely. On the other hand his actions have not shown the almost unscrupulous aggressiveness exhibited by other guerrilla leaders anxious to be recognized as CO of the 5th MD. Both his desire for unification and his express willingness to subordinate himself to a GHQ accredited commander appear sincere.

So far as is known, SANDICO is still operating a "55th Regiment" in Albay and on the southwest coast of Camarines Sur with perhaps four hundred men.

Bagong Katipunan (Loyal Brotherhood) Unit: This unit is headed by Gerardo P. OROBIA, a 27 year old former itinerant artist. At the outbreak of war OROBIA with his three brothers fled from Legaspi to Camalig and organized the Bagong Katipunan, or Loyal Brotherhood and later expanded to the barrios of Guinobatan vicinity, Jovellar, Ligao and Matara. OROBIA claims that barrio Lieutenants and officers in Albay recognized his power. He also claims to have aided Maj. SANDICO, Capt. MERCADO and CAHUA of the Provincial Constabulary of Albay.

About May 1942, his men kidnapped and executed the pro-Japanese puppet mayor of the town of Oas and strong Japanese forces sent out against him forced him to retire to the Jovellar branch camp. There they were betrayed by pro-Japanese Filipinos and moved back to Quinogatan, but were again raided in August 1942. After several temporary encampments they settled at Floresta near Jovellar and joined forces with a small unit headed by Leon MONTILLA, former mayor of Jovellar. A conference was also held with Maj. SANDICO and a cooperative understanding was reached. Maj. LAPUS states that at a conference held in August 1943 in SANDICO's camp, OROBIA was present and agreed to join him. There is no other information concerning this agreement.

In July 1944, the OROBIA unit was thought to be still operating around Floresta. It is likely that the unit is comprised of from 150 to 200 guerrilla fighters, armed only with bolos, bows and arrows.

Col. M. M. ZABAT Guerrilla Unit: The Camp Balintawak guerrilla group of Albay is headed by self-styled Lt. Col. Montano M. ZABAT, pro-war 1st Lt., Traffic Officer of Albay and Sorsogon. Shortly after the Japanese landings in Legaspi he reported to the Headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary in Manila, they returned to Albay.

After the surrender on Bataan, he organized a guerrilla unit in Albay with the assistance of former Mayor REMILLO of Oas and Lt. LLENARIZAS, a former Constabulary officer. Reports indicate that the activities of the group in 1942-43 in raising funds and supplies were indiscriminate and his reputation among civilians none to savory. According to Gov. ESCUDERO he later weeded out bad elements in his group but his reputation remained shady.

ZABAT sent REMILLO and LLENARIZAS to 6th MD headquarters in Pancy in May, 1943, attempting to secure recognition of his command. In March 1943, Col. SERRAN, G-2, 6th MD, Pancy, had encouraged LAPUS to unify the Bicols. The ZABAT emissaries informed SERRAN that LAPUS had not been successful but that ZABAT had actually effected the unification of all but Sorsogon Province.

ZABAT's representatives returned from SERRAN bearing encouragement for ZABAT to continue his organizing of the district. In June, ZABAT went to LAPUS' temporary headquarters on Ticao Island, to discuss unification. Apparently after ZABAT arrived, he demurred ambitions as CO of the 5th MD and assured LAPUS he would constitute his unit as an Albay battalion to be incorporated under LAPUS' command. LAPUS later received letters from Col. SERRAN expressing dissatisfaction with the job he had been doing and proffering ZABAT's representatives earlier charges against him. The ZABAT-LAPUS association thereupon broke up in August 1943. ZABAT was later invited to a conference between SANDICO, LAPUS and others, but declined to enter.

In July 1943, ZABAT had made overtures to the ESCUDERO unit of Sorsogon. The Governor himself was away at the time and his son, Antonio ESCUDERO, replied that he would send officers to ZABAT for a conference. The outcome of this conference is not known but it appears that Governor ESCUDERO never acknowledged ZABAT's candidacy although he has been favorably inclined towards him.

In August 1943, ZABAT, through Capt. CAMUA, attempted to bring over the SANDICO unit to his plan but did not meet with encouragement. In the same month ZABAT did succeed in bringing a few small independent units into his organization. He persuaded AUREUS, then acting CO of the MIRANDA unit, and PADUA who was working closely with AUREUS at the time, to accept his authority. ZABAT also managed to wean BOAYES into joining him with the promise that BOAYES would command a regiment.

In August 1943, MIRANDA returned from Catanduanes, resumed command of his unit, and immediately broke off AUREUS' negotiations with ZABAT. PADUA and BOAYES, however, were persuaded to remain with ZABAT as head of 53rd and 54th Regiments, respectively (54th not the same as LAPUS' 54th in Sorsogon), and in November both signed a certificate "nominating" ZABAT for promotion to Lt. Colonel and Commanding Officer of the Bicol Free Forces.

ZABAT's increasing force caused the Japanese in January 1944 to offer him through Mayor VELASCO of Libon an amnesty if he quit his activities as a guerrilla. He refused the amnesty and called another conference inviting SANDICO and his aides to see him. ZABAT emerged from this conference with the signatures of Maj. SANDICO, LELIS and CAPAYAS on an affidavit recognizing ZABAT as CO; whereupon he happily communicated this to Col. SERRAN. SANDICO later stated he and his aides had been forced to sign the affidavit. Since then there has been no evidence to show that SANDICO has collaborated with ZABAT. ZABAT, on the other hand, has continued to maintain that the document is valid. LELIS and CAPAYAS still hold important positions on ZABAT's staff.

SERRAN wrote ZABAT that if he could now whip LAPUS, MIRANDA, ESCUDERO and FLOR into line he would have effected the unification of the Bicol and the 6th MD would then support his case for recognition by GHQ as CO, 5th MD. Accordingly in February 1944 ZABAT dispatched BOAYES and PADUA to force LAPUS and ESCUDERO to settle their rift and sent a force under a Capt. GARCIA to compel MIRANDA to join him.

LAPUS opposed the move and informed ZABAT that the earlier 6th MD instructions for LAPUS to unify the Bicol still held and that MIRANDA was indissolubly with him. LAPUS further told ZABAT that the SANDICO indorsement was invalid since he and SANDICO were still in agreement. The result of ZABAT's expedition under BOAYES is not known but is believed to have been abortive.

In June 1944, LAPUS attempted to force MOLINAS, one of ZABAT's leaders into leaving ZABAT and joining his organization, with no success. In retaliation, ZABAT with 90 men on July 21 raided the town of Manito in LAPUS' area killing several of the latter's followers and mistreating civilians.

Crafty and unscrupulously zealous in his efforts to capture command of the 5th MD, ZABAT has left few stones unturned in the effort to realize his ambition. It is obvious that he does not consider his failure to reconcile the Sorsogon groups a breach in the effectiveness of his ability to control the Bicol. Rather he apparently hopes that a fait accompli authorization of his command by GHQ will bring such a reconciliation about. He has submitted several intelligence reports for GHQ (signing himself Lt. Colonel, CO, 5th MD). He is still believed to be operating in the Tabaco-Tiwi-Malinao area with from 800 to 1,000 men.

On Burias Island a unit under Capt. TACERUA has been reported. No data are available on the organization of this guerrilla force. ZABAT has reportedly contacted the unit with favorable reply to his unification proposal but this report has not been verified. It is supposed that PADUA and LAPUS have also had some contact with TACERUA.

A Maj. AGUILAR has also been reported as operating with a unit in the Tabaco-Tiwi zone. Nothing else is known about this unit except that it has contributed minor intelligence items.

Sorsogon Province:

Maj. LAPUS' Guerrillas: On 12 December 1941, Maj. Licerio P. LAPUS, Provincial Inspector of Sorsogon FC, received orders from Manila to evacuate the town of Sorsogon and wait for aid in the hills.

In company with Sgt. HINTO, agent ALTAREJOS and other guerrillas who later joined LAPUS, the group harassed enemy communications and stole supplies from the enemy. In February 1942, 1st Lt. Burgos T. SAYOC, former Medical Inspector FC from Legaspi, came into the unit as medical officer.

By the first week of April 1942, the Sorsogon BC unit was incorporated into the USAFFE Leyte-Samar sector under Col. Thomas CORNELL. According to LAPUS, he was at this time designated CO of the USAFFE in the Bicol's pending contact with Maj. SANDICO, then senior officer in the region. When SANDICO was contacted in May, the USAFFE Leyte-Samar organization had surrendered. During this period, however, LAPUS had increased the size of his unit substantially by absorbing men from disbanded units.

Soon Japanese punitive operations in strength forced LAPUS to move camp from Garohayon to Dolos. There LAPUS decided to disband his unit until the situation had eased. However, he kept ten of his men with him and detailed 17 to Gove. ESCUDERO as a bodyguard and to aid him in maintaining his extra-legal government.

Meantime, increasing friction had begun to develop between LAPUS and Lt. SAYOC. In September, LAPUS charged SAYOC with instigating intrigues against him and summarily ousted SAYOC. SAYOC had been dealing secretly with Gov. ESCUDERO, who during LAPUS' "lie-low" period, had developed military ambitions of his own and sent over with him. By now feeling between ESCUDERO and LAPUS became an open break, and charges and counter-charges between the two became more intense. This rift later assumed serious proportions.

In December 1942, LAPUS received a request from Col. RELUNIA, then Chief of Staff of PERALTA's IV Philippine Corps, regarding setting up an intelligence net. LAPUS was then having his hands full avoiding the Japanese, reorganizing, and fighting ESCUDERO. In March 1943, LAPUS was finally in a position to entertain seriously the proposal of the RELUNIA emissary: To constitute a recognized unit as the 67th Infantry Regiment under jurisdiction of the IVth Corps. LAPUS agreed and established regular contact with the headquarters at Panay and began funneling intelligence to them. The IVth Corps was dissolved shortly after, but LAPUS maintained the 6th MD contact, his unit redesignated the 54th Regiment to conform with the GHQ program of reconstituting military districts, the Bicol region comprising part of the 5th MD.

At a conference in August at the camp of SANDICO, LAPUS relinquished his designation as CO of his unit in favor of SANDICO for the sake of harmony and called it the 56th Regiment. SANDICO asserts that he had at first been approached to serve as military governor of the region but had declined saying that martial law did not legally exist. ESCUDERO also charged LAPUS at this time with the unlawful declaration of martial law. After the break, LAPUS went to the 6th MD in Panay for assistance.

The 6th MD encouragement alternatively of LAPUS, ZABAT and ESCUDERO to unify the Bicol's with the winner getting the friendly hand from the 6th MD, may have increased the amount of intelligence flowing into their headquarters, but it also led to a competitive race that fostered disruption within the Bicol area. By August 1943, each of these guerrilla leaders could proffer letters from Panay implicitly acknowledging him as CO of the 5th MD once the unification each had initiated was completed. Yet when the 6th MD would be appealed to by a leader to settle the confusion, that headquarters would aver it had no right to meddle in the internal affairs of the 5th MD.

LAPUS met with this answer and its usual attendant double-talk upon his visit to Panay in November 1943. He returned in January 1944 and started the skeleton of the unification of the Bicol Provinces also. He contacted MIRANDA and persuaded him to join up as a battalion of the 54th Regiment in Camarines Sur. A few smaller leaders were also brought into the fold.

The following February LAPUS was able to get in touch with Lt. Col. Charles SMITH on Samar, an SWFA agent. In February 1944, SMITH radioed that LAPUS had the foundation of a good intelligence net started and that he had given LAPUS financial assistance. In the next month he wired that it appeared ESCUDERO has managed to oust LAPUS from the Province despite LAPUS's claim that he had the support of the people.

In April LAPUS contacted Col. ANDREWS in Negros and arranged to transmit intelligence through Negros facilities, as his contact with SMITH had become a little more difficult. He further cemented his friendship with MERRITT on Samar and MIRANDA in Camarines Sur, and in July wrote Maj. ANDERSON that he had succeeded in incorporating several more small units into his command. By this time, despite SANDICO's assertion that their earlier agreement still held, LAPUS was operating as virtual CO of the 54th Infantry.

On 30 April 1944, a conference between the LAPUS-ESCUDERO factions was arranged between representatives of both groups in Irosin, Sorsogon. Antonio ESCUDERO and Lt. MEDINA of the Governor's faction were conciliatory; the Governor stated almost anyone but LAPUS would be accepted by him as CO, but the powerful SAYOC-OLONDRIZ-OCAMPA clique of the ESCUDERO unit were hostile to any unification and the conference was a failure.

Also in April, LAPUS re-sent through SMITH a message to GHQ requesting P500,000 in cash or authority to print the sum in emergency currency, which he had earlier submitted to PERALTA and found had not been transmitted. GHQ thanked LAPUS for his work and urged him to continue his intelligence operations. He was told that it was not feasible to afford him the material assistance requested at the time. SMITH, in July, gave LAPUS an additional P8,000 for intelligence purposes.

LAPUS has been one of the most energetic aspirants for GHQ recognition as CO of the 5th MD and although he has not been above committing several questionable acts, it does not appear that his actions have been as wantonly aggressive in asserting his command as ZABAT's. He seems sincere in his desire to unify the Bicol for optimum pursuance of the common cause.

On 19 October 1944, LAPUS requested the immediate appointment of a district commander in the Bicol to end the dispute there, stating he was willing to subordinate his units under any GHQ appointee. Pending such action, he asked for official recognition of his 54th Infantry and authority to function independently.

As of 31 August he claimed the active strength of the 54th Infantry was 2,600 officers and men, with a division in reserve. This figure is thought to be exaggerated, however. Presumably LAPUS was now making his headquarters in Albay Province, since ZABAT raided the town of Manito, Albay, in July 44 in reprisal for the local aid to LAPUS and LAPUS' activity against him. A report to Capt. ANDERSON by one of his investigating officers, Capt. BARROS, found the LAPUS troops the "most military" he had met in the Bicol. Considerable intelligence has been sent by LAPUS to GHQ.

Resume: Designation of LAPUS, ZABAT and SANDICO Regimental and Divisional Units.

LAPUS	Jan - Mar 43	67th Regiment (cooperating with Panay?)
	Mar - Sep 43	54th Regiment (cooperating with Panay?)
	Sep - ? 43	56th Regiment (under SANDICO)
	Jan 44	51st Division (CO, LAPUS)
		54th Regiment (CO, LAPUS)
		53rd Regiment (CO, MIRANDA)

ZABAT	Aug 43	51st Division (CO, ZABAT) 53rd Regiment (CO, PADUA) 54th Regiment (CO, BOAYES) 52nd Regiment (CO, SANDICO) (proposed only ?)
SANDICO	Sep 43	52nd Division (CO, SANDICO) 54th Regiment (CO, unknown) 55th Regiment (CO, SANDICO) 56th Regiment (CO, LAPUS) (LAPUS Unit now withdrawn)

LAPUS organization changed designations as unit cooperated with other commands or developed its own ambitions. All three proposed the respective divisions in expectation of GHQ recognition as Bicol commander.

Governor ESCUDERO's Guerrilla Unit: In June 1942, Maj. LAPUS decided to disband his unit at Dolos until the Japanese pressure had relaxed. Governor Salvador ESCUDERO was to keep intact the extra-legal civil government and round up funds and supplies for such time as the "Army" could reorganize.

ESCUDERO did contribute a substantial amount of aid including P20,000 in checks from the provincial government. Toward the close of 1942, the ESCUDERO-LAPUS unit began to break up. ESCUDERO later charged LAPUS with misuse of the supplies and funds. LAPUS denied the charges and asserted he could offer documentary evidence of his innocence, including the uncashed checks.

Whether ESCUDERO's ambition was the result of LAPUS' "embezzlement and banditry" as charged by ESCUDERO, or whether it stemmed from ESCUDERO's desire for personal aggrandizement, as LAPUS asserts, is not clear. One report states that ESCUDERO was fired with ambition by one Crisoldo de la PAZ, a civilian engineer who allegedly represented Col. STRAUCHN. De la PAZ was supposed to have told ESCUDERO that in exchange for an important post in ESCUDERO's organization he could arrange to get him a commission as a Colonel in STRAUCHN's FAIR.

Using the few men LAPUS had given him as a nucleus and managing to obtain arms from several of LAPUS' disbanded men, ESCUDERO was able to build up a sizeable group. LAPUS had begun to rebuild his own unit about this time and pitched battles often occurred between the two factions. In March, Governor ESCUDERO became ill and evacuated to Samar to recuperate. During this time, LAPUS was able to make some headway in strengthening his unit and then persuaded HERRITT to drive ESCUDERO off Samar.

ESCUDERO returned to Sorsogon and proceeded to tighten up his organization. By June 1943, ESCUDERO sent his son, Antonio, to Panay for the usual pilgrimage to ask for authority to organize the entire Bicol region. Panay had now taken the attitude of non-interference with internal affairs of the 5th MD but stated they would aid in securing recognition for anyone who could accomplish unification.

ESCUDERO claimed an active unit of some 300 men by June 1943, exclusive of reservists, but he apparently did not feel strong enough yet to attempt the unification project. Antonio ESCUDERO was inclined to view ZABAT's candidacy as CO of the region with favor. Reconciliation with LAPUS, in line with Col. RELUNIA of the 6th MD's suggestion, was out of the question. SAYOC was apparently against the ZABAT alliance and the matter was dropped.

In July 1943, Gov. ESCUDERO announced the receipt of an order from Col. STRAUCHN of FAIT in Rizal Province promoting him to Colonel and he warned Panay that he would not tolerate their recognition of LAPUS. Since he did represent law and order and retained a substantial degree of power, he was able by early 1944 to gain increasing support from the wealthier people of Sorsogon. In March, he drove LAPUS' group from the province leaving him small ineffectual bands of sympathizers, mostly in Bulan and Pilar.

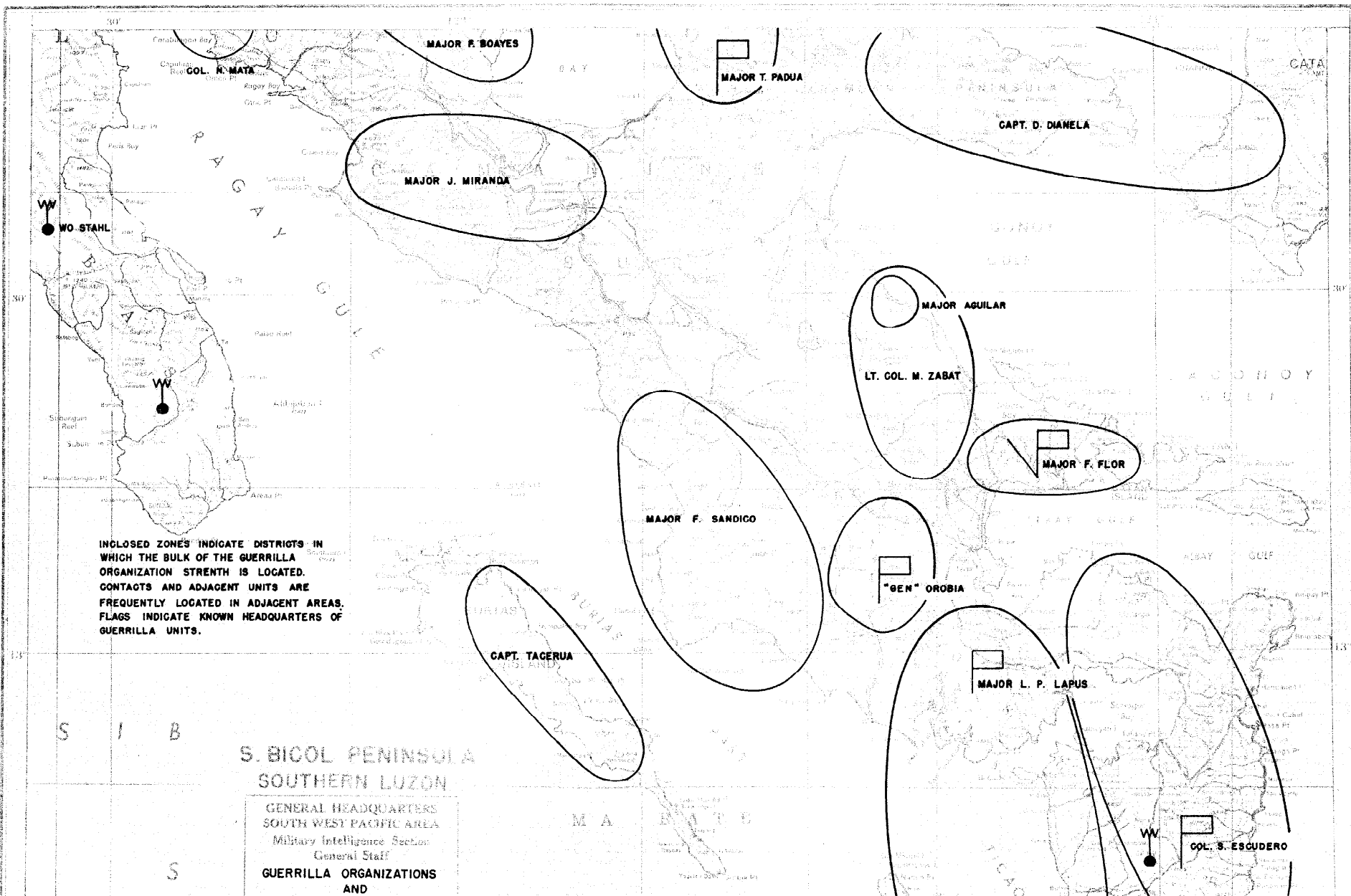
In early 1944, also, ESCUDERO established contact with Lt.Col. SMITH on Samar and by April he was channeling intelligence to SMITH. His connections with ANDERSON in Tayabas were also amicable at this time.

In April 1944, LAPUS again sent out feelers for a conference at ESCUDERO's headquarters in Irosin. Largely due to Antonio ESCUDERO, the suggestion was accepted and cautiously LAPUS sent representatives to Irosin. Again the influence of SAYOC, OCAWPO and OLONDRIZ on the Governor blocked the effort to effect a reconciliation.

In May 1944, ANDERSON sent Capt. BARROS to the Bicol with the idea of reconnoitering the situation; he also suggested that BARROS see what could be done to close the LAPUS-ESCUDERO rift. In July, BARROS sounded out Governor ESCUDERO with no success.

The situation has remained in this state to the present time with each faction maltreating the other's civilian adherents and killing the opponent's men at any opportunity. ESCUDERO has not neglected to contribute a flow of intelligence material to GHQ, however.

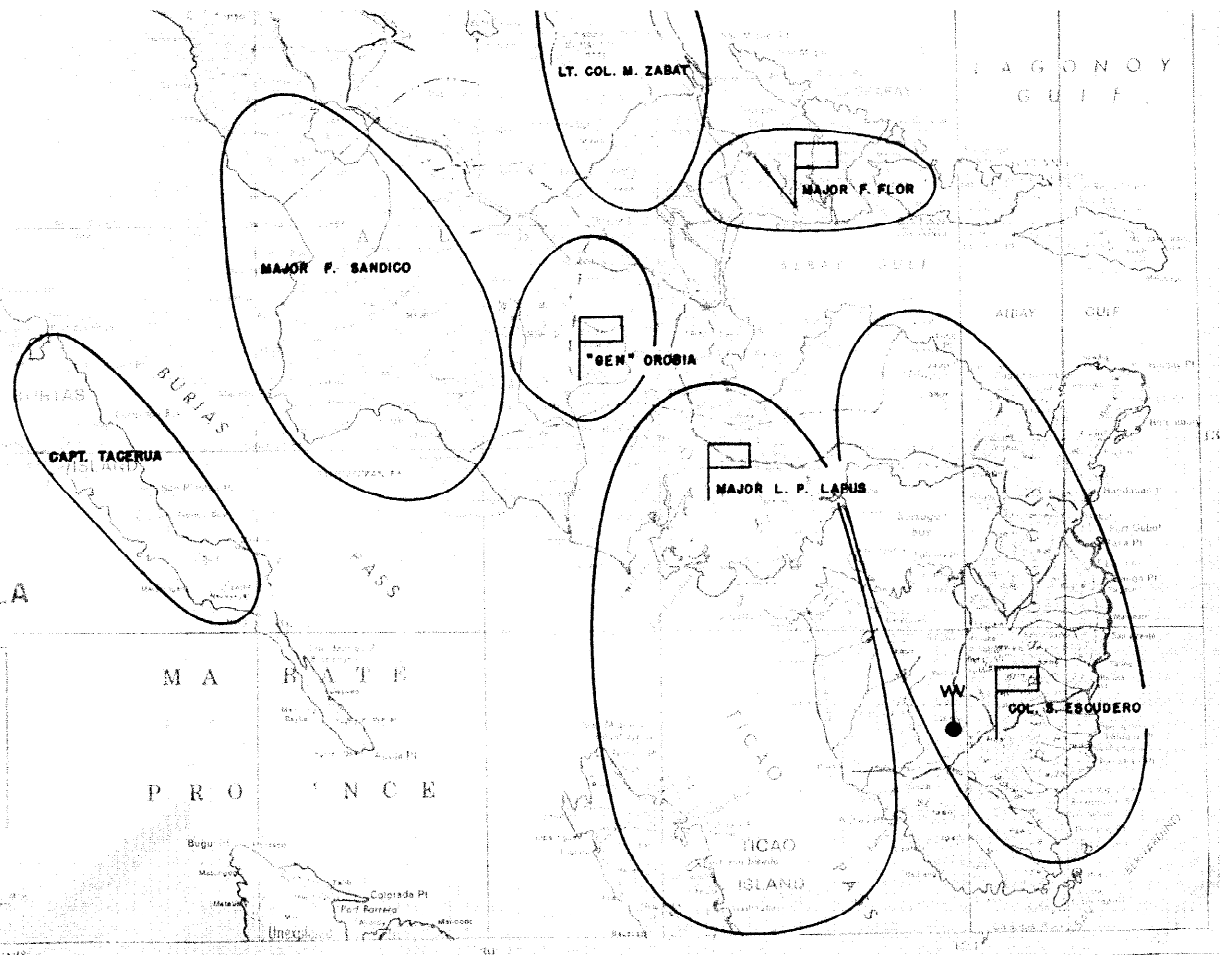
Obstinate, and under the influence of the embittered SAYOC, Governor ESCUDERO has not shown himself an easy man to deal with. Yet he still carries a considerable amount of prestige in the Province of Sorsogon due to his political connections, and no doubt, due to his unit's present strength. His greatest power is concentrated in the Irosin-Juban area. As of a few months ago he was reported to have over a thousand men in his camp, probably half of whom were armed.



INCLOSED ZONES INDICATE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THE BULK OF THE GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION STRENGTH IS LOCATED. CONTACTS AND ADJACENT UNITS ARE FREQUENTLY LOCATED IN ADJACENT AREAS. FLAGS INDICATE KNOWN HEADQUARTERS OF GUERRILLA UNITS.

S. BICOL PENINSULA SOUTHERN LUZON

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff
GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS
AND
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS
7 NOVEMBER 1944



CHAPTER V

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN CEBU 15 November 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Cebu Island was invaded by the Japanese in April 1942. Cebu City with a population of 150,000, second largest city in the Philippines, was quickly taken. USAFFE forces did considerable demolition work in Cebu City, and promptly took to the hills. The Japanese were thereby enabled to occupy all the east, central and west coast cities with little effort.

As soon as surface resistance had been overcome, the Japanese reduced most of their garrisons and left many of the towns under the control of puppet constabulary troops. Several prominent pre-war mayors and government officials were induced by the Japanese to stay at their posts in "puppet" capacities. The action of USAFFE forces in not putting up an initial determined resistance to the invader, enabled them to escape to the hills with a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. Guerrilla units were quickly formed in the hills. The power of Guerrilla units soon made itself felt in the cities, and most of the puppet officials became collaborators of the guerrillas. Those who did not collaborate were either eliminated or educated into a state of neutrality.

The guerrilla resistance movement in Cebu is the story of the growth of the CUSHING-FENTON unit. With the occupation of central Cebu by the Japanese, several small guerrilla units had emerged in the lightly garrisoned northern and southern parts of the island. By mid-1942, the northern units were under the command of Harry FENTON. The southern and central Cebu units were organized under Lt. Col. James CUSHING. These two Americans were the strongest leaders in their respective areas. FENTON took into his command any person with a rifle. These men were for the most part ex-USAFFE personnel, and at least partly trained.

Harry FENTON, commander of the original northern Cebu guerrilla group, is reported to be properly Aaron FEINSTEIN, an American 33 years of age and married to a Filipino. He is said to have been an enlisted man on duty at the Sternberg Hospital in Manila and later purchased his discharge to become a radio announcer. Before surrender, he had been an announcer at PZRC, Cebu City, and made many anti-Japanese pronouncements on his programs. He claims he was commissioned by Gen. CHANOWETH and then went to the hills before surrender. He is said to have trusted no one. He was hard to approach but was friendly after he became acquainted. He usually did business through his adjutant and was hard to contact directly. Except for those nearest him, no one seemed to like him. He was feared but not loved by his men; was loyal to the US. His feelings toward the Japanese and all spies and collaborators were violent, and he hung all suspects his men could capture. He was bold and outspoken to the point of being indiscreet in his public announcements.

James L. CUSHING, originally in command of the southern Cebu guerrillas, was a mining engineer, reported to be of mediocre accomplishment, in the Philippines before the war. He is said to have been commissioned a Captain by Gen. CHANOWETH before surrender. He is about 37, born in the United States of slightly Mexican parentage. He speaks English slowly and vividly with a slight accent; he has a dual personality, one cold, hard and unforgiving, the other warm and sentimental. He loses his temper easily but just as quickly repents. He is well liked by and enjoys the loyalty of his officers, enlisted men and civilians. He admires the civilians and gives them all possible protection. He hates the Japanese and fights them fearlessly along with his men; asking nothing of them he would not do himself. He is a good leader and controls his combat personnel completely. He is respected by other island commanders and gets along particularly well with Negros.

SECTION 11. THE JOINT FENTON-CUSHING COMMAND:

Recognizing the necessity for joint action against the Japanese, these two leaders effected a dual command in mid-1942. This command placed the various officers from each of the separate units into a General Staff and allotted areas of control to subordinate leaders whose units were constituted into battalions. The headquarters was divided into two sections: the administrative at FENTON's camp at Maslog, and the combat headquarters about seven miles distance at CUSHING's camp at Mangalon Heights. Organizationally, the union was a happy one, for despite antithetical personalities, the capabilities of each complemented the other. FENTON had a knack for administrative detail and a flare for propaganda. CUSHING displayed an ability for combat, was a fearless leader and knit the organization into a loyal and coordinated fighting unit. Both were inspired by profound hatred for the Japanese. The Cebu area long enjoyed the reputation for having killed more Japanese than any other area. In their efforts to stamp out Japanese and Japanese sympathizers, the men, reportedly under FENTON, went to extremes and many wanton killings of innocent citizens were reported.

The organization of Cebu under this command:

Harry FENTON	CO, Administrative
Lt. Col. James M. Cushing	CO, Combat
Lt. Col. Ricardo ESTRELLA	Chief of Staff
Maj. Marcial BANATE	Adjutant and G-1
Capt. Ramon DURANO	G-2
Lt. Col. James M. CUSHING	G-3
Capt. De LEON	G-4

North Cebu Sector

North of line Bingay-Sagay

CO: Lt. Col. Fabian SANCHEZ

Northwest Cebu Sector

North of line Liloan-Balamban to North Cebu Sector and on western side of the mountains

CO: Capt. Bernard HALL

Northeast Cebu Sector

As above but on east side of mountains

CO: Lt. Col. Ricardo T. ESTRELLA

Central Sector

Between line Liloan-Balamban and line Sibona-Dumanjug

CO: Lt. Col. Olegario H. BAURA

South Cebu Sector

South of line Sibona-Dumanjug

CO: Maj. Marciano CALDERON (succeeded Lt. Col. JAKOSALEM who was captured in June 1943)

During 1942 and early 1943, the supply problem of Cebu was satisfactory. FENTON insisted no money be printed, that the men volunteer their services; civilians would volunteer supplies. Large caches of food had been established from the cargo of a food ship bound for Corregidor but detained because of the Japanese blockade. Civilian contributions further augmented this supply. The large quantities of arms, etc., taken to the hills solved the supply problem for some time, and dictated the Cebu inter-island policy. The existence of the stores of food and equipment was generally known, and other commanders who were desirous of improving the situation of their forces, repeatedly sent parties to Cebu to tap this supply. FENTON guarded the stores jealously and when the parties began to arrive, he cut off relations with other island commands categorically. His obstinacy in this respect made trouble later.

About mid-1943, the food situation on Cebu became critical both for the civilians and for the army. The supply and economic problems became more acute, aggravated particularly by a currency shortage.

In March 1943, the Japanese launched a severe anti-guerrilla campaign in reprisal for numerous anti-Japanese acts. Considerable damage was done to the guerrilla organization. CUSHING, suffering from malaria, and FENTON, working under severe nervous strain, both decided to hold activities in abeyance for the time being. Most of their men went home and CUSHING seems to have gone to Negros to recuperate.

The team of CUSHING and FENTON had continued to function successfully and was in public favor until early 1943. Then mounting rumors regarding FENTON's many executions and his private life began to alienate the public from FENTON and to center attention on CUSHING. To some extent both came under public censure in that their many attacks on the Japanese brought reprisals on civilian communities. As FENTON's unpopularity became more widespread, many of his men began to leave since they feared that FENTON's activities would destroy any possibility of GHQ recognizing the Cebu command and furnishing them with supplies. FENTON's refusal to print money and pay the men, further aggravated the situation.

Also, relationships between FENTON and CUSHING began to suffer. CUSHING disagreed with FENTON's policy of isolation and his strict money policy. CUSHING believed that a solution to the currency problem would solve the mid-1943 impasse. CUSHING later insisted that only regular money should be obtained, otherwise none should be printed on Cebu. He also resented FENTON's growing distrust of Governor ABELLANA who was carrying on some of the pre-war functions of civil government in the province.

Hilario ABELLANA, pre-war governor of Cebu, escaped from the Japanese in July 1943 and joined the Cebu guerrillas. He was popular with the people and his assistance to the guerrillas in carrying on a few civil government functions considerably encouraged the people. Even after the Japanese had replaced him with puppet Governor Jose DELGADO, ABELLANA was regarded by most people in Cebu as the real governor. After his escape he assisted the guerrillas in raising funds and looking after the interests of the free civilian communities. He was reported captured in September 1944.

Neither FENTON nor CUSHING believed in reestablishing a free civil government as such in free areas. They held that free civil government was impossible in an area where Japanese attacks were expected at any time.

About April 1943, CUSHING returned to Cebu from Negros and undertook the reorganization of the Cebu Command with FENTON. Mr. Roy BELL (Negros, since evacuated) visited Cebu at this time to establish liaison for Maj. J. A. VILLAMOR, then on southern Negros. BELL reported that both leaders were getting along well together, and that neither saw any use for liaison with VILLAMOR. They finally did send a Sergeant to VILLAMOR's headquarters. VILLAMOR had been sent to the Philippines from SNPA in January 1943 on an official mission.

FENTON and CUSHING claimed to have about 9,000 men under their command at this time. One third of these were civilian volunteers, and about half the 9,000 were armed. Ammunition was being manufactured in limited amounts in various small towns. Troops near headquarters were reported to be well disciplined, but discipline of troops in outlying units decreased as the distance from headquarters increased.

Although CUSHING did not doubt FENTON's loyalty, the breach in their viewpoints regarding policy persisted. FENTON was becoming more eccentric, his killings became more wanton, the lack of pay for the men and the constant Japanese raids caused further disaffection, and many men began to leave for other islands. The food situation became critical and the organization was reported to be on the verge of breaking up.

In July 1943, FENTON's wife and child were captured by the Japanese. She and CUSHING's brother, who had been captured on Luzon, were brought to Cebu City to lure CUSHING and FENTON into surrender, but the appeal failed.

Recognizing the need for outside help, CUSHING finally decided in mid-July 1943 to go to Negros and confer with Maj. VILLATOR. Badly weakened from malaria and in the face of FENTON's insistence that they appeal to no one for aid, CUSHING departed with a small party including Lt. Col. Clegario BAURA, a trusted assistant. He left verbal instructions with his Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Ricardo ESTRELLA, to arrest FENTON and hold him until his return should conditions warrant. He also left with ESTRELLA a sealed envelope stating that if he, CUSHING, should be captured or should an equal fate befall FENTON, ESTRELLA should assume command of the unit. CUSHING reached southern Negros about the first of September. He received no help from GHQ and since VILLATOR was in no position to assist, CUSHING returned to Cebu in October.

Meanwhile, ESTRELLA has taken over the Cebu Command with more than the spirit of "acting" commander. On 19 August, he called a conference of the various battalion leaders and convinced them of the necessity for eliminating FENTON, possibly on the charge that FENTON condemned Father Patrick DRUM, a Cebu missionary, without reason. Spearheaded by the battalions of Capt. Bernard HALE, then Northwest Section Commander, and Maj. Rogaciano ESPIRITU of the East Cebu Battalion, a strong force was sent to capture FENTON and various of his loyal officers. Little opposition was met and FENTON and 14 of his closest assistants were brought back to ESTRELLA's headquarters as prisoners. On 15 September, FENTON was tried, accused of violating several of the Articles of War and summarily executed. Several of FENTON's aides were also executed. ESTRELLA then began a campaign of reorganization which he claimed was for the best interest of CUSHING. Exclusive of the Southern Cebu unit which had been dispersed to other islands from overwhelming Jap pressure, ESTRELLA claimed to have about 3,500 men in the new organization.

CUSHING returned from Negros in November 1943 and found ESTRELLA had assumed actual command and that there was some evidence that ESTRELLA had agreed with the Japanese to deliver CUSHING to them for P60,000. CUSHING was also incensed at ESTRELLA's abuse of his authority in dealing with FENTON. ESTRELLA was placed on trial and later executed, but reports indicate that CUSHING possibly had nothing to do with this affair.

In October, a conference was planned in Mindanao for discussion of Cebu provincial problems. The message instructing CUSHING to go to Mindanao reached him after he returned to Cebu. With the state of disorganization that faced him in Cebu, CUSHING did not feel he could leave; he also stated that if the conference involved printing scrip, it was of no interest to him as this type of currency would be dangerous to circulate in Cebu. In the meantime, the P150,000 that ESTRELLA had confiscated from FENTON's treasury had evaporated and Governor ABELLANA's efforts to float a loan in the province were futile. CUSHING sent ABELLANA to the PERTIG conference, however, and reportedly ABELLANA was able to secure a small sum of Mindanao currency.

SECTION III. THE CUSHING UNIT AND THE CEBU AREA COMMAND:

Throughout December and early January 1944, CUSHING worked on the rebuilding of his unit. The Japanese attacked heavily again in January 1944 and nearly captured the headquarters and came close to destroying the entire organization. CUSHING was recognized CO of the Cebu Area Command as a measure to bolster the morale of the forces.

Shortly after his recognition supplies were sent CUSHING and he established direct radio contact with GHQ in March. By April 1944, the forces had been reorganized, an effective intelligence net was in operation, and an increasing volume of important intelligence was being sent with the establishment of direct radio contact. His staff is believed to be as follows:

Commanding Officer	Lt. Col. James CUSHING
Executive Officer	Maj. Olegario BAURA
Adjutant and G-1	Maj. Manuel F. SEGURA
G-2	Lt. Col. Fabian M. SANCHEZ (Maj. Jesus R. YBANEZ?)
G-3	Maj. Fernando VILLANOR, FM. graduate
G-4	Maj. Agaton MEDINA

CUSHING had revamped his organization from some eight battalions into four regiments, the 85th, 86th, 87th, and 88th. The command across of these units are shown on the following page. Regimental Commanders are as follows:

		Apr 44 strength (Officers and Men)
85th Infantry Regt.	Maj. Roggiciano ESPERITU	1510
86th Infantry Regt.	Maj. Maximo ALBENDA	1529
87th Infantry Regt.	Maj. Abel F. TRAZO	1097
88th Infantry Regt.	Maj. Bernaró HALP	1032
Hq Company Service	Capt. Alipio MARCARIOLA (?)	519
Troops Inf. Div.		5,687

Their weapons at this time were some 2,700 assorted pieces including 14 machine guns, 6 mortars, and 23 auto-rifles. They also maintained a few ordnance shops for manufacturing small amounts of ammunition and making repairs. CUSHING maintained strict discipline and most of his officers had the respect and liking of their men. As instructions from GHQ emphasized intelligence rather than offensive effort, the general policy during this period was to "lie low".

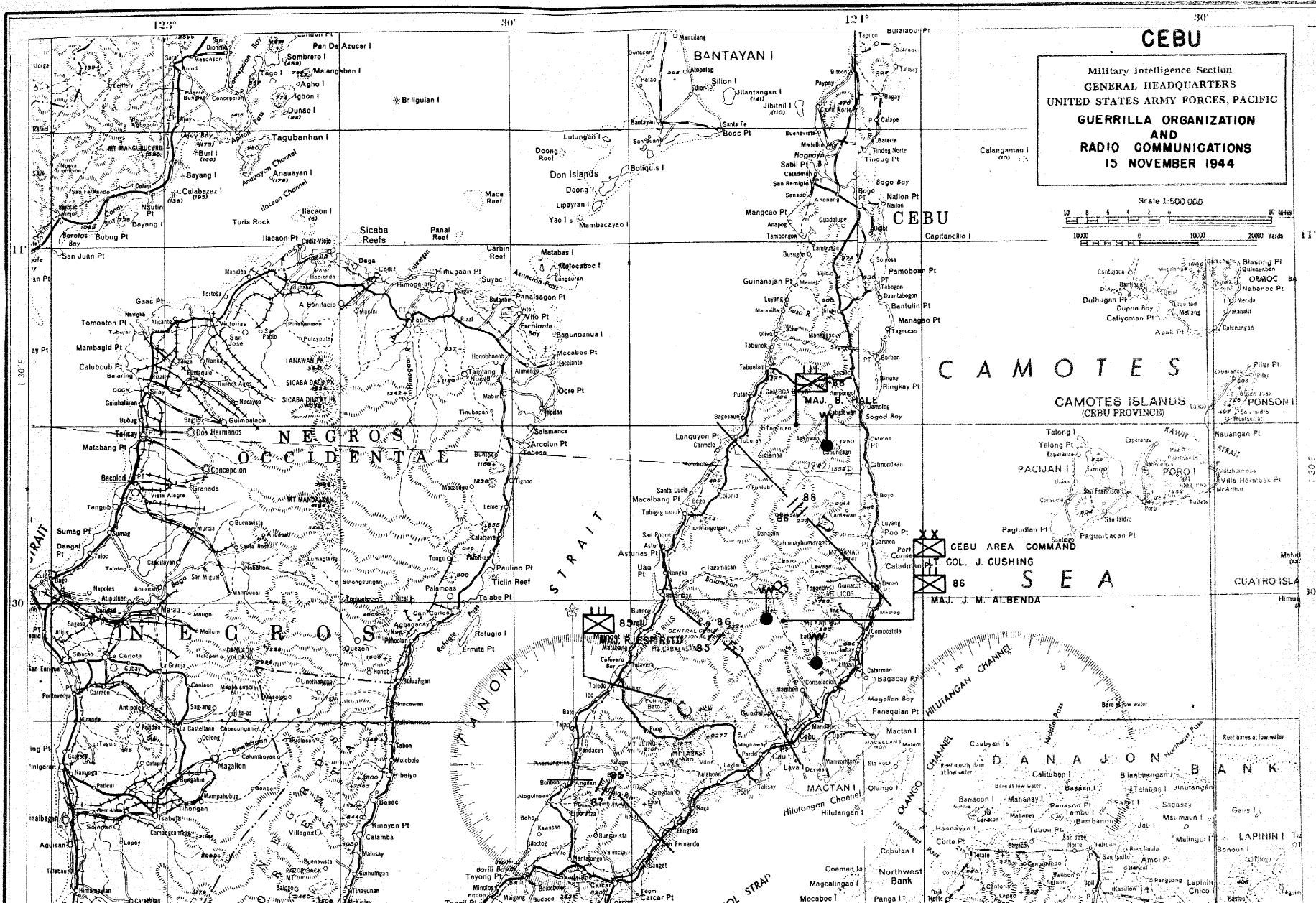
By June 1944, CUSHING claimed to have approximately 25,000 volunteer guards available in Cebu of which half were able-bodied men fit for military service. A good part of these CUSHING asserted, were in training. Probably because of the revived guerrilla program the Japanese again initiated punitive expeditions in force during August and succeeded in breaking up much of their activity. However, on several occasions, CUSHING managed to strike back inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese.

By the end of October, the Japanese had evacuated southern Cebu and CUSHING was operating unmolested south of the Cerear-Finamungajan line. He also has units in the Bantayan and Camotes Islands. On 2 November, he received additional supplies from GHQ and was again engaging the Japanese in central Cebu. The strength was last reported to be 7,955 officers and men, with over 3,000 assorted weapons.

CUSHING has several times requested he be given command of Bohol. Bohol and Cebu are both part of the 8th Military District but the commands were recognized separately since there was no apparent connection between the guerrilla organizations on the two islands. FERTIG on Mindanao has sent supplies to Cebu through Bohol, possibly with some interference on Bohol.

In addition both FERTIG and CUSHING claim that Bohol has harbored Japanese agents without apparent effort to control them. Whether this is true or not has not been proved. Other island commanders, FERTIG on Mindanao, ABCEDE on Negros and FERRALL on Panay, have kept agents on Bohol. CUSHING no doubt resents this and has often wished to control these agents. No action has been taken on CUSHING's requests.

The accomplishments of the Cebu Area Command are considerable. Cebu is the most densely populated island in the Philippines and served as the most important Japanese base south of Manila. In spite of this fact, FERTIG and CUSHING kept alive one of the most active and successful of the known guerrilla organizations. The command has been maintained in spite of numerous enemy reprisal terror raids, lack of supplies and absence of GHQ recognition until early 1944. CUSHING's achievements and the loyalty he has inspired in his people in the face of numerous difficulties are remarkable.



CHAPTER VI

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN NORTHERN LUZON 16 November 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Strong Japanese garrisons and a good road net, affording the enemy fair mobility, and the presence of numerous Japanese patrols, have limited the Luzon guerrilla resistance movement to an "underground". The organization and control of Luzon forces at present is far below that existing in the Visayas or Mindanao. Raids and campaigns by the Japanese, and political pressure brought to bear on guerrillas and those who support them, have resulted in frequent changes of loyalties and organizational hierarchies. Unification of command such as has been achieved in the Visayas and on Mindanao has not been attained on Luzon. The picture is rather one of many groups of varying sizes, some cooperating and a few at odds with their neighbors, but all maintaining an underground organization concerned more with intelligence, sabotage, propaganda and assassination than with actual ambushes and patrol action.

At the time of surrender of the USAFFE forces, some elements of several regiments were in northern Luzon area. Beginning about January 1942, radio communication was established between Maj. Everett L. WARNER, FA, in Nueva Vizcaya and Headquarters USAFFE at Corregidor. Maj. WARNER reported that he had assembled and was commanding a force consisting of elements of Philippine Army units of the 11th, 71st and possibly the 91st Division, who had been cut off and pushed to the east by the Japanese landings in Lingayen Gulf. Elements which became known as the 11th Infantry under Lt. Col. Guillermo Z. MATAR, were mainly in Nueva Vizcaya; elements of the 43rd Infantry later under the command of Maj. Parker CALVERT in Benguet. Elements which called themselves the 121st Infantry were along the west coast, under Capt. William ARTHUR, after the death of Maj. Walter CUSHING in September 1943. Elements of PC units in Mountain Province were under Lt. Col. Gregorio MAMLO and were in Cagayan and Isabela Provinces. MAMLO was captured in Manila in early 1944 and the unit is now probably part of another organization. Small elements of the 26th Cavalry were left in the area east of Vigan in Ilocos Sur. These units were all approximately three-fourths armed but had little ammunition. Members of each unit have clung together and cooperated with each other despite persistent Japanese expeditions and the capture of the guerrilla leaders. Since surrender of USAFFE, many civilians have been inducted into the units to fill up their ranks, but the old members of the original USAFFE units form the nucleus of each group. The story of these units since the surrender is a large part of the history of the northern Luzon guerrilla movement.

Recent information indicates that there are several independent guerrilla units in northern Luzon about which little is known. That they are not associated with the above units suggests that there may be some uncertainty in the completeness of coordination claimed by leaders of combined groups.

SECTION II. PHILIPPINE ARMY REMNANTS AND GUERRILLA UNITS:

121st Infantry (BARNETT Guerrillas): Elements which called themselves the 121st Infantry seem to have been located mainly in Abra and La Union Province in late 1942. The Japanese sent numerous patrols after these remnants and captured most of the leaders in Abra. Walter CUSHING, Senior Officer after surrender, was captured in Pangasinan, September 1942. Capt. William ARTHUR, next in seniority, was captured later in 1942, and Maj. George BARNETT, located immediately northwest of San Fernando, La Union, took command of the remaining forces. Maj. BARNETT and his men, who have been the object of many intensive Japanese searches, have done considerable damage to Japanese communications in La Union.

43rd Infantry (CALVERT Guerrillas): Companies A and B, 43rd Infantry (PS) were Igorot Philippine Scout units from the Bontoc and Ifugao tribes, located at Baguio at the outbreak of the war. Col. John P. HORAN was post commander. These companies apparently went north when the Japanese entered Baguio and then east from Bontoc toward Nueva Vizcaya, but never joined with Maj. WARNER's force. Col. HORAN apparently surrendered in May 1942. Maj. Parker CALVERT, stationed at Baguio before the war, appears to have assumed command of the unsundered members of this unit.

26th Cavalry (PRAEGER Guerrillas): Troop C, 26th Cavalry (PS), commanded by Capt. (later Major) Ralph B. PRAEGER, was on patrol duty in the Cagayan Valley contacting and delaying Japanese movements south from Aparri, when the Japanese landings in Lingayen Gulf cut him off from the main USAFFE forces. He continued to harass the Japanese, originally in the vicinity of Tuguegarao, Cagayan. The troop was apparently at first intact. The known members and contacts of this group were:

BASAN, Ramon	School teacher at Dagarra, Apayao. Known to be active with PRAEGER in July 1943 and contact man for PRAEGER.
BEE, 1st Sgt. Paul	AC. Was with PRAEGER, February 1943.
BLACKBURN, Maj. Donald	Guerrilla leader in central Mountain Province.
BOWEN, Lt. William	
BRAZLETON, Earl	
CAMP, 1st Lt. Francis F.	Formerly attached to the 14th Inf; reported to be in Cagayan Province in mid-1943.
DAVIS, Pvt.	AC. With PRAEGER, February 1943.
GRINADOT, Sgt. H. C.	With PRAEGER, February 1943.
JONES, Capt. T. S.	Ex-26th Cavalry (captured with PRAEGER and executed?).
NEEDHAM, Capt. J. R.	Formerly with "C" Troop, 26th Cav; with PRAEGER at Kabugao, July 1943.
NEWMAN, Capt. Shelby F. O-351381	Formerly with 57th Inf; with PRAEGER in February 1943. Known in February 1944 to be free on Luzon, whereabouts not stated.
SHORT, Sgt. Albert A.	ASN 19049099. Reported still free in February 1944.
VAGGAS, Cpl. Silvestre H.	14th Eng, P.S.
VOLCKMANN, Lt. Col. Russell	Now guerrilla CO in northern Luzon.

Marcello ADDURU, formerly governor of Cagayan Province, maintained close contact with Maj. PRAEGER. PRAEGER stated ADDURU went to Manila to surrender in June 1943, intending to secure a job in the puppet regime and to funnel intelligence to the guerrillas. He seems definitely to have been in Japanese hands in Manila shortly after and possibly was held prisoner later at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, in early 1944. It is doubtful that he is still leading guerrillas. A Lt. Bonito BULAN was working with Governor ADDURU in Isabela. He has since been contacted by Visayan agents who reported he was still active, March 1944. No other reports have been received concerning him.

14th Infantry and Coordinated Command - 1942 (NAKAR): Maj. (later Lt. Col.) WARNER surrendered, probably in May 1942. Maj. (later Lt. Col.) Guillermo Z. NAKAR, who was a battalion commander under WARNER, did not surrender, but maintained at least a part of this force in Nueva Vizcaya. Shortly afterward he established radio communication with CHC in Australia, reported the strength of his command and was authorized to organize it as the 14th Infantry, Philippine Army.

As the most prominent USAFFE officer in the area, Col. NAKAR also coordinated the remnants of other USAFFE forces. The combined group was fairly well armed, and disrupted Japanese communications in the north central Luzon area for some time. The force had radio communication with

Australia from June until September 1942. In September the Japanese dispatched a force from Baguio which captured NAKAR and the radio near Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija. NAKAR was reported executed in November 1942. Possibly as many as 5,000 men surrendered and the rest of the group dispersed to the hills with equipment. The capture of NAKAR was the first serious blow to the coordinated command of the USAFFE remnants.

MOSES-NOBLE Guerrillas and Coordinated Command - 1942 - June 1943:

Lt. Col. Arthur NOBLE, O-17780, formerly of the 11th Division PA, and Lt. Col. Martin MOSES, O-16924, arrived at Maj. PRAEGER's headquarters near Kabugao late in February 1943. They had escaped from Bataan and went north from southern Mountain Province after having contacted most Americans and guerrilla leaders in central and western Luzon. They had been organizing guerrillas for nine months and probably inherited the coordinated command from Col. NAKAR. They claimed an organization of 6,000, composed of the remnants of the 14th, 121st and 43rd Infantry. Intelligence was received by them through runners from Mountain Province, the west and north coast of Luzon and then radioed to Australia via PRAEGER. The Japanese sent out a force to capture the Kabugao group in April 1943. MOSES and NOBLE and a number of guerrillas were captured, apparently near Lubuagan, Kalinga, Mountain Province, in June. ADDURU and PRAEGER both fell into the hands of the Japanese in August 1943. It is believed Maj. PRAEGER was later executed in Manila. The loss of these leaders was a serious blow to resistance in northernmost Luzon and little concrete information has been received of guerrilla activity in this area since.

ENRIQUEZ Guerrillas and Coordinated Command 1942 - June 1943

(14th Infantry): The most colorful of all guerrilla activities in northern Luzon is the story of the 14th Infantry under Lt. Col. Manuel ENRIQUEZ. ENRIQUEZ continued for six months after MOSES and NOBLE surrendered, and the story is given here in full.

Lt Col. Manuel P. ENRIQUEZ, PA, an unsundered USAFFE officer, had been in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 14th Infantry under NAKAR early in 1942. His Battalion Staff:

NAVARRO, Edmund	Executive Officer; Captured June 1942 in Manila and imprisoned in Fort Santiago.
QUINES, Honoric	S-2. PMA '42 beheaded by Japanese in Pangasinan (1944). Considered by ENRIQUEZ to be toughest and most reliable man in Pangasinan, Benguet and western Nueva Vizcaya.
NERY, 1st Lt. Manuel	S-4. Was in Manila, now in Nueva Ecija, an inactive released PM.

After the capture of Lt. Col. NAKAR, ENRIQUEZ assumed command of the 14th Infantry and led the group in the hills as a guerrilla unit. It appears that through his intelligence collecting agency, ENRIQUEZ managed to coordinate under one intelligence command almost all the guerrilla units known to have existed in the southern part of northern Luzon including the 43rd, 121st and 14th Infantry units. The connection between this and the MOSES-NOBLE command is obscure. Headquarters were located in a Macoco Store in Baguio, which was established with the permission of the Japanese, ostensibly as a trading organization. Agents posing as salesmen came and went from all parts of northern Luzon to Baguio, bring intelligence. Some of the leaders in the unit at this time:

MANRIQUEZ, Romulo	Executive Officer. Pangasinan-Mountain Province, later CO under VOLCKMANN.
ALVAREZ, Jose	G-2. Master mind in Baguio Macoco store, ENRIQUEZ's intelligence center.

ACOP, Tomas	Bn CO. Also connected with Baguio Store, and stationed in Abra (?). Captured in Baguio Feb 1944 (?).
QUINES, Honorio	Bn CO, Pangasinan.
DOUGLAS, Andrew	USAC, was also in Manila but told to go to hills for own safety. (later captured?).
BULAN, Melito	One of ENRIQUEZ original officers, PMA '41. Was S-1 or S-4 in the 14th Inf when ENRIQUEZ was under WARNER as Executive Officer. Surrendered and now believed free in Isabela. (Same as BULAN with ADDURU?, see page 40).
BRIONES, Capt.	One of ENRIQUEZ Bn COs, captured and killed.
DUMLAO, Lt. Saturnino	PMA '44, now with MANRIQUEZ.

The activities of ENRIQUEZ were suspected by the Japanese and he was placed in a concentration camp in Manila. He was released in October 1943 by the General Amnesty Orders when independence was granted the Philippines. ENRIQUEZ, directing the activities of Baguio and the Nacoco Store from Manila, reassembled the guerrilla groups, patching up differences between them. The reorganized unit covered particularly Mountain Province, Pangasinan, and Isabela.

His staff while in Manila:

NAVARRO, Edmundo	G-1. Released in same amnesty, code number H4D7.
ALVAREZ, Jose	G-2. Code number H4D2.
FLORES, (Manuel?)	G-3. Code number H4D3.
VALDEZ, Maj. (Simeon?)	G-4. Code number H4Dr, probably a former PC officer. Possibly also attached to the Maharlikas.
MANRIQUEZ, Maj. Romulo	Regt CO. Located Pangasinan, was in Manila on special mission 1943-44 (?).
ADDURU, Maj. Marcello	Regt CO. Located Cagayan Valley.
LIZARDO, Lt. Col. Claro	Regt CO. Located Ilocos, and at the same time the district EC inspector.

The armed members of the Constabulary (pre-war PC), civilians and members of the Philippine Scouts formed the nucleus of his combat units, located mainly in Mountain Province. The unarmed ex-servicemen formed a sabotage unit. In December 1943, a transmitter was brought from Manila and placed in Baguio under care of Capt. Ali AL-RASCHID, Chief of Police of Baguio and Ex-PA officer. What has happened to this radio is not known, but RASCHID was still Chief of Police in Baguio in March 1944.

Late in 1943 Franco Vera REYES, a Filipino swindler well known before the war, worked into ENRIQUEZ's headquarters posing as an agent from Maj. VILLAMOR, then on southern Negros, and obtained the roster of ENRIQUEZ's organization. REYES was later arrested (and killed) by the Japanese and ENRIQUEZ fearing the Japanese had also captured the roster called a conference of his leaders. All agreed that for their mutual safety some would surrender. The Japanese surrender promises were later not respected. There were present at the conference:

ENRIQUEZ, Manule
TAYAG, Enrique D. (now in Albay)
FLORES, Maj. (Manuel?)
GARCIA, Antonio (now with 7th MD Luzon intelligence net; alias Tony Seacock).

REYNOSO, Nester (later captured)
 RAMOS, Alfonso (now in Albay)
 RAMOS, Hiram (brother of above, and now PQOG operative
 in Fort Santiago)
 NAVARRO, Edmundo (now in Albay)
 BORROMEO, Emilio

Others, whose names are not known, were also at the conference. Those who could, fled from Manila. Edmundo NAVARRO, FA, O-1698, went to the Bicol's apparently for Lt. Col. UMALI, to organize guerrillas and unify the groups there and later became liaison officer and chief intelligence for the PQOG (in the Bicol's?). He now commands the Albay Regt of the Bicol Division under ESCUDERO. The Albay Regt was composed originally of NAVARRO's intelligence unit and protective force plus a protective force lent by ESCUDERO in Sorsogon. NAVARRO combined the two units and accepted ESCUDERO's overall command, with arrangement of the PQOG. The last of the group to flee were Emilio BORROMEO and Antonio GARCIA. They went to Negros, BORROMEO now a unit commander in northern Negros and GARCIA became part of the 7th MD intelligence net personnel.

The Japanese raided the Nacoco Store late in February 1944, and rounded up most of the remainder of ENRIQUEZ's men and ENRIQUEZ was imprisoned in Manila after surrender. Many other leaders were arrested in Baguio in February and others have been arrested in Manila and Mountain Province since. ENRIQUEZ was probably killed later.

Other members and contacts in this group were:

ALVAREZ, A.	Captured in Manila, January 1944.
AQUINO, Florendo	Attached, capacity not known.
DARNETT, Maj. George	American officer, so-called 121st Infantry.
CALVERT, Maj. Parker	American officer, formerly on duty with 43rd Inf at Camp John Hay.
FELIZARDO, Lt.	Reported "still on duty", probably in the Baguio area, March 1944.
GEPIE, Lt.	West Point graduate, prisoner in Fort Santiago early 1944; later freed (?).
LAPHAM, Capt. Robert O-379114	Formerly in touch with Maj. PRAEGER; now active in part of Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan.
LISING, R. MANALO, Lt. Col. Gregorio	Commander of PC remnants; active in the Nueva Vizcaya-Bontoc sector and reported captured in early 1944 in Manila.
MITRA, Assemblyman Ramon	Connected with ENRIQUEZ, now Deputy Governor of Baguio.
RESURRECCION, A. VARGAS, Capt.	

VOLCKMANN Guerrillas: MOSES and NOBLE were captured 1 June 1943 and Lt. Col. (then Maj.) Russell W. VOLCKMANN, O-19537, an unsundered American officer of the 31st Infantry, inherited the coordinated command from them. Col. VOLCKMANN was first reported by Maj. PRAEGER in February 1943, probably acting in a minor capacity. Nothing further was heard of him until February 1944 when he was reported active with guerrillas. He seems to have taken actual command of most of the MOSES-NOBLE group but did not coordinate the entire group until after the capture of ENRIQUEZ in February 1944.

Radio messages have been received from VOLCKMANN since early September 1944 covering all the 1st Military District in northern Luzon with summaries of enemy strength and activities and daily reports on shipping and other enemy activities from San Fernando, La Union, area.

This guerrilla organization is known as USAFIP NO (Northern Luzon). The organization covers the 1st Military District and is believed to comprise most of the guerrilla units in this area including many groups identified with ENRIQUEZ. Approximate command strength is reported to be three partially armed regiments totalling 10,000 men, and called the 11th Division. The unit is believed to be 50 to 60 per cent armed and is short of ammunition and medical supplies. They are mainly active in sabotage, ambushing, training and intelligence.

Aside from the token supplies sent from central Luzon in mid-1944 no other supplies have been received by VOLCKMANN. U.S. intelligence personnel and approximately 20 tons are to be sent. A Filipino, Lt. VALERA, was sent from SWPA to contact remnants of the ABLAN Guerrillas in Cagayan, but he had been unable to do this and he attached himself to VOLCKMANN. As channels develop, a clearer picture of the northern Luzon situation will undoubtedly develop. In addition to the command radio located near San Fernando, La Union, radios have been sent to Ilocos Norte and Cagayan, but contact with these has not yet been established by VOLCKMANN.

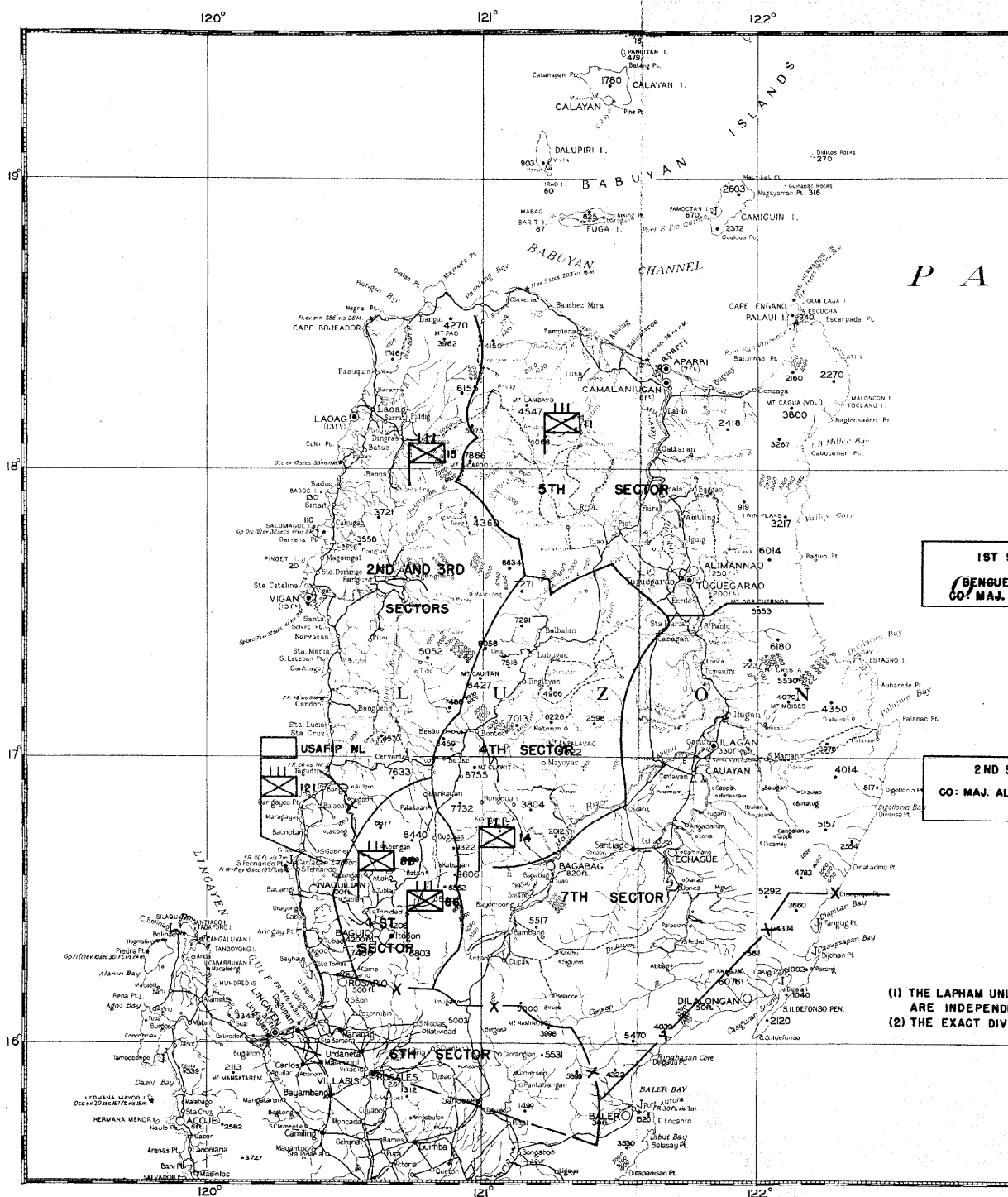
VOLCKMANN Guerrilla organization:

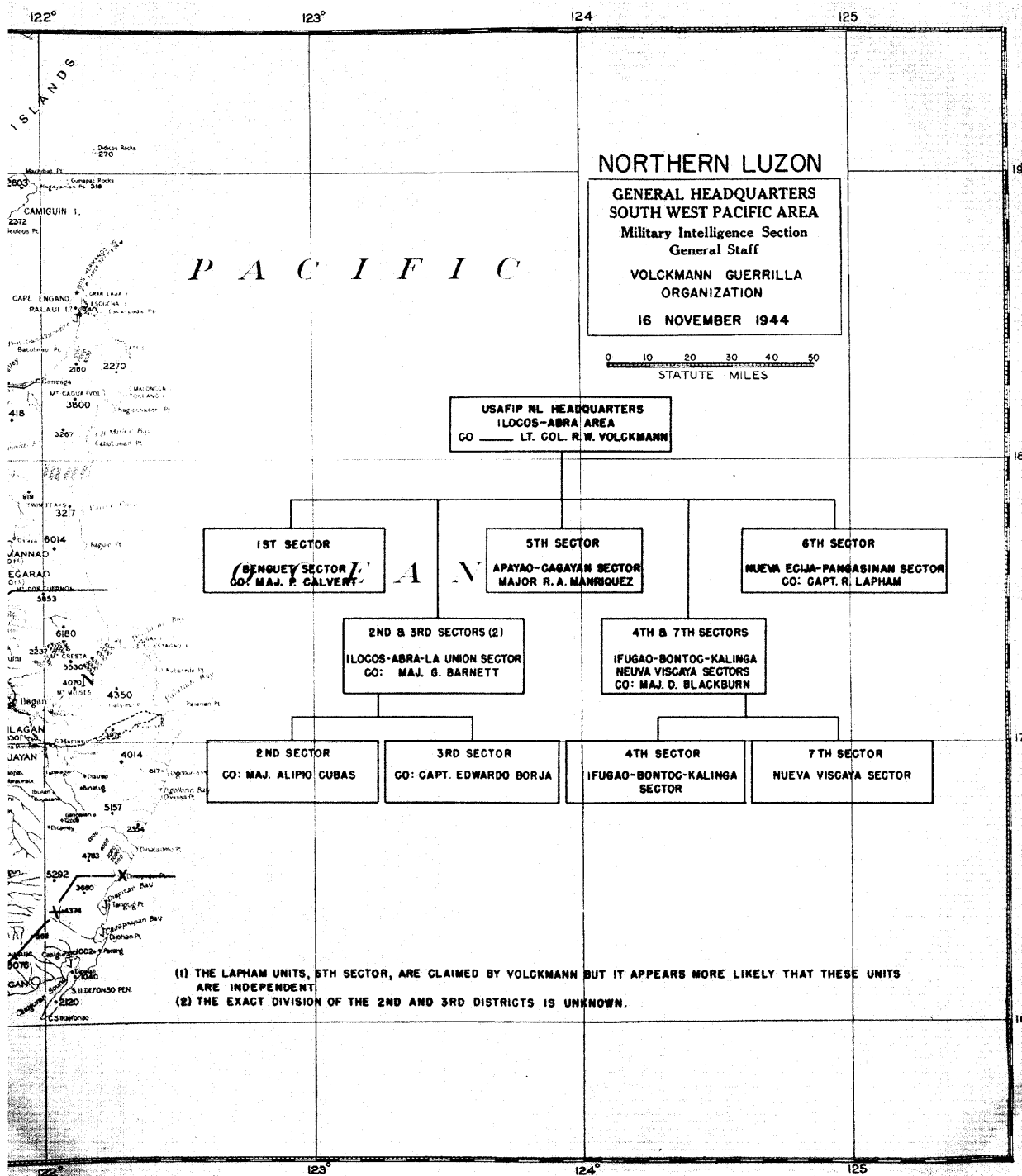
Lt. Col. R. W. VOLCKMANN	CO, USAFIP NL		
Maj. Parker CALVERT	Executive Officer		
Maj. Frolilan MAGLAYA	A. C. of S., G-1		
Maj. Arthur MURPHY	A. C. of S., G-2		
Capt. Bado DANGUA	A. C. of S., G-4		
Capt. Oteo SINAY	Chief Signal Officer		
		<u>Off.</u>	<u>FM</u>
1st Sector (Benguet):			
43rd Inf (renamed 86th Inf?) and			
elements 46th Inf.		54	1,202
CO: Maj. Parker CALVERT			
2nd and 3rd Sector (La Union, Ilocos Norte			
and Sur, and Abra):			
121st Inf and 15th Inf.		99	3,343
CO, 2nd Sector: Maj. Alipio CUBAS			
CO, 3rd Sector: Capt. Eduardo BORJA			
4th and 7th Sectors (Kalinga, Bontoc, Ifugao			
and Nueva Vizcaya):		83	1,822
CO: Maj. Donald BLACKBURN			
4th Sector (Kalinga, Bontoc and Ifugao)			
elements of 11th Inf.			
7th Sector (Nueva Vizcaya) - 14th Inf.			
5th Sector (Apayao and Cagayan):			
Elements 11th Inf.		66	1,800
CO: Lt. Col. Remulo A MANRIQUEZ			
	TOTAL	302	8,167
6th Sector (Pangasinan and Nueva Vizcaya)			
Proposed 13th Inf.			
CO: Capt. Robert B. LAPHAM			

The LAPHAM Guerrilla Organization: VOLCKMANN states that contact with this group has not been very satisfactory. Capt. LAPHAM met Capt. BALL near Baler, Tayabas, in May 1944 and was given a radio. He has maintained contact with SWPA from a location not far from Baler since August 1944. He claims that his organization is independent of the VOLCKMANN guerrillas. For convenience, LAPHAM's organization has been treated fully with the Central Luzon Guerrillas.

Recapitulation:

VOLCKMANN, N Luzon CO, Hq east of San Fernando, La Union.
 11th Inf, Cagayan and Ifugao Provs, Hq Kabugao, Ifugao
 14th Inf, Vizcaya and Isabela Provs, Hq west of Bagabag,
 Nueva Vizcaya.





15th Inf. Ilocos Provs, Hq Nueva Era, Ilocos Norte.
 66th Inf. S Benguet-N Pangasinan Provs, Hq east of Baguio.
 86th Inf. Benguet (and Bontoc?) Provs, Hq west of Baguio.
 121st Inf. La Union and Ilocos Provs. Hq east of San Fernando
 La Union

Independent Northern Luzon Units:

ABLAN Guerrillas: This group was led by Roque ABLAN, formerly governor of Ilocos Norte, and apparently covered the Ilocos-Abra area. A Maj. MADANDA was attached to the group, operating mainly in Abra Province but was captured in April 1943. ABLAN was reported still alive and free at that time but contact with him has since been broken. He has remained inactive in the hills near Carazi, Ilocos Norte, with 100 men. Lt. V. T. REYES is his intelligence officer. Capt. LASSO is in command of units in the vicinity of Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte. Visayan guerrilla agents have contacted ABLAN's agents from time to time.

A former Philippine Army Sergeant (Lt. Benidicto ERASMUS?) is leading an unidentified guerrilla group in Nueva Vizcaya affiliated with Col. PERALTA on Panay. It is probable that this amounts to a little more than an intelligence contact with PERALTA's "Free Luzon" area organization in southern Luzon.

A Maj. GADLAR (GANLAN?) leading an independent guerrilla outfit in the Ilocos was reported in December 1943.

ANG MANA MAHARLIKA (The Noble Ones): This guerrilla unit is commanded by Lt. Col. Ferdinand MARCOS, ex-Manila lawyer and a G-2 officer on Bataan. He is 30 years old, 1st Lt, USAFFE at time of surrender; studied law at the University of the Philippines. MARCOS is believed to be in Manila directing activities of the unit.

The sub-units are known as the DRAGON HUNTERS and THE NORTHERNERS. Intelligence reports have been received from Tayabas, Cagayan, Baguio and Manila.

Headquarters personnel are:

Capt. Ferdinand E. MARCOS (Taga-Ausp Maharlika)	CO
1st Lt. Pacifico E. MARCOS (Pacifico Maharlika)	Ex O
Capt. Aurelio LUCERO (alias Manong LILONG)	G-1
2nd Lt. Angel LEMERO, Jr. (alias Ang Li)	Asst G-1
2nd Lt. Fortunato GUZMAN, Jr. (alias Titong PINGAS)	G-2
3rd Lt. Florencio CABONOS (alias Potus LAING)	Asst G-2
2nd Lt. Libertato BONOAN (alias Diego SILANG)	Asst G-3
Maj. Norberto RAMOS (alias Norberto REVILLA)	G-3
Vicente ALLAS (alias NAPAOMBALA)	Asst G-3
1st Lt. Dante Q. NACTALON (alias Dakel KUTO)	Asst G-3
Maj. Simeon M. VALDEZ (alias Manang KALAP)	G-4
Juan CABONOS (alias TAINTEK)	Asst G-4
3rd Lt. Glicerio OPINION, Jr. (alias GLICING)	Asst G-4

1st District (Ilocos, La Union, Abra and Cagayan)

CO: Vicente RAVAL

Ex O: 1st Lt. Trinidad BATAYONG (alias TRAINING)

2nd District (Mountain Province, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya)

CO: Maj. Romulo MANRIQUEZ (alias Matured FIGSA)

3rd District (Northern Tarlac and Pangasinan)

CO: Capt. A. CORRALES (alias Meki CABEO)

Many of the personnel belonging to the MAHARLIKA seem to belong to VOLCKMANN's organization.

Strength and dispositions of MAHARLIKA troops, April 1944:

North Luzon	3,450
Pangasinan	3,800
Zambales and Manila	1,650
Intelligence units (Baguio & Manila)	300
TOTAL	8,200

CHAPTER VII

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON PANAY AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS 27 November 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND OF PANAY GUERRILLA MOVEMENT:

The history of the guerrillas on Panay is unique among the island commands in the early and complete establishment of the command and the continuation of its authority without question since. In both military and civil matters it is probably the most extensive and the best example of a completely Filipino patriotic effort of all the Philippine guerrilla organizations.

The 61st Philippine Army Division was on Panay when the Japanese invasion forces landed in 1942. The division had only had five months training under a few American officers, and was able to offer little serious resistance to the Japanese. Gen. CHRISTIE, CG of the 61st Division, was only too aware of the limited Division potential and when surrender orders were published, he is said to have told Filipino leaders that so far as he was concerned the orders did not apply to them. As a result the Filipinos took to the hills with most of the Division weapons and other supplies and equipment. Only the few American officers and a few Filipinos surrendered.

Some of the outstanding Filipino leaders of the Division, Macario FERRELLA, Division G-3, Leopoldo RELUNIA, Division Engineer, and Julian CHLVES, CG 3rd Battalion, 63rd Regiment, were called to Gen. CHRISTIE's headquarters before he surrendered. He had them promise that they would not organize guerrillas or guerrilla activity for two months after the date of surrender.

Immediately after surrender FERRELLA was in northeast Panay, Braulio VILLASIS (also 61st Division) in Capiz, RELUNIA in eastern Panay, CHLVES in central Panay, Cirilo CALICLA (also of 61st Division) in the northwest, and Governor CONFESOR, pre-war governor of Iloilo Province, in the south. Bands of soldiers roamed the island undirected and independent. Little organization existed.

The guerrilla organization was actually started in August 1942, ten weeks after surrender. FERRELLA was chosen leader or assumed command with the tacit approval of all concerned, and was acknowledged commander of the island almost immediately. Throughout the next four months, former army personnel were reassembled, new recruits taken in and the units of the 61st P.A. Division reactivated into a new 61st Division. By November the reorganization was complete; the Japanese were confined in garrisons at San Jose (Antique), Capiz town and Iloilo City. Radio contact had been established with STPA in late November 1942 and the morale of the people and army was at a high level.

The initial success of the organization was due largely to the amount of equipment available to the guerrillas and the comparatively light Japanese garrison on the island during 1942. This latter allowed the guerrillas freedom of action, ample space and uninterrupted time to organize and train units. Except for disappearance of manufactured and imported items, life on Panay was substantially the same as it had been before the war. The civil government under Tomas CONFESOR was effectively in operation throughout the island. This early good start gave the organization an impetus that has enabled the movement to withstand repeated thorough and ruthless Japanese terror raids since.

Late in 1942, PERALTA heard that guerrilla movements were springing up on Cebu, Negros, etc., and conceived the idea of organizing a Corps. The IVth Philippine Corps was therefore activated by PERALTA with himself in command and RELUNIA then became CO of the 61st Division. By agreement with Col. FERTIG, guerrilla commander on Mindanao, the IVth Philippine Corps was to include Palawan, Panay and the Visayas with the exception of Samar and Leyte. Palawan, Mindoro and Masbate were too remote and thinly populated to have been integrated in to the Corps by early 1943, but Negros Occidental was well organized and attempts were being made to extend the authority of the Corps over the Negros, Oriental, Cebu and Bohol guerrillas.

In February 1943, PERALTA was officially appointed CO of the 6th Military District only, which included Panay, the Romblons and Guimaras Island. Prior to the war the Philippines had been divided into ten districts for the purpose of recruiting army divisions, and GMC decided to reactivate these districts in guerrilla organized areas as the simplest means of establishing guerrilla commands and authorities. At the same time PERALTA was appointed CO of the 6th, Col. F. W. FERTIG was appointed CO of the 10th Military District (Mindanao and Sulu) and PERALTA so informed. PERALTA was also informed that other district commands would be recognized as information and the situation warranted. This nullified the IVth Philippine Corps.

In December 1942, the Japanese in Iloilo started their first offensive against the guerrillas. The units under CHAVES in southern Iloilo has been exceptionally aggressive and a campaign of burning, looting and killing ensued in that area but the Japanese were not able to break up this part of the guerrilla organization. The people and the army dispersed into the hills and the Japanese occupation of the area was an empty victory. As soon as the Japanese left, the people returned and reorganization of the area commenced. The drive was resumed in southern Iloilo in July 1943 and reached to Sare in the northwest by September. This time the guerrillas suffered a large material loss, especially in Sare since the latter area had been the district headquarters area. The invasion here was so sudden and the Japanese knowledge of the situation so complete that much equipment was lost. This did not affect morale and subsequent reorganization seriously, however. In November and December 1943, activity against the guerrillas was again resumed northward along the east coast, attacking the Romblons in December and the Aklan area in northwest Panay in January-February 1944. This was the most thorough-going and ruthlessly destructive campaign of all. Loss of life and civilian property was exceptionally heavy but this only further embittered the people against the Japanese. The army reassembled and continued on slightly decreased efficiency and power.

When the IVth Philippine Corps was abandoned, two complete staffs were left on Panay: the former Corps staff under PERALTA, and the Division staff under RELUNIA. These staffs were retained and carried on as the District and the Division staffs respectively and much looseness and sluggishness of command followed. The December 1943-February 1944 Japanese raids demonstrated the inefficiency all too well and alterations in the command were made at once by RELUNIA. In place of the Divisional channels to the regiments, combat teams were organized in March 1944, each combat team semi-autonomous in its own area and controlled by the Division for administrative purposes only. This gave local leaders more authority and greater freedom of action, and was planned to reduce the overhead command organization measurably. There are seven of these combat teams at present. The combat team staffs are given in Part III and the areas of the combat team commands are shown on map following page 55. As part of the reorganization, the control of intelligence organization was separated from the combat commands. The S-2 units were liaison to combat units but for overall intelligence purposes reported independently through intelligence echelon channels to the district intelligence section.

Americans on Panay: On Panay, as in other parts of the Philippines a few American civilians and army personnel were stranded and took to the hills. Many of these were of considerable assistance in the formation and stabilization of the guerrilla organization: Lt. Col. Claude FERTIG (brother to Col. W. FERTIG on Mindanao), Lt. Col. Maynard HAWLEY (both then Majors), Maj. H. L. REIDER (then Capt.), Capt. Edward GRUNDT, Capt. Joe HERMAN, Capt. William HAIGHT, Capt. John HULME (all then Lts., the latter English), Lt. F. ARONSON, Lt. Fritz LORING, Lt. Homer MANN, Mr. & Mrs. FORD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. MURPHY. There were many others who performed only minor service. One group of 17 were ambushed and killed by the Japanese in December 1943 shortly before they were to have been evacuated. Practically all American personnel had been evacuated from Panay by mid-1944.

FERTIG, MANN and HERMAN were in the engineer section, the latter being mainly responsible for work actually accomplished. Main engineer project was mapping of Panay, considerably assisting later guerrilla operations. HERMAN was subsequently killed along with his family by the Japanese. HAWLEY maintained an equipped ready-to-operate airfield in the Aklan valley on Panay (CO "B" Air Base Squadron). He also was of considerable value to PERALTA as advisor on various special projects. REIDER (CO), GRUNDT, ARONSON and LORING maintained a well equipped ready-to-operate emergency airfield at Sare, Iloilo (Air Base Squadron). The FORDS contributed a great deal of their personal property to the well-being of Panay guerrilla personnel. Their camp became known as the "Mother of the Army." CUNNINGHAM and MURPHY were "old timers" and claim to have started guerrilla activity on Panay by blowing up a train and killing many Japanese soldier passengers in Iloilo Province in August 1943. HULME was instrumental in setting up and maintaining the finance offices throughout Panay. As a result of his wide travels he was of great value to Col. PERALTA as an observer. HAIGHT worked with the District Engineers but particularly should be noted for the successful trip he made to Mindanao early 1943 to obtain the first supplies received in the islands from Australia for the guerrillas.

SECTION II. THE PRESENT GUERRILLA SITUATION:

PERALTA: Col. Macario PERALTA is a Filipino 30 years old, graduate of the University of the Philippines, law and ROTC, 1935. He took a course at the Philippine Army special school in Baguio and is a regular army officer. In 1941 he was G-3 of the 61st Division on Panay but has had no combat experience. It is believed he was a Captain before surrender; and he was promoted by GHQ to Lt. Col. 13 January 1943 and Colonel 6 August 1943. He was appointed CO of the 6th Military District 15 February 1943. People who have known him report that he is a strong character, a good organizer, aggressive, sure of himself to the point of being cocky, and a strong nationalist. He tends to be impetuous, lacks experience, is on occasion arbitrary and sometimes lacks follow-up on his ideas. He wants the Panay guerrilla organization to be a purely Filipino accomplishment. Americans who were left free on Panay after the USAFFE surrender were used by the army to help build up the organization while those who could not contribute were cared for but tolerated as though they were not wanted. PERALTA remains mostly in the mountains with a minimum staff and has very little contact with his troops. He has maintained undisputed leadership of the 6th Military District since 1942 but is probably more respected for his force than he is loved by the people who serve under him. PERALTA, RELUNIA, Cirilo GARCIA, JURADO, CUARINIA, etc., are Tagalog (central Luzon peoples) by birth. Being outsiders on Panay, as it were, has enabled these leaders to maintain a certain amount of objectivity in their work. They have no families on Panay and no local axe to grind. Being Tagalogs and in prominent positions on Panay, has aroused some jealousy on the part of Visayan leaders, but PERALTA has endeavored to deal fairly with the situation.

Organization: From the beginning PERALTA has exhibited a strong desire to bring a large area under his command, to extend his influence as widely as possible, and to set up an intelligence system that would give him complete detailed coverage. First he assumed leadership of the Panay forces and welded together an articulate organization. Then he planned

an organization which would comprehend and coordinate all the Visayan guerrillas - the IVth Philippine Corps. The decision of GHQ, to re-establish the Military Districts as guerrilla command areas vitiated these plans.

PERALTA had, in the meantime, established contacts with guerrilla leaders on Negros, Leyte and Samar. He did not relinquish these contacts but developed and backed the organizations involved, hoping to assist these leaders to become island commanders indebted to him. On Negros, 7th MD, Salvador ABCEDE was commanding a unit under the influence of PERALTA. After the dissolution of the Corps, PERALTA immediately backed ABCEDE as 7th MD Commander. On Leyte, in the 9th MD, Blas MIRANDA was encouraged to resist the efforts of Col. KANGLEON to unify the island under his command. Bloodshed resulted and the appointment of a commander on Leyte was delayed considerably. A similar situation eventuated on Samar though not as violent.

PERALTA's activities in the Visayas conflicted with those of other strong leaders. He nevertheless maintained his contacts and the flow of intelligence. Only Cebu and Mindanao, defied his attempts to gain contacts and a foothold. To the north in Masbate, Marinduque and Mindoro and west to Palawan PERALTA met no opposition or competition. He had undisputed freedom of action in these islands but because of the number of small leaders on these islands the activities of the Panay command became involved in local politics. Shifting support, failure to thoroughly examine facts in disputes and the resultant hasty decisions, often by junior and inexperienced officers, have aggravated the local political situation on these islands. This is treated more fully in SECTION V. At present PERALTA appears to be still attempting to establish his authority and has remained until recently the sole source of intelligence on these areas and their sole encouragement and source of supplies. PERALTA has asked repeatedly for recognition of his authority in these areas and failing to receive any answer at all has continued his attempts to organize them independently (see SECTION V).

PERALTA has also attempted to extend his influence into Luzon. Regardless of loss of equipment and personnel, PERALTA has sent parties and radios repeatedly to southern Luzon and the intervening islands. The Masbate radio has only been recently established. Several radios have been lost in attempting to establish positions on Mindoro to the northwest of Panay, but it is not certain that the 6th MD has yet succeeded in developing radio contacts on Luzon itself. In the meantime efforts have been limited only by the amount of supplies available.

One of the purposes of this expansion of influence was development of intelligence coverage. Thus, PERALTA's activity explains itself somewhat in terms of more than sheer ambition.

The home front has not been entirely without fault. In spite of efforts to curb the compadre system, it is still rampant, especially in the accounting and supply system. The compadre system is an institution which allows members of families to assist each other and branches of the family by providing jobs and supplies, etc., at the expense of the organization. Supplies sent from SWPA are reported to have appeared in quantity on the black market and seldom reach the needy or those for whom the supplies were intended.

PERALTA has shown repeatedly his ability to alter plans and organization to meet changed conditions. He tried martial law to maintain law and order on Panay in 1942. He started organization of a Corps, and when this was nullified diverted his efforts to the establishment of a sphere of friendly commanders around him and the development of a comprehensive intelligence net. Without encouragement he has been godfather to small otherwise unrepresented guerrilla organizations on other islands. On Panay, itself, when his district-division-regiment organization demonstrated its inefficiency, he reorganized the entire command immediately.

At the same time a good deal of this flexibility of organization and plans has been directed towards a policy of self aggrandizement of all odds and under any conditions. The possibility of utilizing to advantage existing organizations and persons in authority has often been disregarded

or neglected in the urge to establish his own authority. This is particularly evident in his dealings with the Masbate, Mindoro and Palawan guerrillas (see SECTION V) and his relations with the civil government on Panay.

Intelligence: The products of PERALTA's intelligence network have been vastly detailed and exceptionally voluminous. Monthly reports are prepared from scheduled courier runs from the entire network. These reports include enemy strengths and movement of even individual Japanese soldiers, enemy installations, supply areas, communications, etc. The ability of the agents to secure information is unlimited and their patience in preparing reports on these details seems bottomless. The actual result of these labors has been considerably hampered by want of appreciation of sources and types of intelligence desired. Carefully worded radio directions and printed intelligence guides have raised the level of PERALTA's intelligence activities.

Pedro SERRAN, PERALTA's Intelligence Officer, from 1942 until probably early 1944, laid the foundations of the network. He is about 26 years old, graduate of the University of Philippines in law and was a Lt. in the Intelligence Section of the 61st Division on Panay before surrender. People who have known him report that he has a strong desire for personal glory, is a little heady with his guerrilla rank of Lt. Col. and his position on the island. There is good indication that his reports are reliable but that his sources are loosely organized and developed, and that little effort is being made to keep the financial accounts of the intelligence section. In his efforts to expand intelligence sources, SERRAN has mixed in local politics to some extent. His lack of experience and some hasty and ill-considered judgments have confused command and political matters in several localities. Since the reorganization of the command in February 1944, SERRAN has been CO of the 2nd Combat Team and Maj. Frederico SALCEDO is now the District Intelligence Officer.

Panay intelligence now seems to be largely a matter of special units attached to combat teams which funnel reports through the district headquarters from SWPA. Luzon intelligence penetration has been divided into two sections, one into southeast Luzon via the 2nd Combat Team, and Masbate the other into southwest Luzon via the 1st Combat Team and Mindoro. The intelligence echelon of the 2nd Combat Team is under Capt. Alejandro P. MONTIVIEROS. MONTIVIEROS is about 25 years old, graduate of the Ateneo de Manila College and enjoys a good reputation among his men. He edits reports coming from Luzon agents and forwards them through the district headquarters to SWPA. There are recent indications of rebellion against PERALTA's authority on Masbate. Whether this has had any effect in the functioning of intelligence net is not known.

The southwest approach to Luzon was under Lt. Col. Enrique JURADO. JURADO was former Chief of the Offshore Patrol, Philippine Army. He had ability but did not get along well with people and was recently killed in a dispute with guerrillas in central eastern Mindoro. His headquarters was located on the eastern coast of Mindoro and forwarded intelligence through the 1st Combat Team to the district headquarters. The effect of his death on the intelligence system is not known yet. Some details of these two nets are described in SECTION VI.

Combat: The efficiency of the combat side of the organization has been much vaunted. The units have engaged in frequent ambushes but they have not participated in pitched battles with the enemy. Rather the guerrillas have scattered into the hills on the approach of a large force, leaving the civilians unprotected and at the mercy of the Japanese. This has not helped relations with the civilians but has retained the army almost intact. The army lives off the land, securing supplies locally by commandeering or purchase, and often their local activities have also aroused the animosity of the civilians.

The Panay guerrilla strength, including Masbate was approximately 22,600 in October 1944 with but approximately 8,000 arms of all types and 160 rounds of ammunition per weapon are available. Since mid-1942, approximately 350 tons of supplies, but no trained personnel other than weather observers, have been sent to Panay.

Besides graft and sometimes strained relations with the civilians the comadre system by increasing overhead personnel and depleting supplies seriously has further reduced the effectiveness of the organization, destroyed discipline almost entirely and at times immobilized the army. The army discipline is further limited by lack of good, strong leaders right down the line. There are several outstanding leaders as RELUNIA, CHAVES and GRASPARIL but they lack men under them to follow up their lead and enforce discipline among the men.

The potential of the army remains good. The morale of the men has been kept up by local successes, the general war situation and the support given them by SWPA. The men are eager to serve their country, wanting only adequate training, leadership and guidance. It must be remembered that this organization has been built up from the remnants of a partially trained division, and without outside assistance except for supplies. The achievement of this army then becomes remarkable.

At present the guerrillas are endeavoring to hold the Japanese into their garrisons at San Jose (Antique), Santa Barbara, Iloilo City and Capiz town. To date the Japanese have actually withdrawn from most outlying posts and are more or less confined to their garrisons mentioned above.

SECTION III. DISTRICT AND COMBAT TEAM STAFFS:

Headquarters, 6th Military District:

East Central Antique Headquarters (First Echelon):	
District Commander	Col. Macario PERALTA, PA
Executive Officer and Chief of Staff	Lt. Col. Leopoldo R. RELUNIA, PA
Adjutant	Lt. Col. F. MONTINOLA
G-1	Maj. Celestino S. MONROY
G-2	Maj. Frederico L. SALCEDO
Signal Officer	Lt. Col. Amos M. FRANCIA, PA
Eastern Panay Headquarters (Second Echelon)	
Commanding Officer	Lt. Col. Leopoldo R. RELUNIA, PA (2nd in command, Panay)
Executive Officer	Maj. Eriberto T. CASTILLO
Asst Executive Officer	Lt. Col. Julian C. CHAVES, PA
District QM	Lt. Col. William F. GEMPERLE (now in Australia)

Total Headquarters strength is 25 officers and 222 EM.

The First Echelon is a small group with Col. PERALTA. This echelon devotes its time generally to policy and outside relationships. The Second Echelon is the tactical headquarters on Panay, with all service units, etc., attached to it.

RELUNIA: Graduate of the University of the Philippines, 1935, Duty on Panay in November 1941, as 61st Division engineer.

Strong, aggressive, fearless personality, maintains personal contacts with troops and operates in forward areas. Responsible for reorganization of 61st Division in March 1944. Demands orders be followed and takes strong action against non-compliance or making false reports.

No personal or nationalistic desires, spends all time possible on training and keeping organization intact for final assault on the Japanese. Well liked by his officers and men. Reported by evacuees to be the brains and backbone of the 6th MD.

Present duties, Executive Officer and Chief of Staff, Hq, 6th MD.

MONTINOLA: Lt. Col., AG, was in PC before the war, has seen action against Moros in Mindanao; was Captain, PA, at time of surrender. Present duties, Adjutant, 6th MD.

FRANCIA: Lt. Col., formerly assigned to ground communications, 64th Regiment. Evacuees report him to be a poor organizer and that equipment has been lost frequently because of improper handling and security measures.

Present duties, District Signal Officer.

CASTILLON: Maj., was acting CO, 86th Infantry Regiment; had 3 years ROTC, National University of Manila and has been reported to be dependable.

CHAVES: Formerly PA reserve officer and school supervisor, Calinog-Iloilo before the war. He was Commanding Officer, 3rd Battalion, 63rd Regiment, 61st Division, which was the only battalion to offer resistance to initial Japanese landings on Panay. He is reported to be pro-American, blunt, outspoken, and one of the best officers in Panay; desired no personal glory.

Present duties, Assistant Executive Officer, Headquarters, 6th MD; and Commanding Officer, 63rd Combat Team.

GEMPERLE: 46 year old native of Switzerland, now citizen of the Philippines. Lt. Col. in both USAFFE and guerrilla forces. Before the war was President of Surigao Consolidated Mines (gold) and Manager of Koppel & Co. Iloilo branch. Reputation very high in Panay and he can be trusted. Present position, head of QM and FD. (now in Australia).

First Combat Team, Northwest Panay:

Headquarters, Libertad, Antique:	
Commanding Officer	Lt. Col. Cirilo B. GARCIA, O-1454, PA
Executive Officer	Capt. H. V. RUIZ, 60010*
Adjutant and S-1	2nd Lt. Torribio CRESPO, O-888253, AUS
S-2	Capt. Peter A. GARRUCHO, 60024*
S-3	Capt. P. M. YAP, O-1645, PA
S-4	Capt. Jose P. LAYO

*Serial numbers beginning with "6" but not preceded by "O" are probably guerrilla serial numbers but there is no confirmation of this.

First Combat Team composed of companies instead of battalions; the known companies:

"B" Co.	Commanding Officer	1st Lt. L. HABLERO
"F" Co.	Commanding Officer	Capt. ESTIOKO
"I" Co.	Commanding Officer	Capt. VILLASUR
"K" Co.	Commanding Officer	Capt. Silverio CADIAO
	Executive Officer	3rd Lt. Felipe ESTORES

Attached Units:

Romblon, Marinduque, Mindoro, Palawan. (See SECTION V)

Strength:	132 officers and 2,166 EM
Arms:	2,000 of all types
Ammunition:	151,000 rounds

GARCIA: Lt. Col. in guerrilla forces and CO of the First Combat Team, and is responsible for submarine rendezvous areas. He is Tagalog by birth. Before the war he was reported to be Captain in the Philippine Army; formerly Liaison Officer, 41st Division, Tayabas. Arrived on Panay from Bataan in February 1942. He is strict, unafraid; tactless and not generally liked by the Filipinos; he is ambitious, jealous of his authority and would not cooperate with Americans who escaped capture on Panay in 1942 and were under PERALTA's command. One report states GARCIA had organized a powerful guerrilla band in northwest Panay before PERALTA became acknowledged commander of the island, and because of this power he maintains considerable independence under PERALTA's command. His character does not seem to be above reproach. There have been many reports of misappropriation of supplies received from SWPA by submarine and in one instance, 30 tons of supplies were lost due to poor organization and planning for the shipment.

Second Combat Team, Northeastern Panay and Masbate:

Headquarters, Amayong, San Dionisio, Iloilo:
Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Pedro SERRAN, PA
Executive Officer Capt. Jose R. PORTUS, 60015
Adjutant and S-1 2nd Lt. Sancho Y. INSERTO, 62447
S-2 1st Lt. Roberto RINOLAN, 60080
S-3 Capt. Regelio L. ARANADOR
S-4 2nd Lt. Lucio P. LENDOZA

First Battalion, Alapasco, San Dionisio, Iloilo:
Commanding Officer Capt. Leon GAMBOA, 62046

Second Battalion, Tagaytay, Masbate: (See SECTION V for further information)

Commanding Officer Maj. Vicente A. TANSIONGCO
Executive Officer Capt. Manuel DOMATO, PA
S-1 1st Lt. Resurrecion CRTIGAS
S-2 1st Lt. Clemente V. BAJAR
S-3 1st Lt. Vito ZARAGOSA
S-4 1st Lt. Felifranco AVENIDO

Intelligence Echelon:
Commanding Officer Capt. Alejandro P. MONTIVEROS, 60441

Strength:	Officers	EM
Headquarters	24	251
1st Bn	22	385
2nd Bn (Masbate)	59	943
Miscellaneous	43	456
TOTAL	148	2,035

The second Combat Team has been combined with the 64th Combat Team, Masbate now being independent.

Third Combat Team, West Central Iloilo Province:

Headquarters:
Commanding Officer Maj. F. B. OSMAN
Executive Officer Capt. Salvador BACUAY
Adjutant Capt. Sefronio BRASILAO, 62110
S-2 2nd Lt. Leon GELLADA, 62457
S-3 1st Lt. Avlino E. DAMIAN
S-4 3rd Lt. Diosdado C. CHAVES

Strength: (4 companies) 73 officers, 1,340 EM
Arms: 814 of all types
Ammunition: 85,000 rounds.

63rd Combat Team, Southern Iloilo Province:

Headquarters, Mt. Tigatay Area, Iloilo Province:
Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Julian C. CHAVES, PA
Executive Officer Maj. A. CORNELIO
Adjutant Maj. Pablo J. BRILLANTES
S-2 Capt. Patricio M. MIGUEL, 63260
S-3 Capt. Isauro OCTAVIANO
S-4 Capt. Antonio A. ALICAN

First Battalion:
Commanding Officer Maj. Francisco OFTEMARIA, PA
Executive Officer Capt. Reynoldo SORONGAN
S-2 2nd Lt. Napoleon GOTICO
S-3 1st Lt. A. P. JURAO
S-4 1st Lt. Salvador ELICANOL

Second Battalion, Maasin, Iloilo Province:
Commanding Officer Capt. Ernesto P. COLEZ
Executive Officer Capt. Primo DOREGA
S-2 1st Lt. Jose V. AVENTINO
S-3 2nd Lt. Eugenio SIRUIGA
S-4 2nd Lt. E. A. GRIO

Third Battalion:

Commanding Officer	Maj. Enifano CABALFIN, 62037
Executive Officer	1st Lt. P. SAAVEDRA
S-2	1st Lt. Manuel P. GOLEZ
S-3	2nd Lt. G. G. GENGUYON
S-4	1st Lt. Teodoro CLARIN

Strength:	Officers	EM
Headquarters	45	611
1st Bn	32	681
2nd Bn	29	550
3rd Bn	35	731
Miscellaneous	49	685
TOTAL	190	3,258

Arms: 1,400 of all types.
Ammunition: 37,000 rounds.

OFFENARIA: Major, formerly Lt. PC and Executive Officer to CHAVES. One of the best fighters on the island and keeps above politics and personal ambition in the prosecution of the war and seems to have lost some favor with PERALTA as a result of his complaints about political activities of the 6th MD.

Present duties, possibly Inspector General of the 6th MD, or CO, 1st Battalion, 3rd Combat Team.

64th Combat Team, East Central Iloilo and Capiz Province:

Headquarters:

Commanding Officer	Lt. Col. Leopoldo REUNIA, PA
Executive Officer	Maj. Tomas C. DOPEZ
Adjutant	Capt. Jose L. CA TIGADOR
S-3	Capt. Domingo R. MALE
S-4	Maj. Pedro Y. YATAR, 62012

--Company:

Commanding Officer	Capt. Mariano ROBLES
Executive Officer	Capt. Fedel D. de ASIS

--Company:

Commanding Officer	Maj. Pedro Y. YATAR
Executive Officer	Jose. B. BARRERA
S-2	2nd Lt. Bautisto P. SIAOTONG

--Company:

Commanding Officer	Maj. Inocencio FALLARIA
S-2	1st Lt. Pedro ORTEGA

Strength of the 64th Combat Team 283 officers and 4,055 enlisted men; armament, unknown. Little information has been received from or about the area.

65th Combat Team, Southern Antique Province and Palawan:

Headquarters, Lanaon, Antique:

Commanding Officer	Lt. Col. Braulio F. VILLASIS, O-1373, PA
Executive Officer	Maj. Marcial CAPINPIN, 62010
Adjutant	Capt. Gil M. MIJARES, 62101
S-2	Capt. Ireneo H. JAKARO, 62226
S-3	2nd Lt. Cornelio P. RAVENA, 62523
S-4	Capt. Joaquin V. ORBEGOSO, 62167

First Battalion, Tibuao, Antique:

Commanding Officer	Capt. Felipe ALPAS, 62071
Executive Officer	Capt. Luis U. GOLEZ, 62116
S-2	1st Lt. Benjamin M. VALENTE, 62464
S-4	3rd Lt. Manuel MERENAS

Second Battalion, San Remigio, Antique:

Commanding Officer	Maj. Adriano SANULDE, 62035
Executive Officer	Capt. Gabriel CHECA, 62243
S-2	2nd Lt. Vicente R. ACSAY
S-3	2nd Lt. Gregorio L. ALAVA, 62382

Third Battalion, Barbeza, Antique:
 Commanding Officer Maj. Ceferino S. CARREON, O-1791
 Executive Officer 1st Lt. Roberto CARBONELLA, 62161
 S-2 2nd Lt. Dariyes O. NACIONALES
 S-3 3rd Lt. Jose CABALLERO, 62566
 S-4 2nd Lt. Conrade L. METES, 62674

Strength:	Officers	EM
Headquarters	38	369
1st Bn	20	351
2nd Bn	26	449
3rd Bn	30	539
Miscellaneous	25	367
TOTAL	139	2,075
Arms:	1,000 of all types.	
Ammunition:	333,000 rounds.	

VILLASIS: Was Lt. PC, good organizer and soldier but believed by his subordinates to be jittery and thinks the Japs supermen.
 Present duties, Commanding Officer, 65th Combat Team.

CAPINPIN: Maj., Son of Gen. CAPINPIN, reported to be a good fighter but very young. Formerly stationed at Ft. McKinley.
 Present duties, Executive Officer, 65th Combat Team.

66th Combat Team, Northern and Western Capiz Province:

Headquarters:
 Commanding Officer Lt. Col. V. V. Grasparil, 62002
 Executive Officer Maj. Gumaliel MANIKAN
 S-2 1st Lt. G. RIZALINO, 62426

First Battalion:
 Commanding Officer Maj. Esteban ARANADA
 Executive Officer Capt. Dumalao L. PANTALEON
 S-3 3rd Lt. Leopoldo BERNALES

Second Battalion:
 Commanding Officer Capt. Jesus M. JIZMUNDO
 Executive Officer 1st Lt. Jose M. F. BELLO
 S-2 1st Lt. Dominador FERNANDEZ

Third Battalion:
 Commanding Officer Maj. Samuel C. PLAGATA, 62021
 Executive Officer Capt. Cirilo HORTILLOSA
 S-2 3rd Lt. Mariano MALICUDIO

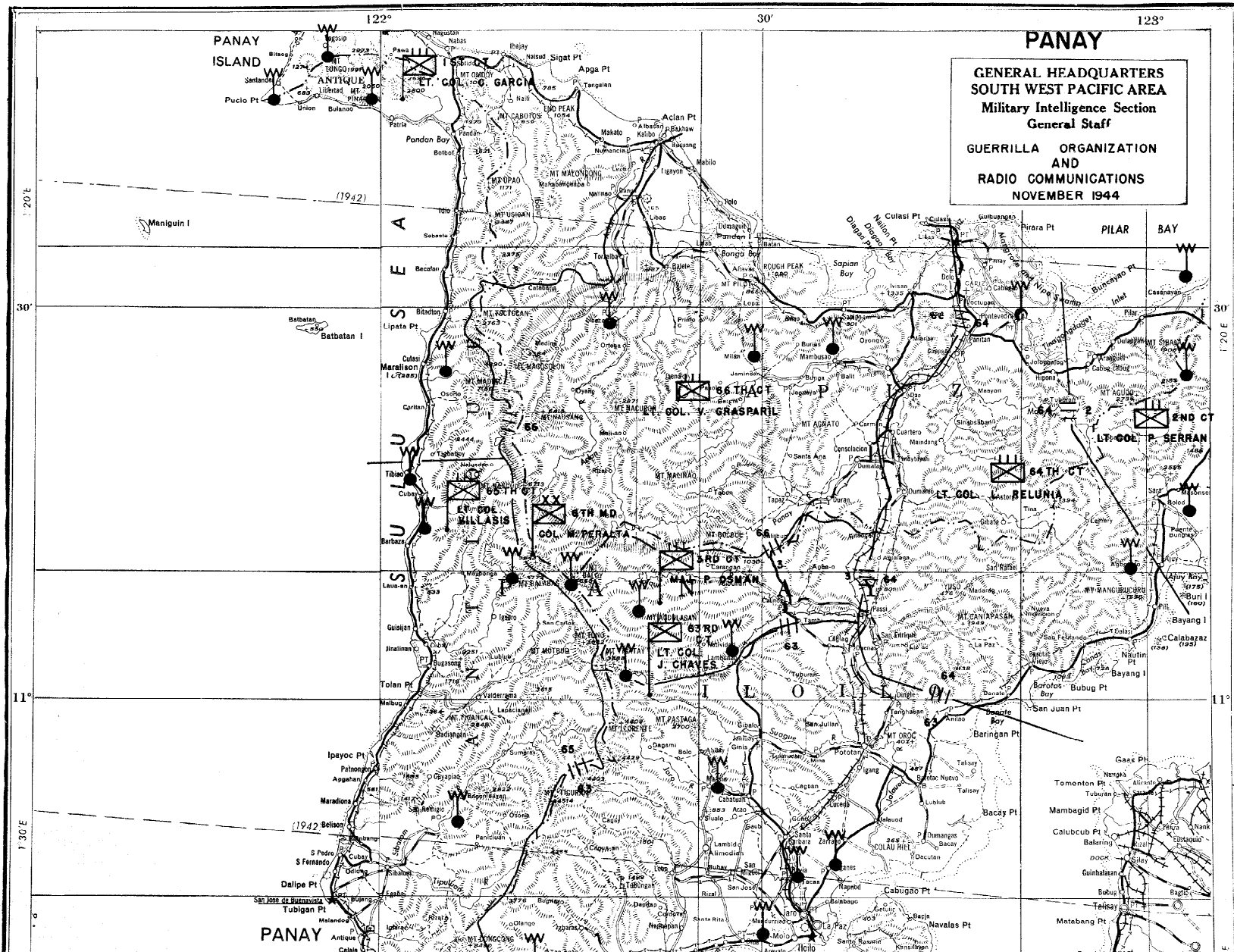
Strength: 192 officers; 3,321 enlisted men.
 Arms: 800 of all types (June 1944)
 Ammunition: 160,000 rounds (June 1944)

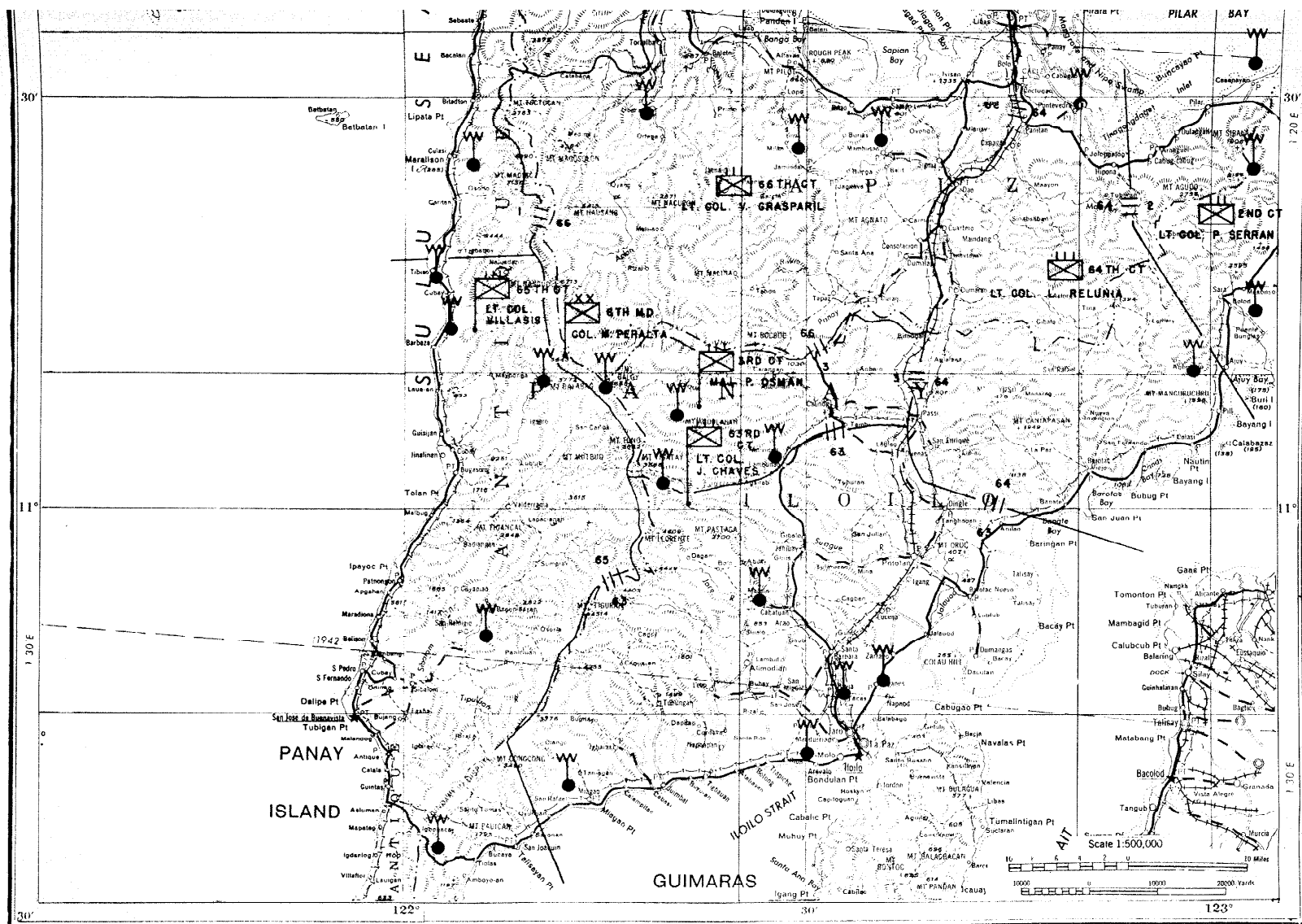
GRASPARIL: Pre-war Sgt. PC, who organized an independent guerilla band in Antique in August 1942, joined PERALTA's command and then appointed CO 66th Regt. Reported to be brave, tough fighter, pro-American and a friendly personality.
 Present duties, CO, 66th Combat Team.

Summary:	Total Personnel	
	Officers	EM
6th MD Hq - Col. Macario FERALTA, PA	25	222
1st Combat Team - CO Lt. Col. Cirilo B. GARCIA, PA	132	2,166
2nd Combat Team - CO Lt. Col. Pedro SERRAN, PA	148	2,035
3rd Combat Team - CO Maj. P. B. OSMAN	73	1,340
63rd Combat Team - CO Lt. Col. Julian C. CHAVES, PA	190	3,258
64th Combat Team - CO Lt. Col. Leopoldo RELUNIA, PA	282	4,055
65th Combat Team - CO Lt. Col. Braulio F. VILLASIS, PA	139	2,075
66th Combat Team - CO Lt. Col. V.V. GRASPARIL, PA	192	3,321

The above figures are dated September - October 1944.

As of the end of October 1944 the 6th MD reported having the following arms and ammunition:





ARMS		AMMUNITION	
81mm mortars	10	81mm mortars	449
cal 50 MG (unserviceable)	10	cal 50 MG	3,194
cal 30 MG	18	cal 30 MG	158,519
cal 45 TSMG	576	Japanese mortars	7
BAR and MR, cal 30	155	cal 45	34,560
Japanese mortars	2	cal 30 Enfield	252,900
Japanese MR, cal 25	2	cal 25	1,457
cal 30 carbines	3,872	shotgun	6,495
cal 30 Enfields	3,012	sidearms	1,086
cal 30 M1 Garand	21	hand grenades	2,431
cal 30 Springfield	7	rifle grenades	412
cal 25 Jap rifles	30	cal 30, M1	271,040
cal 22 rifles	14		
shotguns	71		
sidearms (various cal)	501		
cal 25 Japanese MG	1		
77mm gun	1		

Arms sent by SWPA were mainly carbines, assorted machine guns, tommy guns, a few mortars, etc. Early in November 1944 reserved stocks of ammunition were being expended freely and ammunition stocks as given above have probably been considerably reduced.

SECTION IV. THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT ON FREE PANAY:

Panay is divided into three provinces, Antique, Capiz and Iloilo, each with a separate governor before the war. After the Japanese invasion, the governors of Antique and Capiz surrendered; Tomas CONFESOR, Governor of Iloilo, refused to surrender and went to the hills with the guerrillas. In early 1943 he was officially recognized as Governor of Panay and the Romblons.

CONFESOR is 45-50 years of age native of Iloilo Province and active in government affairs for many years. He is impetuous and was known as the "stormy petrel" of Philippine politics because of this trait alone. Since 1942, he has maintained a free government on Panay without compromise to the guerrilla army, even under considerable pressure. His support of the democratic cause has become a password in Filipino minds. In January 1943, Fermin CARAN, puppet governor of Iloilo, wrote CONFESOR a long letter in which he pointed out that resistance and hardship were foolish and needless. CONFESOR's long reply was reproduced and circulated widely in Manila:

"....I firmly believe that it is not wise and statesmanly for our leaders, in this their darkest hour, to teach our people to avoid sufferings and hardships at the sacrifice of fundamental principles of government and the democratic way of life. On the contrary, it is their bounden duty and responsibility to inspire our people to willingly undergo my kind of difficulties and sacrifices for the sake of noble principles that they nourish deep in their hearts. Instead of depressing their patriotic ardor, the people should be inspired to be brave and courageous under all kinds of hardships and difficulties in defense of what they consider righteous and just. We shall never win or deserve the esteem and respect of other nations if we lack principles, and if we do, we do not possess the courage and valour to defend those principles at any cost...."

His resistance and continued freedom have been an inspiration to the people of Panay. His popularity has sent the Japanese hunting on numerous campaigns to capture him. That they have not succeeded has been a further encouragement to the people to resist the Japanese.

CONFESOR was in Southern Iloilo during most of 1942. He reorganized the civil government there and apparently was responsible for restoring most of the functions of civil government throughout Panay at that time. He has always kept a radio and distributed news to the people and since communications were slow, deputy governors have been appointed with full power to administer their respective areas. The reorganization was complete by late 1942.

As soon as reorganization commenced, the army and the civil government began competing for recruits, arms and supplies. The civil government maintained a local police force and messenger service known as the Provincial Guards. CONFESOR set about reorganizing this body in mid-1942. This rivalry opened a controversy between the army and the civil government that has underlain all disputes since. PERALTA is young and strong headed; CONFESOR set and impetuous; and neither has conceded a point to the other since the dispute began. Both are equally to blame for the prolongation of the controversy. Other subjects of dispute were martial law proposed by PERALTA in 1942, and the printing of money.

The Provincial Guards have been a constant bone of contention with PERALTA. The guards are armed and they represented a potential threat to his organization. PERALTA has several times claimed that the guards were not required since the army did the policing. He claimed that employment of personnel in the guards lessened the effective potential strength of the army and of the organization producing for the army. CONFESOR has nonetheless maintained the guards and several times has owed his life to their activity against approaching enemy patrols.

Recruiting personnel for the guards, guarding against inflation, army commandeering, guarding rights of the people, printing money and maintenance of an armed force outside the army are the main issues of the dispute. Other issues have arisen mostly as a result of animosity already created. CONFESOR has maintained his position without thought of compromise even when a concession would have been beneficial.

CONFESOR has also championed the rights of the people against the inroads of the army, has championed them when the army did them wrong, and has attempted to organize food and supply programs to satisfy the demands of the people and the army. The civil government has transported food from the grower to the nearest army unit. Money has been advanced for the development of crops. Taxes have been collected by local civil treasurers and 3/4 of the proceeds turned over to the army.

SECTION V. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFLUENCE ON MASBATE, MARINDUQUE, ROMBLON, MINDORO, AND PALAWAN:

Masbate:

Information on Masbate has come largely from Col. PERALTA on Panay, who controls the island, and may be biased. There were three guerrilla groups originally, led by ROSEL, Capt. DONATO and Capt. VILLAOJADA. DONATO was a Lt. in the USAFFE and founded his organization in October 1942. The leaders of the three groups combined into a battalion. Later VILLAOJADA seems to have become powerful and overthrown DONATO's control and then TANSIONGCO was sent from Panay by PERALTA in July 1943 to install himself as the island commander. ROSEL has not been heard of for some time.

The VILLAOJADA group of "The Army of the Free People", as it was called, was located mainly in the Milagros area and the peninsula to the southwest and was reported to have been a bandit army outfit of about 400 half-armed civilians with a socialistic civil government under the leadership of Juan VILLAOJADA. Later when the organization was dispersed, VILLAOJADA is said to have fled to Luzon to seek help from a parent communistic society. It appears that "bandit" refugees from Samar and Capiz Province, Panay, together with citizens of Masbate formed the membership of the group. By mid-1943 VILLAOJADA seems to have been influencing or controlling most of the guerrilla activity on the island and was definitely anti-6th MD, and is reported to have received cooperation from the BC's. He took from the wealthy and gave to the poor, especially cattle and land, and controlled all sailboat communications on the south coast. He also printed more than P10,000 paper money. This money was forced on the people and the Philippine Treasury Notes received in exchange are said to have amounted to P6,225 which VILLAOJADA is reported to have kept himself.

Three brothers were the backbone of the unit, Juan VILLAOJADA, leading, and the two other brothers leading two of the five smaller groups operating under VILLAOJADA. The brothers were actually Jesus, Mariano

and Isaac AZACARRA but went under the assumed names of Capt. Juan VILLAOJADA, Lt. Roland BUSTAMANTE and Lt. Nicolas FERMIN respectively. The total strength of the guerrilla unit was reported to have been 400 with about 60-70 arms.

TANSIONGCO came from Panay in July 1943 to establish 6th MD authority on Masbate with a Composite Company which was to include guerrilla forces to be organized. The company, under the command of Capt. Leon GAMBOA, left Panay in September 1943 with 130 men, and landed on SW Masbate. Between September and November, TANSIONGCO reorganized his scattered men and then attached them to the Composite Company. Capt. GAMBOA split the company into three groups and the parties proceeded north along the peninsula to the Milagros area, destroying VILLAOJADA's boats, killing and capturing VILLAOJADA's officers and men as they went. By February 1944, the VILLAOJADA brothers and a small group retreated to the hills north of Milagros. Juan then fled to Luzon and was captured with his son, Estacito SANTIAGO (alias?) and reported killed by the Japanese in Lucena, Tayabas. The others brothers were killed on Masbate shortly after. The Panay elements of the Composite Company then returned to Panay leaving Masbate under command of TANSIONGCO and the 6th MD.

PERALTA assigned Masbate to the 2nd Combat Team on northeastern Panay under Lt. Col. Pedro SERRAN. This team was composed of two battalions of which Masbate was the second. The organization and personnel of the Masbate Battalion in March 1944 is as follows:

Headquarters, Tagatay, Masbate:

Commanding Officer	Maj. Vicente A. TANSIONGCO
Executive Officer	Capt. Manuel DONATO
S-1	1st Lt. Resurreccion ORTIGAS
S-2	1st Lt. Clemente V. BAJAR
S-3	1st Lt. Vito ZARAGOSA
S-4	1st Lt. Feligrance AVENIDO

"E" Company, Southeastern Masbate:

Commanding Officer Capt. Tomas MEDINA

"F" Company, Central Masbate and Ticao Island:

Commanding Officer Lt. Wilfredo S. BANAAS

"G" Company, Northwest Masbate and Burias Island:

Commanding Officer Lt. Felix SALVACION

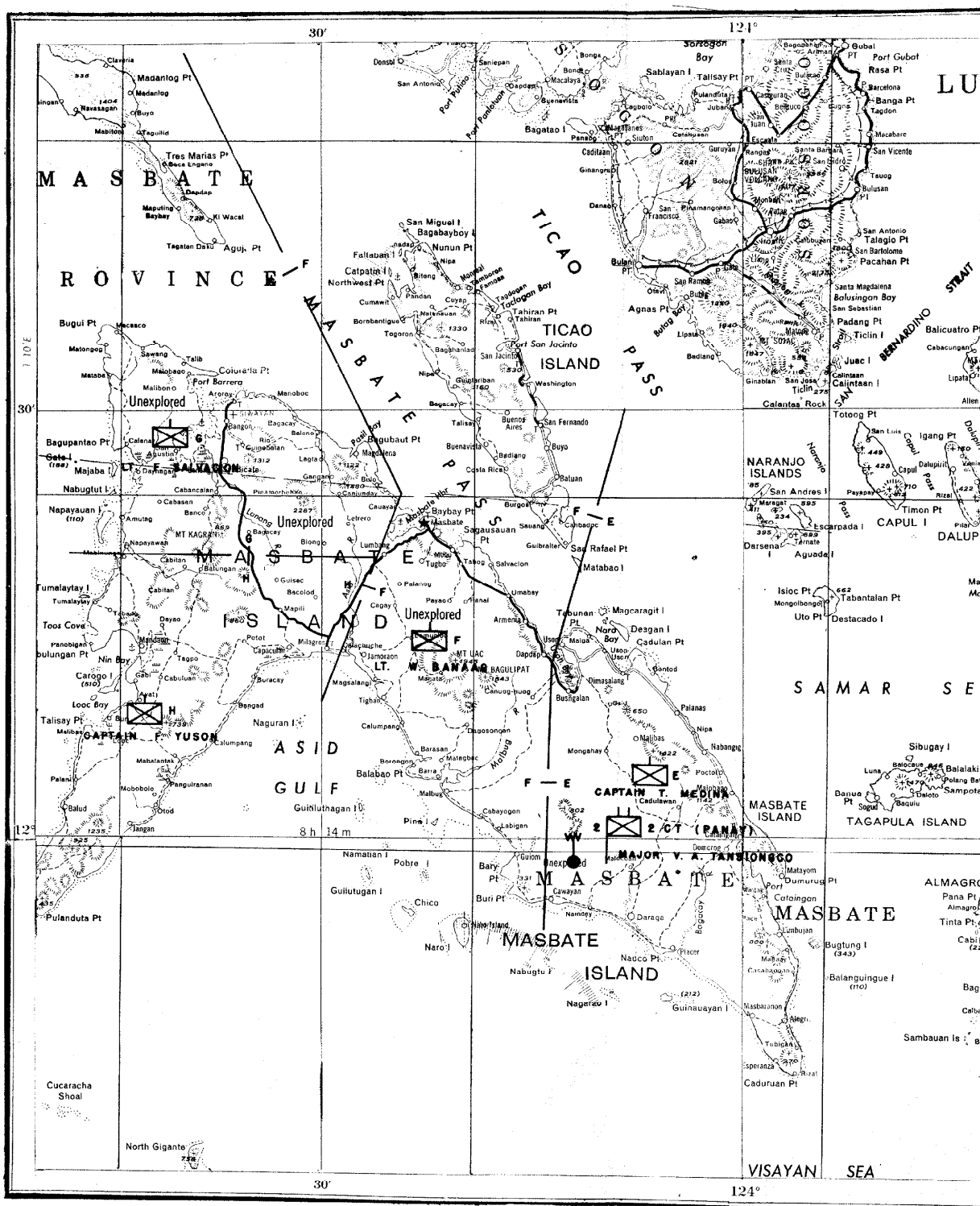
"H" Company, Southwestern Masbate:

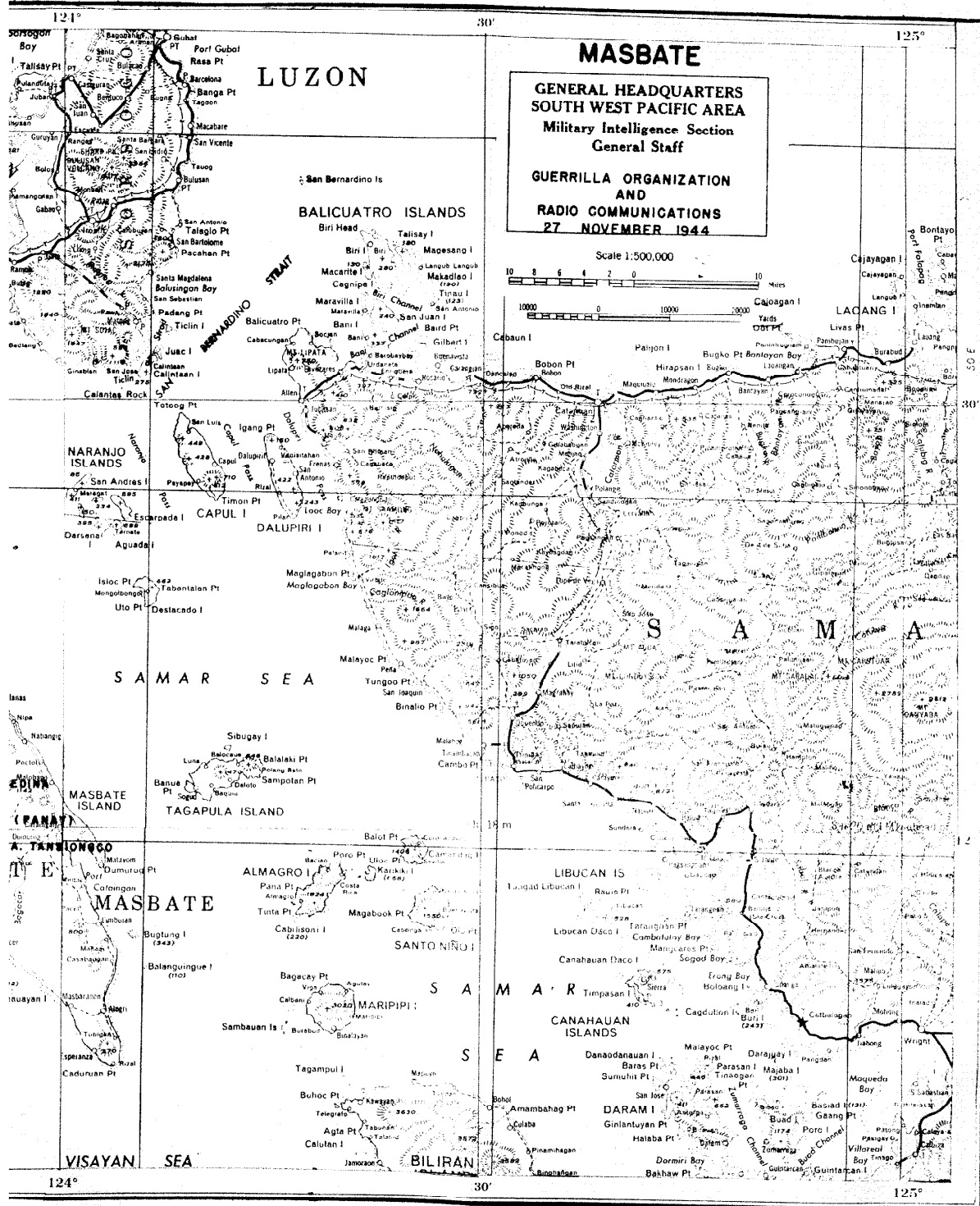
Commanding Officer Capt. Francisco YUSON (also CO Masbate concentration camp)

In August 1944, the strength of the 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, was 59 officers and 943 enlisted men.

It was important to PERALTA to have Masbate under his control. For intelligence purposes in southeastern Luzon and the eastern Visayas, Masbate was a vital link. With TANSIONGCO in command, weekly courier has been operating between the Bicol, Samar, Leyte, Masbate and Panay. In mid-1944, a radio was established, probably in the vicinity of the Battalion Headquarters to speed up flow of intelligence through Masbate. PERALTA was never officially authorized to assume command of Masbate nor has official disapproval been voiced.

On 23 January 1944, TANSIONGCO and several of his leaders, including GAMBOA from Panay, met Masbate puppet government officials and representatives from the Japanese garrison and made an agreement that the Japanese and the BG would have complete freedom of movement between guerrillas while the guerrillas would have freedom of movement within the garrisons. This agreement was to hold until VILLAOJADA was liquidated, when there would be a new conference; other reports indicate that TANSIONGCO would then surrender to the Japanese. This is an interesting sidelight on the enemy pacification program. It likewise shows the weakness of Masbate guerrillas.





In early 1944, Maj. LAPUS, a guerrilla leader in Sorsogon, fled to Ticao Island as a result of a dispute with a rival leader there. Shortly after, in April 1944, a Japanese patrol went to Ticao Island possibly to capture LAPUS and his followers. LAPUS, as well as a coastwatcher party on Ticao Island moved to Masbate to escape the Japanese patrol. The Japanese patrol continued to Masbate, LAPUS escaped, and has since apparently returned to Sorsogon. The Japanese patrol surprised the coastwatcher party, however, and captured one of the party members, Armando SANTIAGO, and some of the equipment, and dispersed the other members of the party. Some of the equipment was saved by Lt. ABAN of the Masbate guerrillas and used by him.

The same SANTIAGO is reported to have promised Capt. DONATO supplies and GHQ recognition as island commander. DONATO undoubtedly retained a grudge for having been supplanted as leader by TANSIONGCO. He had further had previous negotiations with Capt. ZABAT in the Bicol over the matter of Masbate command. DONATO gathered his men together in July 1944 and drew up a declaration, separating them from the 6th MD and TANSIONGCO's command. Guerrilla activities since continue under DONATO. BC's and reservists joined this group, civilians were inducted, and DONATO claims that in October 1944 his Masbate Battalion became a Regiment and a free civil government established. Both are independent of PERALTA's influence. TANSIONGCO is now on Panay with guerrillas there and Masbate is no longer part of the 6th MD organization.

Marinduque:

When the Japanese landed on Marinduque on 7 July 1942, Lt. Sofronio T. UNTALAN, the PC commander at Boac, went to the hills with his men. He surrendered to the Japanese shortly afterwards and left the island 20 July 1942. St. Charles H. HICKOK (American radio technician) was on the island at the time of surrender and in September 1942 organized the loyal Filipinos into a guerrilla band of about 30 men. About November 1942, contact was made with PERALTA, Commander of the 6th MD, who sent instructions on organization and intelligence and later sent Filipino officers, among whom was Capt. A. CUDILLA, to take command. HICKOK left in February 1943 and went to Tablas Island with the intelligence center there. He returned to Marinduque in April 1943 at the request of Lt. Col. JURADO to organize the guerrilla organization. Lt. Col. Enrique JURADO was then Romblon's commander and PERALTA's Luzon intelligence penetration chief. He was anxious to improve the Marinduque situation so that stop-overs could be arranged for agents coming to and from Luzon and Panay.

When HICKOK returned to Marinduque, he found that UNTALAN had left the Japanese and returned to the hills. He had probably seen PERALTA in the meantime, since he claimed on January 1943 to be CO M Company, 60th Inf, IV Philippine Corps and was made Captain, February 1943. He had taken command of the guerrillas and was unfriendly to HICKOK. He made trouble, and HICKOK left after a short stay. UNTALAN is still commander of the island under Lt. Col. GARCIA of Panay. HICKOK reports UNTALAN to be not very intelligent and not reliable under pressure. The present organization numbers about 400 men divided into four companies with some 90 arms and 6,000 rounds of ammunition. It is able to do little harm to Japanese or puppet activities and installations on the island.

In January 1944, UNTALAN met the Junior BC of Marinduque, Lt. Rudolphe TECSON. They agreed not to molest each other and TECSON is believed to be cooperating with the guerrillas.

Staff of Marinduque guerrillas under UNTALAN in March 1944:

Commanding Officer	Capt. Sofronio T. UNTALAN
Executive Officer	2nd Lt. Juan B. CARYAO
CC "A" Company	3rd Lt. Arturo MAMARIL
CC "B" Company	Santiago OLIVES
CC "C" Company	3rd Lt. Bernardo SARILE
CC "D" Company	3rd Lt. Paterno CONSTANTINO

Reports of March-April 1944 indicate that UNTALAN MAY have taken over command of the Romblons.

Romblons:

Guerrilla organization in the Romblons has been weak and relatively unimportant. It has been under the control of the 6th MD in Panay since 1942, and its chief importance has been as a base for intelligence penetration into Luzon, during most of 1943.

Capt. Constantine C. RAVAL, a former Captain of the Philippine Merchant Marine and at one time in the employ of the Army Transport Service, is known to have been working for the 61st Division, PA, USAFFE, on Panay as early as March 1942, and in November 1942 organized the first guerrilla organization in the Romblons, probably for PERALTA, who was at that time developing his Panay organization. In February 1943 PERALTA removed RAVAL from the Romblon Command for incompetence, replacing him with Lt. Col. (then Major) Enrique L. JURADO. His further movements are not exactly known, but it is certain that he has since acted as an intelligence agent for PERALTA in Manila. He was reported shot in an affray at the Malacanang Palace in mid-1944.

JURADO was placed in command of the Romblons by PERALTA in February 1943, chiefly for the purpose of maintaining a base and radio message center for PERALTA's intelligence channels to southern Luzon. Capt. Mario GUARINIA, a former attorney of Guimbal, may have had pretensions to the guerrilla command; at any rate he was JURADO's executive after February 1943. The organization is reported to have been weak and inefficient; the officers were lazy, there was considerable commandeering of goods from civilians, and loose control of officers and men from the top. GUARINIA is reported to be a politician closely allied with Lt. Col. GARCIA in northern Panay and concerned mostly with his own personal power and profit; he did not work together well with JURADO. American civilian and military refugees were inducted, and the organization was expanded to include Sibuyan Island in a more closely knit unit than before. Strength about 700 in July 1943.

The Japanese anti-guerrilla raids on Panay reached Tablas in late November 1943 and Sibuyan a week or so later. Many of the Romblon guerrillas surrendered at this time; JURADO was able to escape to Mindoro with others. The guerrilla organization was effectively broken up for the time being; equipment captured or destroyed. JURADO was made commander of Mindoro in March 1944, and moved his intelligence center there. GUARINIA remained as commander in the Romblons, now attached to the 1st Combat Team commanded by Lt. Col. GARCIA in Panay.

Reports of March and April 1944 indicate that Capt. UNTALAN, commander of the Marinduque guerrillas, may have taken over the Romblon command, also under GARCIA. GUARINIA was to have gone to GARCIA on Panay, but is known to have surrendered to puppet officials on Sibuyan about this time and gone to Manila. His motive for this is not known.

Strength of remaining unit not known; arms, 13 of all types in July 1944.

Mindoro:

There was no USAFFE garrison on Mindoro at the outbreak of the war. With the first Japanese landings on the island, most of the small Philippine Constabulary garrisons fled to the mountains with what arms they could muster, and carried on guerrilla resistance. Some informal civilian guerrilla bands also arose, and an influx of civilian volunteers with additional arms strengthened the constabulary units. Weaker organizations merged with more powerful ones, and by late 1942, several moderately strong bands had emerged.

Many reports on guerrilla activities in Mindoro are unclear or ambiguous, but it is clear the conflicting ambitions of guerrilla leaders have led to increasing friction between groups and have prevented effective unification of command. In an effort to extend their powers, guerrilla leaders have inducted civilians to a point where they have been unable to arm, feed or pay them. As a result the civilian population has carried a heavy burden; in some areas willingly, in others under compulsion.

Col. PERALTA, commander of the 6th MD on Panay, has treated Mindoro as one of his spheres of influence, with neither the approval nor disapproval of SWPA. Local representatives of GHQ have also had limited effect on the development of guerrilla organizations on the island.

GARCIA Group: In the latter part of 1942, Jose GARCIA, a civilian, organized a guerrilla group of about 100 men in the vicinity of Bulalacao. The band was moderately active until May 1943, when a report indicated it had been partially disbanded. In July 1943, GARCIA placed all of the forces left to him under the command of Capt. Esteban P. BELONCIO.

ROMERIUS Group: A resident of Tamarraw Junction named ROMERIUS, possible the former Chief of Police of San Jose, is reported to have organized a guerrilla band in mid-1942, and to have destroyed considerable enemy equipment and supplies around San Jose. He is described as an expert shot, speaks English, Spanish and the dialect, and knows Mindoro well.

SOTELO Group: In September 1943 an enemy report claimed that a band of 300 guerrillas in Mindoro had surrendered. The leaders were reported to Alfonso SOTELO, Primitivo COSTELLO, Celso ALIKPALA, Abukaka JAKARIA, Eugenio MACA, Pedro MELCHOR, and Julio LAUTERIO. No further information is available on this group.

RUFFY Group: Maj. Jose M. RUFFY, a veteran of 26 years service with the Philippine Constabulary and pre-war Senior Inspector of the Romblon-Mindoro District, organized a guerrilla force of 60 men, apparently all constabulary troops, shortly after the surrender. Headquarters was near Pinamalayan, and the unit was reinforced with civilian volunteers to a strength of 250, about half armed. There was considerable friction between this group and the BELONCIO group, the only other guerrilla force in Mindoro of comparable size.

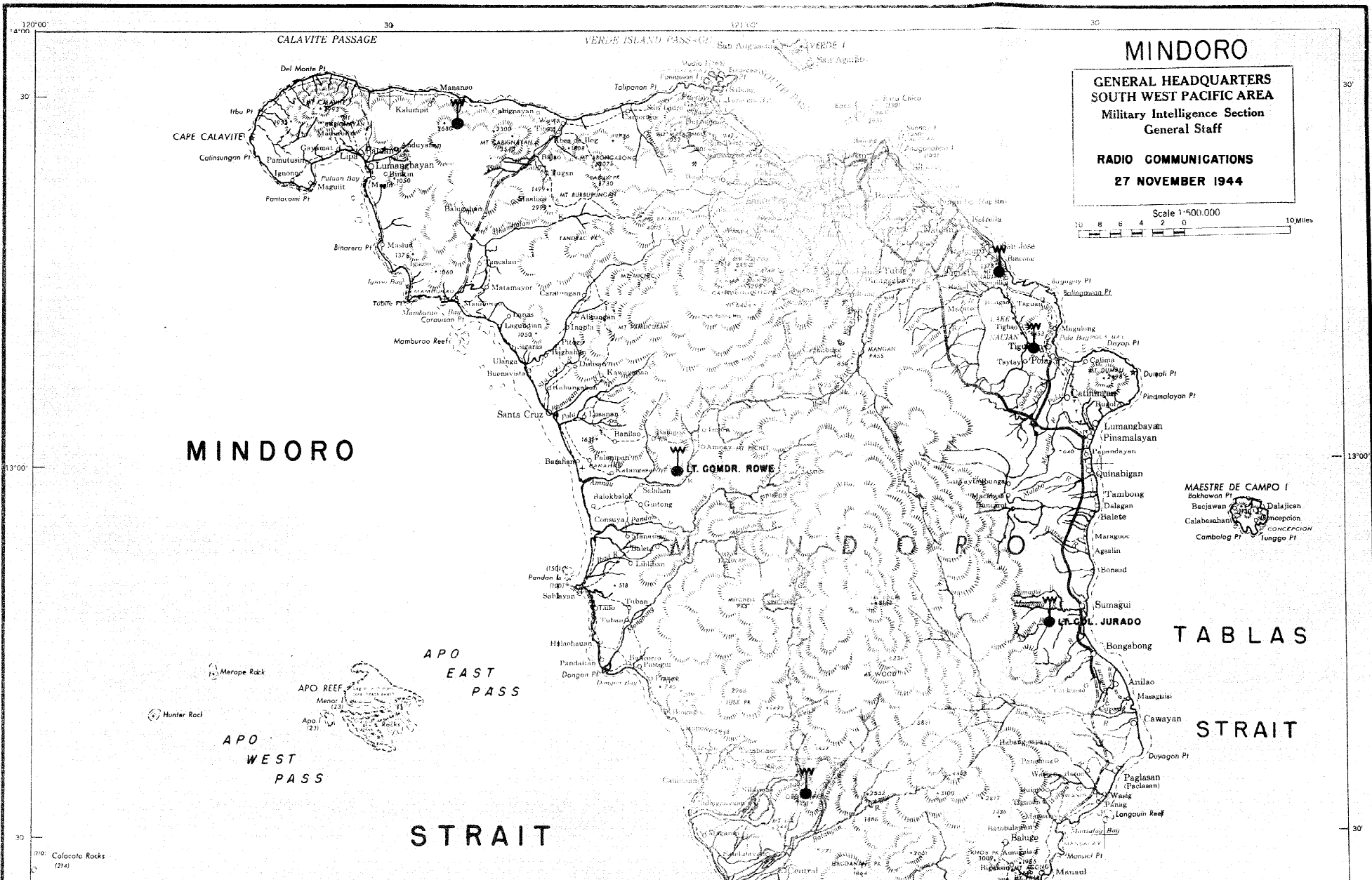
In November 1943, Maj. Lawrence H. PHILLIPS arrived in Mindoro on a special mission from SWPA. Both RUFFY and BELONCIO looked to him for a solution of their differences and PHILLIPS, acting on his own judgment, brought the two leaders together for a conference at Mamburao in December 1943. After three days negotiations, both leaders agreed to a provisional organization in which RUFFY was named Commanding Officer of guerrilla forces on Mindoro, with BELONCIO as the Executive Officer.

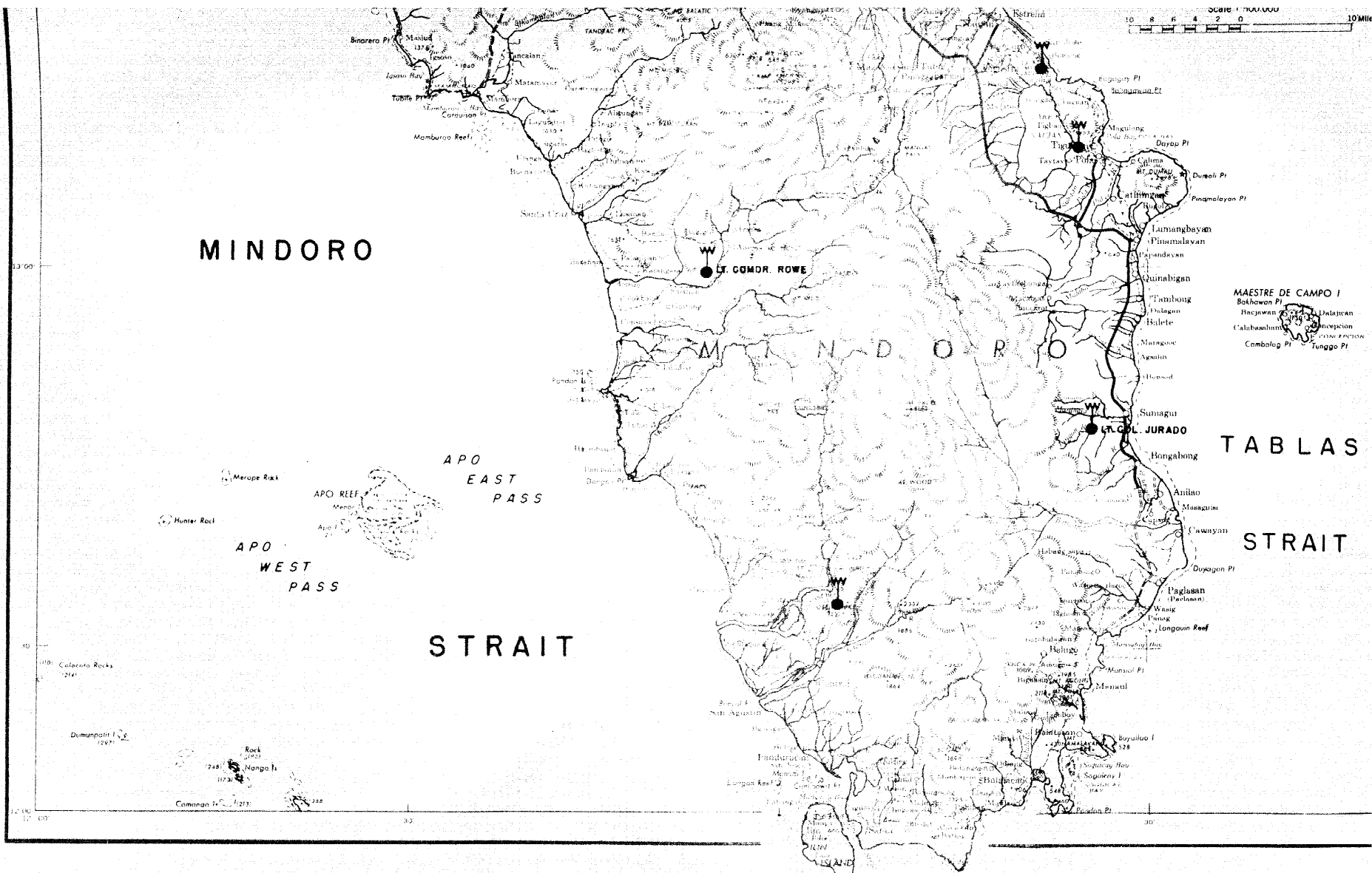
As leader of the combined Mindoro guerrillas, RUFFY established headquarters near Naujan and immediately reorganized the units into a Bolo Battalion of four companies at war strength. As of February 1944, there were 23 officers and 600 men. With BELONCIO as the Executive Officer, RUFFY appointed Lt. Gomersindo de la TORRE as Battalion S-2; Lt. Prudente Mar FRANCISCO in the dual capacity of S-3 and Commander of B Company; Lt. DAGUNO as Signal Officer; Lts. VASQUEZ, FORTUS, ABONUEVO, and PALUSTRE were assigned as company officers and apparently shifted from one company to another at various intervals. Local civilian governments were established in guerrilla controlled areas, and in the more populated districts, volunteer Home Guards were formed. Liaison was maintained with Maj. PHILLIPS, who gave the guerrillas all the assistance he could.

In March 1944, Maj. PHILLIPS and several members of his party were ambushed by the Japanese and killed and the balance dispersed. The influence which unified the guerrillas no longer existed. Old differences between BELONCIO and RUFFY immediately flared up, and the Bolo Battalion collapsed. BELONCIO, who had been in close contact with agents from Panay, broke away from RUFFY, taking with him Companies A, C and D, and put the units under the control of the 6th MD on Panay.

RUFFY with only Company B under his control fled to the forests of central Mindoro. Many of his battalion and staff officers remained loyal and accompanied him. To strengthen his depleted force, RUFFY set out to induct civilians, and it is believed that his force now numbers 3/400 men still in central Mindoro.

BELONCIO Group: In 1942, Capt. Esteban P. BELONCIO organized a band of 250 civilians with about 150 arms into an aggressive guerrilla





organization in the area around Lake Naujan. As outlined above, he joined forces with Maj. RUFFY in December 1943 and acted as Executive Officer of the Bolo Battalion until after PHILLIPS' death in March 1944. BELONCIO had been in touch with agents from Panay and when he broke with RUFFY at the end of March 1944, his move was supported by Lt. Col. JURADO, who, at that time, was PERALTA's intelligence representative on Mindoro. BELONCIO remains as principal guerrilla commander on Mindoro.

Lt. Col. JURADO: Lt. Col. Enrique L. JURADO was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy Class of 1934, and before the war was an officer in the Philippine Off Shore Patrol. He had joined the Panay guerrillas after the surrender, and late in 1943 or early in 1944 was sent to Mindoro by Col. PERALTA, to establish observation posts covering Verde Island Passage and to establish a base for intelligence penetration into southern Luzon. To provide protection for these operations, PERALTA assigned a special unit from the First Combat Team in northwest Panay to JURADO. PERALTA has always had an interest in Mindoro and may have intended JURADO to coordinate and absorb the Mindoro guerrillas into this combat team; it is known that in May 1943 JURADO, while acting for PERALTA in the Romblons, made some attempts to organize the guerrillas on Mindoro for Col. PERALTA. Some sources report that he was not well liked. He was killed in a fight with local guerrillas on Mindoro, November 1944.

JURADO established his intelligence base and coastwatcher posts successfully, receiving some assistance from BELONCIO. After PHILLIPS' death and the collapse of the combined Mindoro command, JURADO entered into Mindoro guerrilla affairs via BELONCIO; PERALTA promoted him to Lt. Col. and put him in charge of the Mindoro guerrillas for the 6th MD late in March 1944 and the Bolo Bn. dissolved, with 3 companies following BELONCIO and one following RUFFY. RUFFY objected to JURADO's mixing into guerrilla affairs, and ordered JURADO to leave Mindoro. It is believed that the strength of the Battalion was 600 or more with about 230 arms. A Company has been established in northern Mindoro under Capt. Jose L. GARCIA; B Company in central Mindoro under 2nd Lt. Gomersindo de la TORRE; and C Company in northern Mindoro under 3rd Lt. Ruel G. BELONCIO. Battalion S-3 is 3rd Lt. Claudio Fabellon, and Battalion S-4 is 3rd Lt. Florante VASQUEZ.

Late Developments: In July 1944, Commander George F. ROWE, USNR, arrived in Mindoro on a special mission from SWPA. He placed his headquarters in western Mindoro and established a radio net to cover Mindoro and to receive intelligence from the Manila area. Guerrilla groups have given him cooperation and assistance and have sought his advice, but ROWE has refrained from taking part in local political affairs.

Reports of October 1944 indicated that the RUFFY and the JURADO-BELONCIO factions have come to blows. Both groups have been advised to cease hostilities and concentrate their maximum efforts against the common enemy. The advice seems to have been disregarded. At any rate, JURADO was killed by Mindoro guerrillas in November 1944.

Palawan:

Early in 1942 the Japanese occupied Puerto Princesa, the capital and only town of importance in the province, and began the construction of an airfield there, using American PW (largely Navy and Marine personnel) brought from Manila. Occasional patrols on foot and by launch are sent out to the northern and southern parts of the island, and at harvest time occasional forays are made to seize the rice crop, but in general the Japanese have not bothered to keep areas outside of Puerto Princesa under control. Guerrilla activities have been limited to occasional ambushes of Japanese patrols and, recently, some effort has been made to procure intelligence; however the chief function of guerrilla activities in the province has been to keep order, protect civilians from brigandage, and support the free civil government. In this it has been only partly successful, due largely to friction between rival commanders, often a product of personal and political ambitions.

BUSUANGA-CORON: When the Japanese occupied the manganese mines on Busuanga in 1942, Carlos AMORES, a policeman at the mines, secretly organized a resistance force of over 200 men, largely workers at the mines. In September 1942 it became evident that the Japanese had discovered the existence of the organization and AMORES gave the signal for an uprising. Armed with clubs and rocks and a few pistols, the guerrillas killed all the Japanese at the mines and many in the town. The mine entrance was blown up with dynamite, and considerable stocks of ore were destroyed, before the guerrillas were forced to retreat by the arrival of Japanese reinforcements. AMORES went to Danlig in a captured Japanese launch to confer with the COBB brothers (see below); he then returned to Busuanga but was soon forced to leave by shortage of food and Japanese counter-measures. No organized guerrilla is left on Coron or Busuanga, but there are thought to be intelligence contacts there, probably in infrequent contact with the present guerrilla organization on Palawan.

AMORES brought about 100 men to Sibaltan in northern Palawan when he was forced to leave Busuanga, and continued guerrilla activities there in conjunction with the COBB brothers. He is at present Commanding Officer of C Company, Palawan Special Battalion, in central north Palawan. He is described as quiet, intelligent, a good leader and pro-American.

COBB Group: Alfred and Paul COBB, American mestizos, ran a cattle ranch on Dumarán Island in northern Palawan before the war. In April and May 1942 they organized a guerrilla Home Guard organization with headquarters at Danlig and covering Dumarán Island and most of the northeastern coast of Palawan. Since the Japanese occupation of Puerto Princesa civil government had collapsed, the constabulary had largely deserted, and the countryside was disorganized and at the mercy of brigand gangs. The COBBS were able to restore order and set up local forms of government in their area.

In September 1942 Alfred COBB visited Cuyo Island and made contact with a number of American soldiers from the 49th Materiel Squadron, USAC, who had taken refuge there. Some of these Air Corps men accompanied AMORES to Busuanga, and then to Palawan; many returned to Palawan with COBB and helped in the guerrilla organization. Food, arms, boats and supplies were collected, and plans were formulated to attack Puerto Princesa and liberate the American PW there. Though hindered by friction with local constabulary groups (see below), an organization of 150 men was developed by the end of 1942, possibly well supplied with food and transportation, though arms were scanty. Alfred COBB also found Gaudencio ABORDO, Governor of Palawan, in his evacuation place on the west coast of the island, and persuaded him to re-establish a free civil government for the province, guaranteeing him protection from Japanese raids. By December 1943, Governor ABORDO had reconvened his provincial government at Caramay with most officials again active.

Among those who were active with the COBBS were Sgt. ANI, a veteran PG NCO, and Capt. Vicente BAJAR, a dentist from Cuyo and a survivor of Bataan, who arrived in Cuyo and Palawan in May 1942 and immediately joined the COBBS. He was active with the expedition to Busuanga in September 1942. At present is believed to be with the Palawan Special Battalion. A Lt. MACOLOR was with BAJAR in 1942 and is believed to have been with him under MANIGQUE.

MENDOZA-COBB Group: Higinio MENDOZA, ex-Governor of Palawan and a Captain in the PA Medical Reserve, made efforts to organize a guerrilla force in the southern half of northern Palawan while the COBBS organized the northern half, but was defeated by shortages of food and men. In January 1943 the COBBS joined MENDOZA at his headquarters of Tinitian for further guerrilla efforts. Trouble with Constabulary groups increased, and there were several ambushes between the two factions, one group disarming the other. The Constabulary groups gradually gained the upper hand, and in May 1943 the COBB-MENDOZA organization was forced to disband. Most of the Americans attached to the group went to Cuyo.

Capt. MENDOZA was left on Palawan at this time, and was Commanding Officer of A Company, Palawan Special Battalion, early in 1943. He was reported captured by the Japanese, possibly through the instrumentality of Lt. GARCIA (see below) in January 1944, and subsequently brought to Manila. Lt. GLEW was shot and killed by the Mayor of Guyo, Pedro PONCE DE LEON, late in May 1943, in a disagreement with the American Air Corps group then on Guyo. Alfred COBB has been evacuated to SWPA, and Paul COBB is reported lost at sea in December 1943.

Constabulary Groups: With the Japanese occupation of Puerto Princesa, the civil government of this province collapsed, the officials evacuating to the hills. Most of the Constabulary detachments followed suit, the officers for the most part evacuating to camps in the hills, and the men, at least to some extent, forming into bandit gangs.

Maj. Guillermo MARAMBA, Provincial Inspector PC at Puerto Princesa, evacuated to the hills with his family and refused to take part in any guerrilla activity. He was shot and killed by one of the COBB brothers, in self defense, at Danlig in June 1943.

Capt. Pedro MANIQUE, former Executive Officer to MARAMBA, was commander of the chief constabulary group active on Palawan from mid-1942 to mid-1943. His group numbered about 75 rifles, and was loosely integrated; though there were attempts to coordinate his activities with those of the COBB organization, friction increased and by early 1943 the two groups were at odds. MANIQUE is reported to be a weak character, congenial but not intelligent, and not respected by his men; he printed money in an effort to hold the loyalty of his men, but was not able to check their abuse of civilian rights and commandeering of civilian goods.

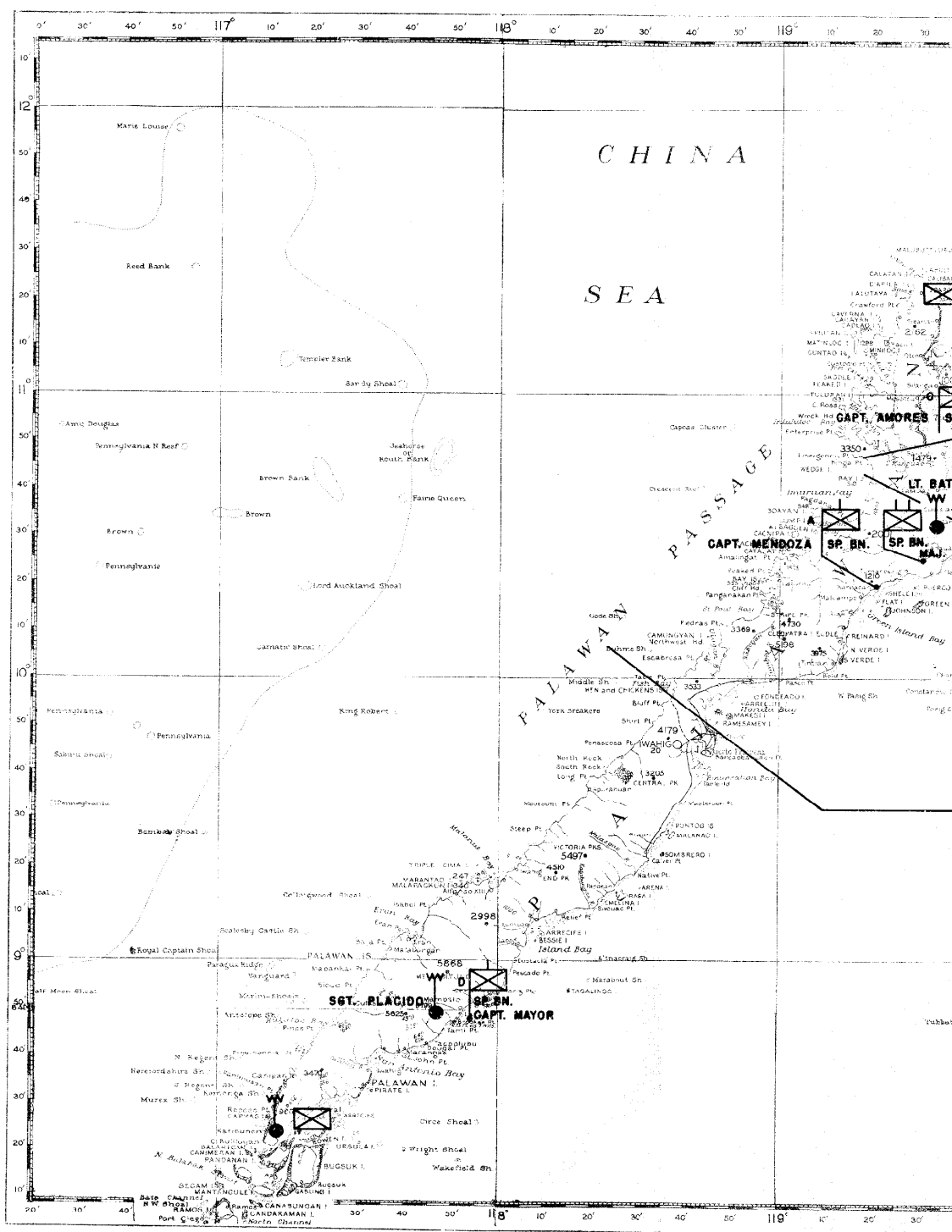
2nd Lt. Caldomero R. GARCIA, a constabulary officer and a cousin of Lt. Col. GARCIA of the 6th MD, was in hiding on the west coast of Palawan until February 1943, when he appeared at Caramay. He soon joined MANIQUE as Executive Officer, but seems to have been ambitious for more power and did not cooperate well with MANIQUE. He is believed to have entered into negotiations with officers of the 6th MD, and when Col. PERALTA appointed MANIQUE commander of the Palawan guerrillas in May or June 1943, his men had a meeting and elected to recognize GARCIA as commander in place of MANIQUE, whom they charged with misuse of funds and of food stocks.

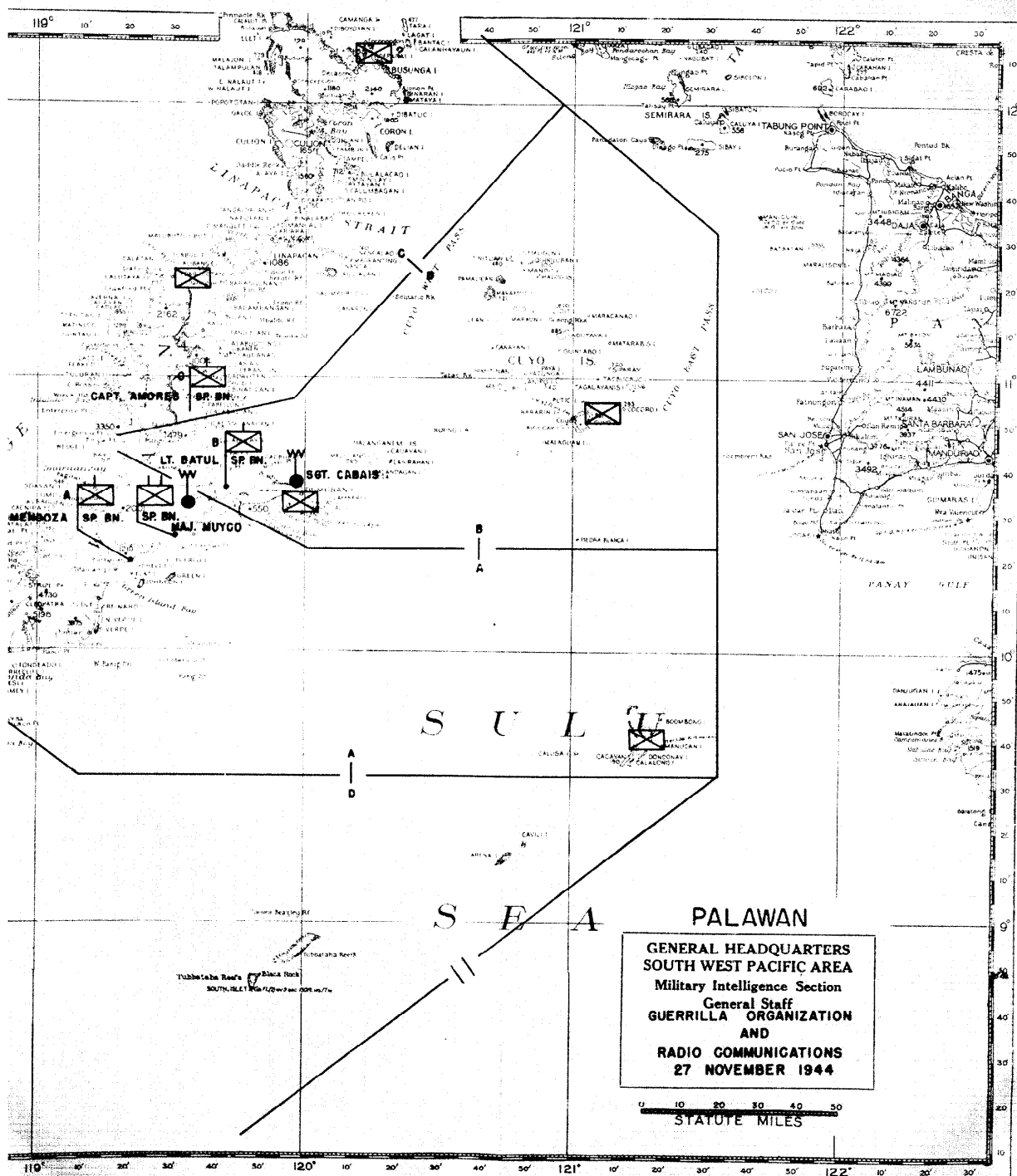
GARCIA in July 1943 signed himself as a 1st Lt., commanding Palawan for the 6th MD. In the same month he crossed over to Panay, and did not return until the Special Battalion was organized in late 1943. He is now acting as Executive Officer of the Battalion.

MANIQUE remained as leader of the Palawan guerrillas until October 1943, when the Palawan Special Battalion was established. At that time he alone refused to recognize the Battalion authority, and continued to harass their operations. He was captured by elements of the Battalion in January 1944, and as of June 1944 was in guerrilla concentration camp, with his followers being used to produce food for the present organization.

Southern Palawan Group: In southern Palawan guerrilla groups gradually developed in the vicinity of Brooke's Point, around a nucleus of Americans. In August 1942 three US Navy men and three US Marines escaped from the Japanese PW camp at Puerto Princesa, and appeared at Brooke's Point, where they joined Americans living in a small settlement. The Japanese attempted a landing there in October, but were beaten off by a small guerrilla force organized by these men. One of these men was subsequently killed by a renegade Filipino, and the others dispersed to Tawi Tawi in the Sulu Archipelago.

However, guerrilla resistance was maintained at Brooke's Point by Mr. Vens T. KERSON, a Finn by birth and a former diver for the US Navy in Iloilo. With the help of Sgt. TUMBAGA, PC, and the support of





Mr. Thomas EDWARDS, an American planter living at Brooke's Point, and of Datu D. M. JOLKIPLI Narrezid, the most influential Moro leader of southern Palawan and islands to the south, an organization was built up and a local civil government was established. A Bolo Battalion is organized in villages of the district to give warning of approaching Japanese patrols.

Reports indicate that TUMBAGA, as a 3rd Lt. succeeded KERSON as commander in July 1943, perhaps in an effort to convert the guerrilla to an all-Filipino undertaking, and that TUMBAGA (drowned December 1943) was succeeded by a Lt. ALEGRE.

Narasidad MAYOR, a lumber man from Balabac and Bugsuk Islands, was active with the organization at this time. He remains as present commander of the area (D Company) under the Palawan Special Battalion, and it is believed that the organization remains weak, ineffectual, and badly in need of arms and supplies.

Palawan Special Battalion: In October 1943 Lt. GARCIA returned to Palawan from Panay with Maj. Pablo MUYCO, of the G-3 Section, 6th MD, who was to take over command of the area and reorganize the guerrillas into a Palawan Special Battalion of the 6th MD. All guerrilla figures with the exception of MANIGQUE (see above) assented, and the Battalion was organized to cover Palawan, Balabac, Cuyo and Agutaya, Cagayancillo, Coron and Busuanga. The Cuyo group numbers 150, ineffective. Staff and organization are as follows (early 1944):

Commanding Officer	Maj. Pablo MUYCO		
Executive Officer	Lt. Balacmero R. GARCIA		
Adjutant and S-1	1st Lt. Vicente BAJAR		
S-2	3rd Lt. Juan C. CONCEPCION		
S-3	Capt. Alfredo de los REYES		
S-4	2nd Lt. Rololfo P. ANDAL		
Headquarters at Caramay, strength:		Off.	EM
CO A Company, Hq at Malcampo	Capt. Higinio MENDOZA	21	59
CO B Company, Hq at Danlig	3rd Lt. Felipe BATUL	6	148
CO C Company, Hq at Taytay	Capt. Carlos AMORES	6	130
CO D Company, Hq Brooke's Pt	Capt. Narizidad MAYOR	4	82
Service Troops		17	140
Total Strength, July 1944:		57	945

Total arms are believed to be about 300, of all kinds. Coverage of Balabac, Cagayancillo, Busuanga, Culion, and Coron is believed to be limited to occasional intelligence contacts. Dumarang Island is well organized, with local 'guerrilla' representative in almost every town, and southern Palawan unit also controls the area of Alfonso Treize on the west coast. The unit is cooperating with coastwatcher parties sent in from SWPA to Brooke's Point and Dumarang, under Sgts. FLACIDO and CABAIS, respectively. Civil government has been maintained, with Datu JOLKIPLI named as Deputy Governor for southern Palawan.

SECTION VI. LUZON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

General: In December 1942, PERALTA was instructed that "as our intelligence unit covering the maximum territory you can perform great service". He immediately commenced organization of an intelligence net in the Visayas and northwards to Luzon. The Visayan activities have already been covered (see SECTION II). PERALTA's thrust towards Luzon has been a more difficult venture but the net result both on Luzon and in the Visayas is striking in the completeness of the area covered.

There are two approaches to Luzon, one via the Bicol and the other via southwestern Luzon and Batanges. Both are equally accessible from Panay and PERALTA has been attempting to develop both these channels since early 1943. Regular courier service has been inaugurated between intelligence centers and as radios have become available they are pushed out into this net.

Eastern Approach: To establish the eastern channel PERALTA used Masbate as an intermediate link. The disputes among guerrilla leaders on Masbate which have threatened the freedom of movement of agents between Luzon and Panay, and PERALTA's attempts to organize these guerrillas have been covered in SECTION V. Weekly courier has been operating between the Bicol, Samar-Leyte, Masbate and Panay since mid-1944 and within the past two months a radio has been established on Masbate.

PERALTA has also been active among the Bicol guerrillas, attempting to develop contacts and spheres of influence. The story of these guerrillas and PERALTA's part in their activities is told in the Bicol Resistance Movement, Chapter IV.

A 6th MD report of April 1944 will give some idea of the extent and activities of this eastern net on Luzon:

6th MD LUZON INTELLIGENCE PENETRATION VIA MASBATE	
<u>Contact area</u>	<u>Contact agent</u>
NORTHERN LUZON:	
Cagayan	Capt. ALBORNOZ
Ilocos	Lt. LAMONTE
Isabela	Lt. VITO
Nueva Ecija and N Tayabas	Sgt. PARRENS
Nueva Vizcaya	Pvt. GUERRA
MANILA	Lt. FUGNE
BATAAN	Lt. CALAN
CORREGIDOR	Lt. PABILICO
CAVITE	Lt. NATIONG (capt'd April 44)
SOUTHERN LUZON:	
Laguna	Lt. RAYOLA
S. Tayabas	Lt. MOSQUELA
Camarines Sur, Albay, Sorsogon	Lt. MANAPSAL
Camarines Norte	M/Sgt. FRIVALDO

Total Monthly Operating Expenses of this net: P100,000.00

Type of money used:

(Panay) Emergency Currency	P 25,000.00
Jap Military Currency	P 75,000.00

Includes P10,000 aid to LAFUS, MERRITT, ZABAT and MIRANDA guerrilla leaders in the Bicol and to Laguna and Isabela guerrilla units.

This network is under the supervision of Lt. Col. Pedro SERRAN, CO of the 2nd Combat Team in northwestern Panay. Capt. HONTIVEROS operates the unit and prepares reports. The net is working fairly well, reporting information largely from southern Luzon and the Bicol. No radio contacts have been established beyond Masbate.

Western Approach: The picture on the western approach to Luzon is more obscure. The center of this network was Tablas Island, under JURADO, until the Japanese raided the intelligence center in December 1943 and captured the equipment and some personnel. From this center an advance radio post had been sent first to Mindoro, then to Marinduque and then to the northwestern tip of Mindoro. This was captured in the Japanese raids in that area in March 1944. The two raids disrupted the western Luzon intelligence system entirely. Lt. Col. JURADO was sent to Mindoro in mid-1944 to re-establish the center, under the 1st Combat Team in northwestern Panay. Progress in establishing the new base has not been reported, but intelligence was flowing through Panay, when JURADO was killed by Mindoro guerrillas in November 1944.

PERALTA's Luzon contacts are legion and his channels parallel and overlap to a point of confusion. The object has been to introduce an element of competition between agents and to cross check information received. The contacts extend from within the puppet government to Japanese

installations and the street corner. The main funnel on Luzon to the western channel is an intelligence center known as the Intelligence Echelon, 43rd Division, Free Luzon Area, located in the mountains near Tanuan, Tayabas. Other agents come direct to Mindoro or to Panay. Capt. Ildefonso FERNANDEZ, alias H. J. HOCSON, was in command of this unit in March 1943; reported captured in April 1944. A Capt. V. A. ALABASTRO (possibly alias Capt. V. ANDAL) seems to have gone to Panay in June 1943 and persuaded PERALTA to allow him to take over FERNANDEZ's position. ALABASTRO returned to Luzon and assumed command in August 1943. Luzon was divided into eight sectors with about 30 men per province in each sector. Staff and known contacts of this group are the same as that used by FERNANDEZ except that FERNANDEZ became Executive Officer to ALABASTRO.

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer

Capt. V. A. ALABASTRO
Capt. Ildefonso FERNANDEZ

Sector 1 (Manila)

Capt. Rufino NORIEGA
Capt. A. BARRUECO
Quinto SANTANDA (contacts French Consulate office and home).
Angel PEREZ (also L-2. Contacts Manila night clubs, Nichols and Nielson Fields).
Lt. Eugenio SALAZAR
L-3, observing Manila Road in vicinity of Lopez.
L-4, contacts Grace Park Airfield.
Eduardo ALABASTRO

Sector 2 (Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal)

1st Lt. Remigio C. CRUZ

Sector 3 (Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, Tayabas)

1st Lt. Felix SKIVASOKI

Sector 4 (Bataan, Zambales)

1st Lt. Pedro O. de la CRUZ

Sector 5 (Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales)

1st Lt. Candido P. GERARDEZ

Sector 6 (Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija)

1st Lt. Romeo AFUAN, Lt. Benedicto ERASMUS

Sector 7 (Abra, Cagayan, Mountain)

1st Lt. Alberto LAGUARDIO

Sector 8 (Ia Union, Ilocos)

1st Lt. Manuel TORIO

The 43rd Division was organized as part of this net and operated mainly in the Manila vicinity. The commander of the unit was Capt. Ricardo PEREZ, under command of the 6th MD. Japanese agents uncovered the unit and captured most of the members in early 1944.

The sectors on Luzon may possibly be organized into so-called operative districts or a separate intelligence organization may have been set up to parallel the sector intelligence coverage. Not much of the sector organization is known except that the 4th OD is under command of Pedro VILLALUZ and covers Zambales, Tarlac, Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija. VILLALUZ is working with Maj. RAMSEY, central Luzon guerrilla leader. The 5th District is around Manila, Rizal, Laguna and Cavite, so far as is known. No information is available on other operative districts.

There was another sub-unit attached to the 43rd Division Headquarters in May 1943. This was under the command of I. B. FERNANDEZ, but its precise designation is not known. There were four regiments assigned to intelligence and sabotage around Manila:

1st Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage around Manila.
	Group "B"	Mainly intelligence in Jap Military Administration in Manila.
	Group "C"	
	Group "D"	Intelligence in Jap Military Administration, N Luzon.

2nd Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage NE of Manila
	Group "B"	Mainly sabotage in Manila and Port Area.
	Group "C"	Mainly sabotage Manila airfields.
	Group "D"	Mainly sabotage in Manila.
3rd Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage Ft. McKinley.
	Group "B"	Mainly sabotage Neilson Airport.
	Group "C"	Mainly sabotage Manila Port Area.
	Group "D"	Mainly sabotage Camp Nichols area.
4th Regt:	Group "A"	Mainly sabotage North Harbor and Balintawak
	Group "B"	Smuggling and suicide squads.

The total enrollment of these regiments was approximately 1,000 but the present status of these regiments is not known.

In addition to these intelligence activities, PERALTA agents have contacted most of the known guerrilla units on Luzon. Not many of these have attached themselves to his sphere of influence, however. Several, notably ANDERSON in Tayabas, the FREE PHILIPPINES in Manila and the HUNTERS in Cavite, have attempted such and found the arrangements unsatisfactory. They claim that the 6th MD has tried to take over their organizations and has taken intelligence from them and forwarded it to SWPA without proper acknowledgment.

In addition to these established and known organizations, the 6th MD is known to have small affiliated groups or intelligence contacts in Laguna, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, in western Tarlac and in Pangasinan. Nothing is known of these groups but it is believed that they are nothing more than small groups of citizens in barrio localities.

CHAPTER VIII

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON NEGROS

10 December 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The growth of the guerrilla organization on Negros is the story of the birth of small units, struggle for island command and the final emergence of Lt. Col. Salvador ABCEDE as the accepted and recognized commander. The struggle over the island command was bitter and prolonged. It was not settled completely until late 1943 but, since, the quarrels have been almost forgotten.

The terrain of Negros has not lent itself well to maintaining a coherent organization. The island is a fertile horseshoe plain around a rough interior and south coast of mountains. The Japanese occupied this plain and the guerrillas were driven to the interior into three separate areas, north, central (east and west slopes) and the south. Supplies were poor and communications between areas were disrupted almost entirely by mountains and absence of radios. Thus limited and immobilized, the guerrillas suffered proportionately more from Japanese terror raids and destructive attacks than they did on Panay, Mindanao, Samar or even Luzon.

Recognition of the organization under Lt. Col. ABCEDE and the shipment of supplies and radios has enabled a fairly well knit organization to be built up in spite of these difficulties.

SECTION II. HISTORY OF GUERRILLA UNITS:

ABCEDE: This guerrilla unit was organized in the central and southern Negros Occidental area in July 1942 under command of Lt. Col. (then Capt.) Salvador ABCEDE, O-1520, PA. ABCEDE had been a Battalion Commander in the area under Col. HILSMAN at time of surrender and this battalion formed the nucleus of the guerrilla unit centered in the vicinity of Kabankalan. Maj. (then Capt.) Enrique TORRES, one of the best fighting commanders on Negros, organized another unit in the vicinity of Binalbagan under ABCEDE. Much USAFFE equipment was saved and the unit, with 600 rifles, was the best armed of the original guerrilla groups, and the largest. Many of the officers and men came from the plantations in the vicinity and the unit never wanted supplies. When the guerrillas were forced back into the hills, many of these families evacuated with them but maintained contact with supply sources in the lowlands. The first engagement of the unit with the Japanese took place at Buenavista in early August 1942.

ABCEDE was a classmate of Col. PERALTA, guerrilla commander on Panay, and the two were friends. When PERALTA commenced organization of his IVth Philippine Corps in November 1942, ABCEDE joined and was appointed commander of Negros and promoted to Lt. Col. by PERALTA. ABCEDE's force then totalled 7,000 men. ABCEDE tried to extend PERALTA's influence and may have enlisted the support of Lt. Col. MATA in northern Negros. ABCEDE also attempted to contact AUSEJO in southern Negros for the same purpose. AUSEJO had already joined FERTIG on Mindanao, and negotiations were further discouraged by the difficult overland communications between Oriental and Occidental Negros. ABCEDE's association with the IVth Philippine Corps ended with the dissolution of the Corps in January 1943 and PERALTA then began to back ABCEDE as 7th MD commander.

In the meantime, Japanese pressure increased in the Kabankalan-Binalbagan area and ABCEDE and his men moved further south into the hills and finally to the south coast. Maj VILLAMOR arrived in that area in January 1943 from SWPA and ABCEDE became one of his chief supporters, throwing his entire organization to the disposal of Maj. VILLAMOR for the accomplishment of his mission.

ABCEDE is about 31 years old, born in Zamboales; father is a machinist in the Olangapo Naval Yards, and ABCEDE came early under American influence. He graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1936 and held a reserve commission; was commissioned in the PA in 1939, and was ROTC commandant at Silliman University for two years before war broke out. ABCEDE is young, well trained and competent. He organized his force early after surrender and has always led his men into the attack. He is aggressive and often given to snappy judgments but is never afraid to admit mistakes. He is hearty and frank and well liked throughout Negros since his appointment to District Commander in 1943. His travels about the island have been extensive, and have enabled him to keep close touch with the guerrillas. He has kept himself free from politics. His men respect him, and being a strong disciplinarian he deals directly and decisively with trouble when it arises. He was appointed Acting Commander 7th MD in July 1943 and the appointment confirmed in March 1944; promoted to Lt. Col. in October 1944.

MATA: The guerrillas in northern Negros were organized in mid-1942 by Lt. Col. (then Capt.) Ernesto S. MATA, O-1550, PA. MATA is about 29 years old, graduated PMA 1937 and was Battalion Commander in northern Negros under Col. WILSON at the time of surrender. He reorganized the battalion after surrender and this formed the base of his unit. Next to ABCEDE this was the best armed force in Negros. He is believed to be a good officer, is young, brave and believed to be well liked. He is reported to be a good organizer, but has been hampered by want of competent junior officers and the efficiency of the organization was never excellent as a result. MATA has been always aware of this and has constantly changed and tried new officers to improve his organization.

MATA seems to have been very difficult to become acquainted with and kept information on his organization fairly close. This and tenuous communications with southern Negros where SWPA contact was maintained has tended to isolate the organization and little has been known of its activities except that it did inflict much damage on Japanese installations in the Bacolod area and near Fabrica and was a large factor in the failure of Japanese plans to grow food and cotton in northern Negros. Maj. Eldarico BACLAGOS and Maj. Luis BAYLON were prominent early leaders in MATA's guerrilla force.

Lt. Col. ABCEDE and Lt. Col. MATA had been cooperating somewhat in December 1942 and both went to Panay to see Col. PERALTA, in connection with the IV Philippine Corps. Col. PERALTA appointed Lt. Col. ABCEDE as CO of the proposed 72nd Division (Negros). Lt. Col. MATA agreed to become Chief of Staff and a regimental commander. Later the 73rd Provisional Division was organized in Negros Oriental and MATA was made Chief of Staff in the District Headquarters and has been continuing duties as CO 72nd Division until a replacement is found.

MERCADO: Maj. Hermenegildo MERCADO commanded guerrilla activities in the area Guinulungan and northwards in Negros Oriental in May or June 1942 and was thus one of the first guerrilla leaders on Negros. He joined forces with GADOR's command about September 1942 but withdrew with his men the next month over some unknown dispute and thereafter was at odds with GADOR. MERCADO remained independent of other Negros commands until late 1943, though he is believed to have had some association with guerrillas in northern Negros Occidental. He is reported to have remained aloof from the 7th MD Command hoping for a better position than was offered him. In September-October 1943, MERCADO joined the 7th MD Command and is now CO of the 72nd FA Regt (East Negros sector), 72nd Division.

MERCADO is about 30 years old, was classmate of Col. PERALTA (Panay) in the Infantry School and was for a time instructor in Guihulngan.

PURING: This is a lawless band in the hills to the west of Vallehermoso, Negros Oriental, and San Carlos, Negros Occidental. There seems to have been two brothers leading the unit, one a former Pfc in the Philippine Army who was known as PURING (Casiang GEMILLAN?) and the other an illiterate ex-convict by the name of Margarito GEMILLAN. PURING is reported to have been killed by ABCED's men. Margarito GEMILLAN has been reported since by several sources as the present commander of the unit. Other persons attached to this unit are Torribio TRASMONTE, attorney, now surrendered and puppet mayor of Guihulngan; Capt. W. W. WILSON, former US Army Sgt., was second in command, now evacuated to the USA; LISONDRA, identity unknown; and Mr. Manuel P. TRINIDAD, pre-war attorney, surrendered to the Japanese in January 1944.

The size of the unit is unknown but there were approximately 50 weapons in their possession, captured from a USAFFE truck before surrender. They have attacked the Japanese and have also interfered with nearby guerrilla activity and molested civilians in the vicinity. The PURING guerrillas may at one time have had some connections with GADOR's men in central Negros Oriental. It was dissolved in September 1944 and the men fled to Cebu.

GADOR: This guerrilla organization controlled the area between Concepcion and Libertad, Negros Oriental, and was under Lt. Col. Gabriel GADOR, O-1050, PA. GADOR was Assistant Inspector General of the PA just prior to the war; was District Commander 7th MD (Negros and Siquijor) when war broke out; is now 50 years old.

It appears that Gen. SHARP, USAFFE Commander at Davao, removed GADOR from command 7th MD because of difficulties with his junior officers, but retained him on his staff in Mindanao. GADOR claimed later that Gen. SHARP gave him written orders to return to the Visayas to organize guerrilla operations there. He returned to Negros in June 1942 but stayed in the Negros hills until other guerrilla organizations began to grow up in August-September 1942. GADOR then set himself up in central Negros Oriental; Maj. MERCADO in northern Negros offered GADOR command of his unit about this time. GADOR gladly accepted and shortly his organization became well established. By virtue of his location GADOR was able to and did obstruct and interfere with surrounding organizations seriously. He took advantage of disagreements in these organizations by offering attractive appointments in his organization, and by assigning his men to commands in these neighboring areas. The original commands were thus forced into open conflict with GADOR's men in order to maintain their integrity.

The internal discipline and organization in the area seems to have been fairly good. There were training schools, which taught mostly marksmanship. Defenses and communications were organized and the people in the area appeared to be loyal to GADOR's civil government. There is record of little actual engagement with the enemy; rather, most armed activity seems to have been directed against neighboring guerrilla units over selfish and petty matters to further GADOR's ambitions. The strength of the unit may have been as high as 2,000 but they were poorly armed.

BELL in southern Negros offered GADOR command in Negros in 1942 but GADOR refused. Like BELL, Lt. Col. ABCED, then commanding in Negros Occidental, asked GADOR to take command of Negros. GADOR refused in both instances on the grounds that he did not want to be responsible for previous incidents among guerrillas. He stated he would take command only on the orders of the War Department or SWPA. Then when Lt. Col. ABCED attempted to unite the Negros guerrillas in Nov-Dec 1942 under PERALTA's IVth Philippine Corps, GADOR issued a memorandum (11 Dec 1942) assuming commanding of Negros, predicated on the supposed orders of Gen. SHARP. His purposes were not clear on this matter and his duplicity at once antagonized other guerrilla leaders.

A letter was then received by GADOR from Lt. Col. W. W. FERTIG, on Mindanao, in January 1943, in which FERTIG announced himself as Commander of Mindanao and Visayan guerrillas and asked GADOR to come to Mindanao to discuss his part in this organization. GADOR, since he was senior to FERTIG, immediately appointed himself commander of the Philippines, with rank of Major General. GADOR informed FERTIG and all Negros guerrilla leaders that he was assuming this command but all ignored him since they knew he had no authority from higher headquarters.

About this time GADOR began to place relatives and close friends, with little or no training, in positions above his good officers. This, with GADOR's ambitions, began to arouse a feeling of resentment and opposition among his officers. MERCADO had already withdrawn his men from GADOR's organization in October 1942.

On 7 April 1943, Maj. VILLAMOR, then in southern Negros, on a special mission from SWPA, sent a message to all guerrilla leaders on Negros appealing for cooperation among the various leaders. GADOR refused to believe that VILLAMOR had authority and did not reply but reiterated his claims to command by virtue of his seniority. This decision further antagonized his officers, who were anxious to be members of a recognized organization.

Maj. VILLAMOR was appointed temporary CO of the 7th MD on 14 May 1943, and later in May called a conference on Negros leaders. After much pressure from his officers, GADOR went but took his entire staff and a large number of guards with him, forming a procession that attracted much attention and whose movements were actually publicized by him. On 26 June, shortly after GADOR arrived at VILLAMOR's headquarters, the Japanese landed in the immediate vicinity and penetrated into security areas. GADOR and most of his men fled without assisting in the local defenses though he had a position assigned. At the conference GADOR accepted the post of Executive Officer in the 6th MD headquarters but resigned when he fled, and resumed his opposition activities.

On 8 July 1943, Lt. Col. ABCEDDE was appointed Acting Commander of the 7th MD, and when he called a conference in early September 1943 to develop a plan of organization satisfactory to all leaders on Negros, and particularly to reach a more amicable solution on the seniority problem, GADOR refused to attend but continued obstructive tactics and expansion of his opposition organization. In December 1943, rumors of mass attacks on GADOR reached his ears and then Lt. Col. ASPILLA, GADOR's former Chief of Staff, executed a coup and replaced GADOR. GADOR fled to Bohol with a few officers and men, and ASPILLA brought the remaining organization under the 7th MD Command. The guerrilla unit on Bohol was under the command of Maj. Ismael P. INGINIERO, who had formerly been a junior officer under GADOR and who has recognized GADOR as commander of Negros Oriental.

When GADOR arrived on Bohol he received a letter sent from SWPA in October 1943 directing him to report to SWPA through 7th MD radio. He replied by radio through the Bohol command that he had come to Bohol after receiving the SWPA letter on Negros and that he was awaiting further instructions. No reply was sent from SWPA, and GADOR has not been heard from since the Japanese landed in strength on Bohol late in June 1944.

Throughout the history of his organization, GADOR showed himself to be unreasonable and unwilling to meet any other guerrilla leader on an equitable working basis. He demanded respect and authority without recognizing the claims of others, and was unscrupulous in seeking his own ends. His behaviour earned him the ridicule of guerrillas throughout the Visayas and ultimately cost him the loyalty of most of his officers.

Personnel known to have been in the organization are as follows:

ANTONIO, Capt. Eugenio	Former Mayor of San Carlos; now with the 7th MD as Bn CO of the 77th Prov. Regt.
ASIS, Sgt. de	Constabulary Clerk; leader of an early guerrilla band around Tanjay and an unscrupulous killer; left GADOR before this organization collapsed and now Lt. 7th MD.
ASPILLA, Lt. Col. Julian C.	Former Chief of Staff for GADOR, revolted and brought the unit under command of the 7th MD; now Chief of Staff, 73rd Div.
BAVERIA, Capt.	Gador relative and commissioned by him, no military training; was clerk in Dist. Engr. Office before war. Was GADOR's G-4.
DIONALDO, Maj. Luis	Relative of GADOR; was G-2 and possibly fled to Bohol with him, believed to be possibly executed.
ESTACION, Capt.	Former teacher at Silliman University, was for a time GADOR's second in command; joined de ASIS for a time; present activities unknown.
GORDON, 1st Lt. Alexander	Now with G-2, 7th MD.
KAYANAN, Maj. Corsina C.	Came from Negros Occidental to join GADOR in July 1943; GADOR Regt. Commander in Libertad area; went to Bohol.
MARIAS, Maj. Alejandro las	Now with 7th MD.
HERCADO, Maj. Hermenegildo	Left GADOR in October 1943 and now a commander under ABCEDDE.
SALAZAR, Maj. Jose	GADOR's Signal Officer; now 7th MD Signal Officer.
SY, Capt. Antollano P.	GADOR's Adjutant General; presently on Bohol with GADOR.
TEVES, Capt. Ibar	Brother of the former Mayor of Tanjay, G-2 for GADOR; present activities unknown, (has brother in ABCEDDE's organization)?

Lt. Col. P. AUSEJO and Maj. H. R. BELL: On 26 May 1942 the Japanese landed at Dumaguete, capital of Negros Oriental. This was the last province to be occupied. During hostilities elsewhere most of the facilities and equipment from the town and from Silliman University in Dumaguete had been moved to the hills, and after the Japanese landing at Dumaguete, many university staff members took positions in the free government and guerrilla groups, and Silliman students and graduates were collecting into the nuclei of guerrilla Bolo Battalions. The Silliman University influence in the area was, in fact, largely responsible for the growth of a successful resistance movement in the south Negros region.

In the early stages of the Japanese occupation there was no organization among the guerrillas, although the desire of the people to resist was high; much equipment was available; and many unsundered soldiers were in the area. These soldiers wandered about and gradually drifted into the several Bolo Battalions then forming or went to Mr. BELL's camp at Malabo, west of Dumaguete. The main Bolo Battalion leaders were Maj. B. N. VILLORIA, a former Silliman student and ROTC instructor at Silliman, and escaped USAFFE Lt. from Mindanao with an organization in the Malabo area; Capt. Felix ESTRADA, PA Reserve Officer and high school teacher in Dumaguete; Capt. Leon FLORES, former school teacher in Dumaguete, PA Reserve Officer, with an organization to the north of Dumaguete; Victor JORNALES, escaped Mindanao USAFFE officer (?) and former Silliman student; and Sgt. David CIRILO, PC, escaped Mindanao USAFFE soldier. One by one these leaders also went to Mr. BELL seeking leadership.

Mr. Henry Roy BELL was a well known and well liked American who had been on the Silliman University staff since 1921 as Professor of Physics and for a time Athletics Director. It was he who organized evacuation of

university equipment. When the Japanese occupied Dumaguete, Mr. BELL and his family and other Silliman staff members evacuated to Malabo and Lake Balinsasayao and assisted civil and guerrilla affairs in south Negros. It was natural that Silliman University graduates and students now in the guerrilla movement should come to Mr. BELL for assistance and on 20 August 1942 the guerrilla leaders in the area unanimously elected Mr. BELL to organize their forces. Mr. BELL devoted much time in establishing an organization among them and also enlisted the support of Manuel SY CIP, Chinese merchant in Dumaguete, in obtaining supplies for the guerrillas.

After completing the initial stages of the organization, Mr. BELL sought a military officer of sufficient rank to command the unit. He first contacted Lt. Col. GADOR, then in central Negros Oriental and so far as is known not very active at that time. GADOR refused and Mr. BELL contacted Maj. Placido AUSEJO who accepted the command and formed the 75th Regiment with headquarters at Malabo in October 1942. There were 1,000 men in the regiment in early 1943.

Maj. Placido A. AUSEJO, O-1213, PA, is about 51 years old; is a graduate of Silliman University; went to the Constabulary Academy in 1922 and was in southern Negros or Misamis Occidental (Mindanao) at the time of USAFFE surrender. He is diplomatic, mature in judgment and a good organizer, all excellent assets in stabilizing a guerrilla movement about to go wild. He was liked by the civilians and soldiers, and the 75th Regiment soon became well established and disciplined under his guidance. Later when Lt. Col. ABCEDE (then Capt. and junior to AUSEJO) was appointed 7th MD Commander, AUSEJO accepted the appointment without complaint, and has since done good service with the 7th MD Command as District G-3.

VILORIA became AUSEJO's Executive Officer, BELL became Civil Administrator for south Negros and the mayors and officials of towns were persuaded to resume their posts. Dr. Jose GARCIA of Dumaguete was performing valuable medical service and became 75th Regiment Medical Officer. An orderly state of affairs existed at the time. Though the south Negros area was without money and had only poor sources of food, both of these were to be had on Mindanao, where Col. FERTIG was developing a guerrilla organization at the time. Mr. BELL went to Col. FERTIG in late 1942 and arranged for supplies of food and Mindanao Emergency Currency to be sent to Negros together with some military supplies, and the 75th Regiment was attached to Col. FERTIG's command where it remained until Maj. VILLAMOR was appointed temporary CO, 7th MD, in May 1943.

The Japanese were confined to Dumaguete, Iais and Tanjay at this time and comparative peace reigned until trouble began to develop with GADOR's ambitions and methods of attaining his ends, control of neighboring areas. He interfered particularly with communications which had to pass through his area to all parts of Negros and Cebu. This dispute was the main bother to the 75th Regiment until the collapse of GADOR's organization in late 1943.

Since mid-1942, BELL had been attempting to contact the United States or Australia with the radio he had brought from Silliman University. He was assisted by a Lt. Louis VAIL, an American mestizo from northern Negros. VAIL had had considerable radio experience before the war and had been commissioned 2nd Lt. by USAFFE before surrender. VAIL escaped to the hills from Fabrica, Negros Occidental, after surrender and joined the guerrillas there in June 1942. When he heard of Mr. BELL's activities in south Negros, VAIL and several others gathered salvaged radio equipment and went to Mr. BELL's headquarters through numerous Japanese patrols on Negros and Cebu and in Tanon Strait. VAIL and BELL worked tirelessly to build a satisfactory radio and to develop contact. Their constant calls went unheeded or unheard; their supplies were low and they were about to give up after six months' efforts. Guerrilla morale was also dropping since there seemed no hope of outside contact and encouragement. Contact was unexpectedly established in February 1943. This, together with the arrival of Maj. VILLAMOR in southern Negros on a special mission from SWPA, revitalized

the organization. Mr. BELL subsequently became part of Maj. VILLANOR's organization as a Major. VAIL later became 73rd Division Signal Officer.

Mr. BELL's spirit, originality and organizing ability were the guiding strength in the development of the guerrilla organization in this area and later in the establishment of the Negros Command, as Civil Affairs Director and finally as Chairman of the 7th MD Research Board. He commanded the respect of soldiers and civilians alike; his work was widely known and appreciated. The Japanese burned his camp in June 1943 and again in November 1943, when he narrowly escaped capture. BELL and his family and other members of the Silliman staff, many of whom had been instrumental in the development of order in southern Negros, were evacuated to Australia in early 1944.

Siquijor: The guerrillas on Siquijor were originally two battalions under the command of Maj. Benito CUNANAN, retired N/S, Philippine Scouts. These guerrillas drove off Japanese landings several times beginning in August 1942 and killed the Japanese-appointed Governor. There were no Japanese troops on Siquijor from August 1942 until late June 1943. The transport, then bring troops to Larena, Siquijor, struck a mine that CUNANAN had captured and placed in the channel. The vessel sank and many troops drowned. Other Japanese landed and the guerrilla organization dispersed.

When Maj. AUSEJO organized the 75th Regiment, in October 1942, CUNANAN was contacted and his unit became the 4th Provisional Battalion of the 75th Regiment, with CUNANAN as Battalion Commander. He held this post until June 1943 when Capt. Luis P. MORGAN, FERTIG's Chief of Staff on Mindanao, contacted him while on a mission to extend FERTIG's influence in the Visayas. This was just prior to the Japanese invasion of June 1943. MORGAN appointed CUNANAN commander of the 8th MD (Cebu and Bohol) for FERTIG, without authority from FERTIG. CUNANAN went to Cebu and some misunderstanding between Cebu and the 10th MD developed. The matter was ironed out and CUNANAN left Cebu. He is now Hq Commandant, Headquarters 7th MD.

2nd Lt. Eduardo CORNELIA is the present commander of the reorganized Siquijor guerrillas which are designated M Company, 75th Regiment, 73rd Division.

SECTION III. MAJOR VILLANOR AND THE DISTRICT COMMAND:

Maj. Jesus A. VILLANOR, C-1568, PA, 30 years old, was sent to the Philippines from SWPA on a special mission and arrived on southern Negros in January 1943. VILLANOR has achieved fame in air combat during the Philippine Campaign in 1942 and was evacuated to Australia before the USAFFE surrender. He had had considerable training in the United States, was well educated and well connected in the Philippines. Although he was young and lacked experience, Maj. VILLANOR was capable and moved by intensely patriotic motives.

Among VILLANOR's instructions when he was sent to the Philippines was advice to maintain aloofness from guerrilla affairs and to report objectively on guerrilla personalities and organizations for use in SWPA decisions. He arrived in Negros at the time the organizations of ABCDE, AUSEJO and GADOR were full blown and PERALTA and FERTIG were attempting to gain control of Negros guerrilla affairs. He perforce came into close contact with AUSEJO and ABCDE and received cordial support from both and they came to him for advice on conduct of their affairs. VILLANOR reported conditions carefully and advanced recommendations on the solution of local problems, particularly on the command situations, on supplies being sent the guerrillas, on his being given some authority to deal with some problems, and on dealing with GADOR firmly. On none of these recommendations was action taken at this time. GADOR took advantage of the absence of affirmation of VILLANOR's authority and became

more defiant of local attempts to secure his cooperation in the settlement of the command question. His activities eventually threatened to disrupt AUSEJO's organization and intelligence communications with Cebu, undermined VILLAMOR's prestige and his ability to carry out SWPA instructions, and delayed the appointment of a commander on Negros unnecessarily. To prevent open hostilities between GADOR and other guerrillas, VILLAMOR suggested that he himself be appointed temporary commander of the district. This was done in May 1943.

In the meantime, PERALTA actively backed MATA, FERTIG backed AUSEJO, VILLAMOR backed ABCEDE and GADOR loudly proclaimed himself for recognition as permanent District Commander. VILLAMOR managed to bring together MATA, ABCEDE and AUSEJO under his command at the time, however, and secured GADOR's cooperation for a few days. GADOR withdrew his support shortly but many of his men became disaffected and later rejoined the District Command. VILLAMOR organized the District Headquarters, appointed a Negros Civil Administrator (Mr. BELL); organized a Research Board; and secured authority for a civil government for free Negros under Alfredo MONTELIBANO, pre-war governor of Negros Occidental. In all this he received very little outside support and was relieved in July 1943 when ABCEDE was appointed temporary Commander. ABCEDE was supplied late in 1943 but his command was not confirmed until March 1944. He achieved complete command of Negros units by December 1943 when GADOR fled.

Alfredo MONTELIBANO is about 36 years of age and believed to be a wealthy planter in north Negros. He is a politician, interested in power and self willed. He was responsible for the organization of north Negros guerrillas together with Lt. Col. MATA, assisting particularly in the procurement of food and money for the guerrilla organization. MONTELIBANO is reported to be aggressive, a tireless worker, and exacting in his demands for work done. He apparently has the popular support of the populace on Negros and is a program socialist fighting for the welfare of the poorer class.

Maj. VILLAMOR was evacuated to Australia in October 1943 and Lt. Col. Edwin ANDREWS, O-1313, PA, took his place as special mission representative, and was assigned to the 7th MD for control. Lt. Col. ANDREWS is an American mestizo, 39 years of age; graduated PC Academy 1927; sent by Commonwealth Government to the United States in 1929 to study investigation works and handwriting analysis with the Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington. He returned to the Philippines and was assigned to the Intelligence Section, PC; became air pilot in 1937; and was CO Zablan Field at Bukidnon; took to the hills after surrender and joined guerrillas as Chief of Staff, Bukidnon-Cotabato Force under Col. FERTIG, CO Mindanao guerrillas, called him to Misamis in mid-1943. Shortly after, he crossed to Negros to join Maj. VILLAMOR as Camp Commandant. ANDREWS has been well trained and has had experience. He has been close to American influence and is appreciative of the treatment he received while in the United States. He is sensitive to his mixed blood and when things are not going to his personal tastes, often jumps to the conclusion that he is being discriminated against because of this. Since his assignment to ABCEDE, ANDREWS has continued the work commenced by VILLAMOR and acts as Lt. Col. ABCEDE's forwarding agent for 7th MD intelligence.

SECTION IV. CURRENT SITUATION:

ABCEDE continued the development of the organization and the policies established by VILLAMOR, always striving to improve its efficiency and stature and to increase its usefulness to SWPA in the planning and execution of the war.

After ABCEDE took command in July 1943 Japanese raids and patrols became seriously active on the south coast from Dumaguete to Spalay for the first time. This was the last unmolested area on the island, and what with heavy raids in food producing areas of central Negros Occidental and Oriental, and penetrating terror attacks on guerrillas in northern Negros, it seemed for a while that effective guerrilla organization would cease. The resourcefulness and tenacity of the leaders and the people alone made their continued existence possible, and the organization has

apparently now enjoyed relative freedom from Japanese attacks for several months.

ABCEDE has surrounded himself with the ablest officers he could find. Also, he consults with them and is not afraid to delegate authority to them, the result being that he has a staff which functions normally, and he has found no necessity to build up a one man show. He has been well aware of the limitations of his own organization, and has admitted realistically that the Japanese can do anything they want to on Negros. He has therefore conserved his forces and has sought to maintain the proper balance between a sufficient amount of action to keep up morale of officers, men and loyal civilians, and over-aggressiveness which might invite strong retaliatory measures. He has dispersed organization and supplies as much as possible, has set up an efficient warning service for Japanese raids and has been careful to develop as great a secrecy discipline as possible. ABCEDE has paid a great deal of attention to development of the intelligence network on Negros, and has provided good coverage on current activities. His men have also assisted numerous crashed Allied pilots to safety. Friendly relations have been maintained with the civilians and the free civil government under Alfredo MONTELIBANO has been cooperative with the guerrilla organization.

American civilian personnel were of considerable assistance in establishing the organization, but their evacuation in 1943 and early 1944 has left the organization, an almost entirely Filipino enterprise. The chief shortcoming of the 7th MD is lack of competent and reliable officers. This was particularly true in the north but the situation exists throughout Negros. Politics are rife and many of the officers are not above appropriation of army supplies for their own purchases and aggrandizement of their positions for after the war.

Strength and Personnel Assignments 7th MD

Resume District Strength:		Officers	EM
7th Military District Hq	CO Lt.Col. ABCEDE O-1520	217	1193
72nd Division:	CO Lt.Col. MATA O-1550	531	8663
Division Hq	190 Off	2337	EM
74th Infantry	148	1945	
76th Infantry	111	2259	
72nd FA Regt	82	2222	
73rd Division (Prov):	CO Maj. C. GALVEZ O-1547	175	2388
Division Hq	37 Off	27	EM
75th Infantry	83	1586	
77th Infantry	55	725	
GRAND TOTAL		923	12,193

Personnel Assignments:

District Headquarters, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental:
 CO: Lt. Col. Salvador ABCEDE, O-1520, PA
 C/S: Lt. Col. Ernesto S. MATA, O-1550, PA
 Adj: Maj. Fidel SOLIVEN, O-1042, PA
 G-1: Capt. Gregorio LAROT
 G-2: Maj. Rodolpho REYES
 G-3: Lt. Col. Placido A. AUSEJO, O-1213, PA (Major)
 G-4: Maj. Benjamin HOLLERO
 Dist FD: Lt. Col. Romeo A. INTENGAN, O-1537, PA
 Dist SO: Maj. Jose SALAZAR
 Dist FI: Maj. Rito E. DOMINADO
 CO Dist:
 Hq trps: Maj. Enrique L. TORRES, Sr.

SOLIVEN: 34 years old, graduate Ilocano University, Vigan, in 1906; was Chief of Police in Bacolod before surrender. Joined guerrillas soon after surrender and had radio station in the Northwest Negros Sector in 1943. Is now District Adjutant 7th MD.

REYES: was a former lawyer in Bacolod. He is efficient, exacting in his demands and picks and trains his intelligence personnel himself. He goes about Negros inspecting intelligence officers unexpectedly and

sometimes incognito. He gives all possible attention to intelligence instructions and to improving the efficiency of the 7th MD intelligence organization. Is now 7th MD G-2.

INTENCAN: 30 years old; graduated University of the Philippines in 1936 and went to the special army school in Baguio; permanent commission in 1939. He was active in the early Negros Occidental guerrillas and was carried by PERALTA on the rolls of the IVth Philippine Corps in January 1943. Now 7th MD Finance Officer.

SALAZAR: Was Signal Officer with GADOR organization; became dissatisfied in mid-1943 and left to join the 7th MD Command. Was made District Signal Officer.

DOMINADO: 26 years old; great courage, was the best officer in the 7th Regiment under Lt. Col. AUSEJO. He went into combat with his men, had a good head and was well liked. He is a reserve PA officer and now District Field Inspector.

TORRES: Former civilian in Negros Occidental, organized a guerrilla group in the vicinity of Binalhagan in mid-1942 and joined ABCDE's command. He is one of the best fighting commanders in Negros and when ABCDE moved his headquarters to the south coast, TORRES and his unit were moved along to protect the District Headquarters and security areas. In this capacity TORRES and his men engaged in several sharp engagements with Japanese patrols and were instrumental in preserving the safety of supplies, papers and personnel on several occasions; is completely reliable.

72nd Division Headquarters, Canlaon Volcano area, Negros Occidental:

CO: Lt. Col. Ernesto S. MATA, O-1550, PA
C/S: Maj. Uldarico BACLAGON, O-1687, PA
D C/S: Maj. Lues BAYLON
Adj: Maj. Jose JOALES
G-1: Maj. Gregorio CAFE
G-2: Capt. Mariano S. ABAYCAR
G-3: 1st Lt. Emilio BORRERO, O-1801, PA
G-4: Maj. Jaime C. DACANAY

74th Infantry, Northwest Negros Sector:

CO: Maj. Luis BAYLON
Ex O: Capt. Ruben ABAO
Adj: Capt. Melchor INFANTE
S-2 & 3: Capt. Sefarin P. ALOVA
S-4: Capt. Leon ROYA

76th Infantry, Central Negros Sector:

CO: Maj. Abenir BORNALES, O-1691, PA
Ex O: Capt. Joaquin VELARDE
Adj: Capt. Emilio GENOSA
S-2: Capt. Quirino BATOG
S-3: -
S-4: Capt. Manuel C. CORDERO

72nd Field Arty Regt., East Negros Sector:

CO: Maj. H. Y. MERCADO
Ex O: Capt. Rustico PARALEJAS
Adj: 2nd Lt. Geminiano M. ELECCION
S-2: 3rd Lt. Salustiano PALINGHE
S-3: 1st Lt. Porifirio ALFORQUE
S-4: 1st Lt. Palagio YALAY

BACLAGON: 26 years old, graduated PMA 1940. He is very well liked by the civilians and soldiers and is active in fighting the Japanese with his soldiers. Now C/S, 72nd Division; trustworthy.

BAYLON: 28 years old, has been active with north Negros guerrillas since 1942, was Adjutant 72nd Division, now D C/S, 72nd Division and CO 74th Infantry.

BORROMEO: Young but has seen action and shown much originality. He was in Luzon at the time of surrender of USAFFE and became associated with the remnants of MAKAR's 14th Infantry in Central Luzon in 1942. BORROMEO was in Manila in January 1944 when the intelligence organization members of these remnants were being captured en masse and he escaped to Negros. He was also attached to the Fil-American Guerrilla Troops in the Manila area, as Signal Officer. He seems to have been a friend of either Maj. VILLAROR or Lt. Col. ANDREWS who superseded VILLAROR. Is now G-3, 72nd Division.

JALANDO-ON: He was CO of the 72nd Engineering Corps and went to considerable trouble attempting to improve that organization. He is military, active and hard working; is now CO of the Northeast Negros Sector.

SMITH: An American mestizo and branch manager of the International Harvester Co. in Bacolod before the surrender. Joined guerrillas soon after surrender and has been active since; now Executive Officer, Northeast Negros Sector.

BORMALES: 28 years old, graduated PMA 1940. He is capable, aggressive, most loyal and is well liked by his men. Now CO 76th Infantry in Negros Occidental.

73rd Provisional Division Headquarters, west of Dumaguete:

CO: Maj. Ceferino R. GALVEZ, O-1547, PA
C/S: Lt. Col. Julian C. ASPILLA, O-1324, PA
Adj: Capt. Iluminado D. TALE
G-2: Capt. Galicano L. SIBALA
G-3: Capt. Jose GUILLANO
G-4: Capt. Timoteo S. ORACION
Div SO: Capt. Louis W. VAIL
Div AO: Capt. Jose S. GARCIA

75th Infantry, South Negros Sector: (HQ in vicinity of Zamboanguita)

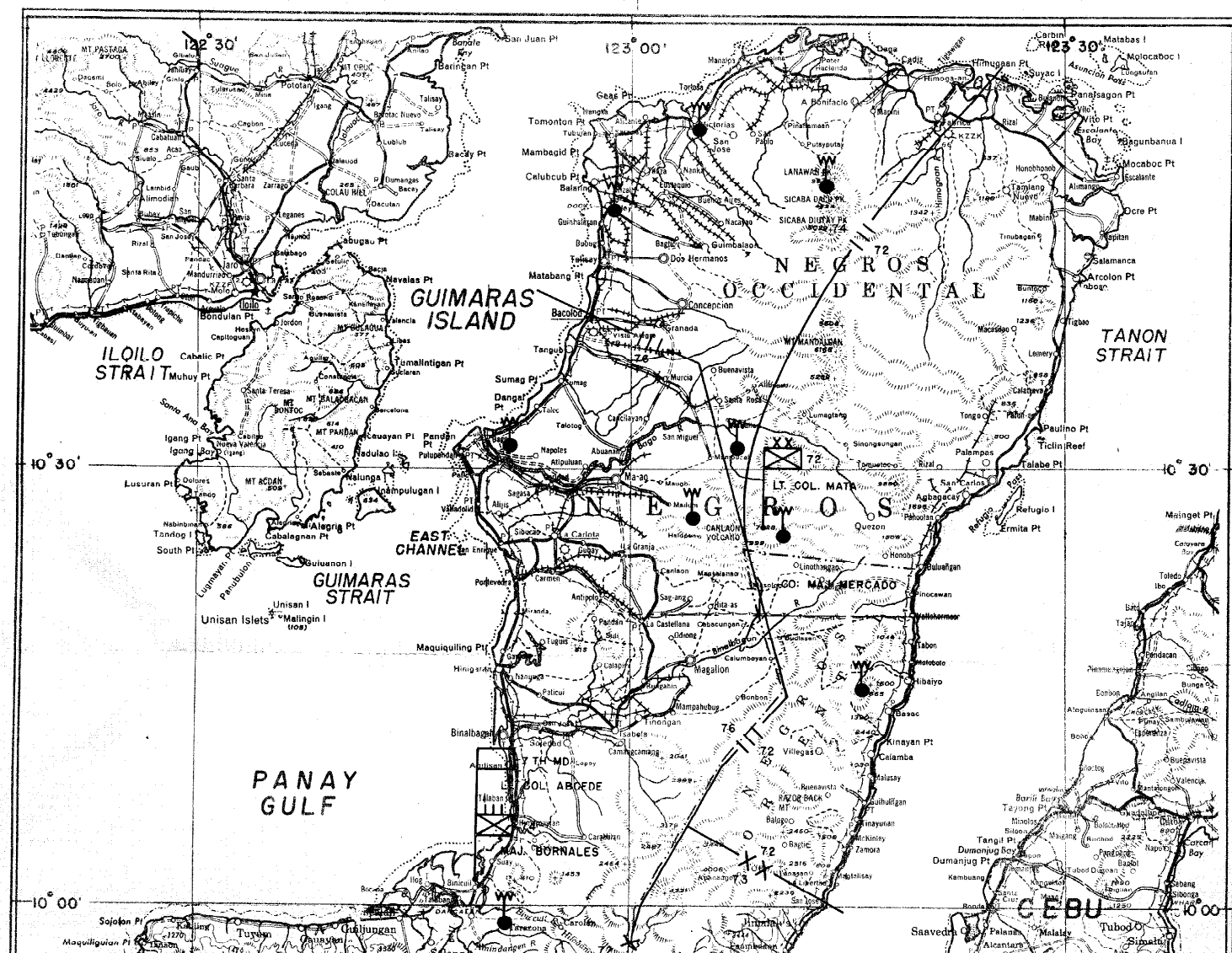
CO: Maj. Felipe LUBATON
Ex O: Maj. Juan DOMINADO
Adj: 2nd Lt. Cesario TUBAT
S-2: 2nd Lt. Apolonia B. DIPRETO
S-3: Capt. Francisco SARROSA
S-4: 2nd Lt. Modesto GOMEZ

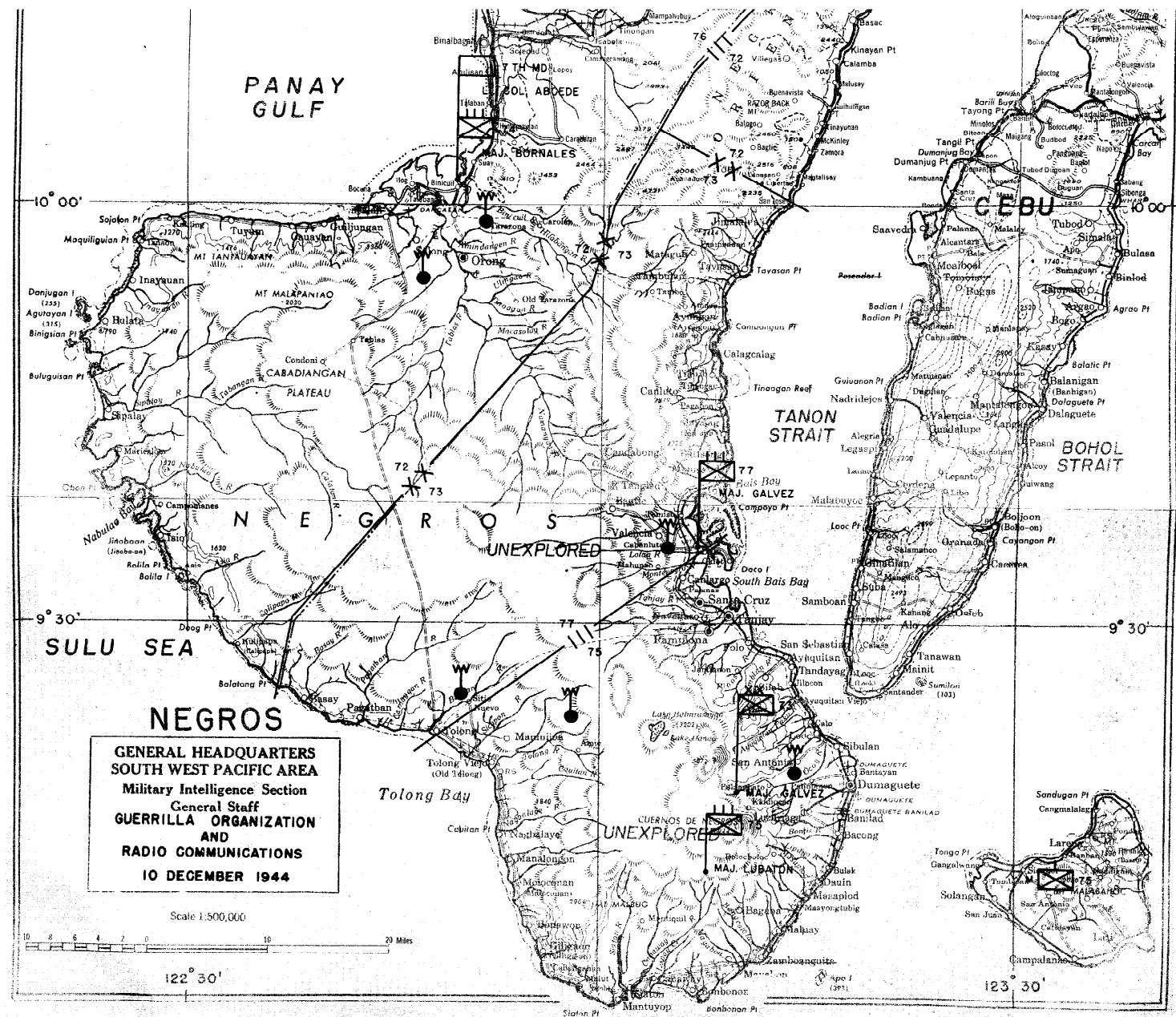
77th Infantry:

CO: Maj. Ceferino GALVEZ, PA
Ex O: Capt. Joaquin FONDA
Adj: 2nd Lt. Venancio BANDOQUILLO
S-2 & 3: 1st Lt. Francisco CANARES
S-4: 2nd Lt. Ramon RIVERA

GALVEZ: 33 years old, graduate PMA 1937 and of Camp Murphy Infantry School in 1940; regular commission 1939. At the outbreak of the war he was a 1st Lt. was captured by the Japanese and later placed in the Bureau of Constabulary. He escaped in late 1943 and joined the Negros guerrillas. Now commander 73rd Provisional Division in Negros Oriental.

ASPILLA: 42 years old; graduated Constabulary Academy in 1928; believed to have been 1st Lt. when war broke out. Became associated with GADOR in Negros Oriental and was appointed his Chief of Staff. ASPILLA was one of the first to rebel against GADOR and began cooperating with the 7th AB command in July 1943, at least. He later is reported to have led an open coup and forced GADOR to leave Negros.





CHAPTER IX

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON BOHOL 15 December 1944

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The commander of the small USAFFE garrison on Bohol, Capt. Victoriano BLANCAS, surrendered to the Japanese early in 1942 and his Executive Officer and Adjutant, 1st Lt. Jose M. MANEJA, succeeded to the command. MANEJA moved the remnants of the Bohol force to western Leyte for greater security, and reorganized them into a guerrilla force called "Camp Liberty", after their headquarters.

When the Japanese occupied Tagbilaran, the capital of Bohol, in May 1942, the Governor of the province, Agapito MONTANOSAS, became puppet Governor. Loyal officials and patriots went to the hills, and a number of informal guerrilla bands arose throughout unoccupied areas of the island. The largest and most active of these groups was the "Behind the Clouds" unit organized in June 1942 in northern Bohol, under the command of 3rd Lt. Ismael P. INGENIERO. The group was active in northern and central Bohol, and may have harassed the Japanese to some extent. Another unit was the "East Bohol Battalion", active in eastern and southern Bohol during mid-1942.

MANEJA returned from Leyte in mid-1942 with the intention of organizing guerrilla resistance on Bohol and found these rival guerrilla groups unable to agree on a unified policy or command because of seniority disputes among the officers. However, all guerrilla leaders met at Bataan in November 1942, and agreed on INGENIERO as commander of a unified Bohol guerrilla force; a free civil government was reestablished in the unoccupied area at the same time. The achievement of this concord may have been due to loyal officials of the former provincial government, who still commanded considerable authority.

SECTION II. THE BOHOL AREA COMMAND:

The Japanese occupied Tagbilaran, the capital, as well as Panglao Island and Guidulman, where they worked the manganese mines. The rest of the island remained comparatively untouched by the enemy, and the guerrillas, well supported by civilian population, were able to operate freely.

INGENIERO assumed the rank of Major, and during 1943 was able to build up a fairly well-organized military unit on Bohol which was called BOFORCE, set up headquarters at Carmen, in the center of the island, and claimed authority over the pre-war 8th Military District, Cebu and Bohol. The Bohol unit organized on a regimental basis, with attached battalions, and an intelligence net covering not only Bohol but Cebu City as well. The organization was run in military manner with some formality, and guards and sentry posts were frequent on the highways. Discipline was reported as good. The former Volunteer Guard organized by Executive Order of President QUEZON before the surrender was converted into a Bolo Battalion whose duties included messenger work, transporting supplies, and posting sentries on coasts, roads and trails. A "Women's Auxiliary Service" (WAS) was created as a female counterpart to the Bolo Battalion; their duties were largely the production of clothing and equipment for the soldiers and the raising of funds by entertainment. An official organ, "Bolos and Bullets", edited by Attorney G. LAVILLES, regularly circulated news and propaganda.

Despite this outward show the military efficiency of the organization was questionable, and little action was taken against the enemy other than occasional ambushes and the gathering of intelligence. Some arms and ammunition were received from SWPA late in 1943.

The organization was recognized by SWPA as the Bohol Area Command, with authority over the island of Bohol only and under the command of Maj. INGENIERO by SWPA (in December 1943). A radio was sent for direct contact with SWPA.

Chief officers of the organization are believed to have been as follows.

Commanding Officer	Maj. Ismael P. INGENIERO
Executive Officer	Capt. Esteban BERNIDO
A.C. of S., G-2	Capt. H.J. ALANO, O-1666, OSP Inf
Adjutant	Capt. Juan GALIA
Inspector	1st Lt. Jose M. MANEJA
Finance Officer	Capt. Sergio JAMILA
Signal Officer	Capt. Gavino LAPURA
Engineer	Lt. Melanio LIGAN
Liaison Off. to Cebu	Lt. ABELLANA
Liaison Off. to Mindanao	1st Lt. Primo O. PATIGDAS
CO, 1st Bn	Capt. Vicente K. NUNAG
Ex O & Adj, 1st Bn	Capt. Martin A. MALIWANAG
S-2, 1st Bn	Capt. Washington PONCE
S-3, 1st Bn	Capt. Pedro MORALES
CO, 2nd Bn	Capt. Zoile HAGONOS
CO, 1st MP Bn	Lt. Alberto D. DAROSIN
CO, 2nd MP Bn	Capt. Anastacio MANIQUE
CO, Bolo Bn	Capt. Filomeno ZAFRA

SECTION III. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

When INGENIERO assumed command of the Bohol forces with the rank of Major, in November 1943, he was put in a position of authority over several officers whose official ranks were superior to his. This may have caused friction within the command, and there are indications that INGENIERO maintained a close surveillance of these men lest they attempt to assume command.

Reports have indicated the probability that INGENIERO's regime maintained its authority by virtue of its close connection with the free civil government reconstituted in late 1942. There have been difficulties in the distribution of supplies from SWPA through Bohol to Cebu, and fairly reliable indications that the Bohol regime is concerned less with fighting the enemy than with aggrandizement of their political power, renown and economic well-being, even at the expense of the civilian population. Relations with CUSHING's Cebu Area Command were further strained, due to differences on points of policy and early conflicting claims to authority over the pre-war 8th Military District.

INGENIERO formerly served under Lt. Col. Gabriel R. GADOR, who after surrender organized and led an independent and uncooperative guerrilla group on the eastern coast of Negros. INGENIERO is described as a weak character, and inclined to take orders from GADOR, who he alone recognized as commander of Negros Oriental. When GADOR was driven from Negros in January 1944, he fled to Bohol and took refuge with INGENIERO, together with the remnants of his group, including Capt. KAYANAN, described as an undisciplined opportunist and unreliable.

Due probably to some or all of these factors, a plot to kill INGENIERO and replace him with a new commander arose among the officers of the command in June 1944, and was frustrated only by the timely arrival at headquarters of Senator Carlos P. GARCIA, the backbone of the civil government on Bohol. INGENIERO's movements during this month are not clear. He was reported on Pang at Hq 6th Military District early in the month.

On 23 June 1944 strong Japanese forces landed at several points on Bohol. There was little or no guerrilla resistance, and the Japanese were in all of the larger towns by noon of the first day. There patrols penetrated all parts of the island during the following month, looting and killing, and thoroughly disorganized the guerrilla forces. The radio transmitter was captured, and possibly intelligence papers, but most of the arms were hidden and escaped capture by the Japanese.

Secrecy discipline of the organization had been reported as bad, and it is known that the Japanese had obtained complete rosters of the Bohol guerrilla forces before their invasion through Senior Inspector MUEGO of the puppet Constabulary. Shortly before their invasion many Japanese undercover agents from Cebu moved to Bohol, and at the same time BG's (members of the puppet Bureau of Constabulary forces) surrendered and joined the guerrilla forces in Bohol.

The body of the Japanese troops left the island at the end of July, and the guerrilla forces started to reorganize under Capt. Esteban BERNIDO, INGENIERO's second in command. INGENIERO himself returned during August or early September. Negotiations were started with guerrilla commanders in Cebu, Negros, and Leyte to obtain arms and ammunition and a radio transmitter, and at the end of September INGENIERO reported his organization intact and was resuming "resistance" against the small Japanese garrison left on the island. The battalions were reorganized into the 84th, 85th and 86th Regts, with a total reported strength of 8,000, probably poorly armed.

The Staff of the reorganized command was:

Commanding Officer	Maj. Ismael INGENIERO (Hq Carmen)
Chief of Staff	Maj. Esteban BERNIDO
Adj & G-1	Maj. Juan GALIA
G-2	Maj. Heracleo J. ALANO, O-1666, PA
G-3	Maj. RAMAS
G-4	Maj. SALAZAR
CO, Engr Bn	Capt. Luis CLARIN
84th Regt., Hq. Batuan	
CO: Maj. Sofio L. BAYRON	
85th Regt., Hq. Calape	
CO: Capt. Vicente K. Munag	
86th Regt., Hq. Ipil, Talibon	
CO: Maj. LAGAHIT	

Col. GADOR's unit is still on Bohol between Efate and Inabanga and is known as the Negros Force. They are reported to be unpopular with the civilians as a result of their activities. GADOR went to Leyte in December 1944.

CHAPTER X

THE GUERRILLA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT ON MINDANAO AND SULU
31 January 1945

SECTION I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The guerrilla resistance movement in Mindanao is unique in several respects. The movement was guided and directed mainly by Americans; it organized shortly after the surrender of USAFFE forces; it was quickly supplied with arms and ammunition from SWPA; it developed a civil administration parallel with its military organization, and in every respect justified the confidence of the U.S. in the loyalty of the Filipino people.

Conditions in Mindanao were favorable to the formation of a guerrilla movement. A comparatively large number of Americans, both military and civilian, were available for such work. There were few casualties among Filipino military and civil leaders, most of whom cooperated with the guerrillas. The island was large in area, with numerous isolated food producing sections and extremely limited road nets. The cities (which the enemy occupied) were all on the coast - Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga, Cagayan and Surigao. The enemy limited his activities to control of the cities and patrol of road nets and waterways. The hinterland, comprising ninety-five percent of the island, was free of enemy occupation or patrols. In effect, Mindanao, throughout the period following the surrender of USAFFE forces in May 1942, was ninety-five percent American territory with "Japanese guerrillas" occupying a few coastal cities.

The history of the guerrilla development is replete with confusion, jealousies, misunderstandings and internal squabbles. These were inevitable in view of the poor and difficult communications existing on the island. The fact that most of the guerrilla leaders, organizing their units in remote areas, were unknown to each other before the war merely added to the mistrust and confusion. It is a tribute to the Americans and Filipino patriots that in spite of these difficulties, the island was welded into a military unit with a minimum of internecine strife.

The Proclamation reproduced below is the earliest written indication of the movement which culminated in the formation of the 10th MD:

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
IN THE FIELD OF MINDANAO & SULU

18 September 1942

P R O C L A M A T I O N

On September 18, 1942, our forces under Maj. L.L. MORGAN completed the occupation of Misamis Occidental Province and Northern Zamboanga from the hands of the Japanese Military Government, and raised the American and Filipino flags therein.

In behalf of the United States of America, the Philippine Commonwealth Government is re-established in these regions under the Military Authorities. All Civil Laws and regulations will be followed except in those cases where they conflict with Military Laws. In such cases Military Laws will prevail.

This procedure shall continue to be enforced until such a time when it shall be declared suspended, or terminated.

/s/ W. W. FERTIG
Brigadier General, USA.
Commanding Mindanao & Sulu Force.

SECTION II. THE 10TH MILITARY DISTRICT COMMAND AND CURRENT SITUATION:

The story of the formation of the Headquarters 10th Military District, the control agency for the Mindanao guerrillas (as differentiated from combat guerrilla units), is the story of Col. Wendell W. FERTIG.

He was an American mining engineer in the Philippines, called to active duty with the Corps of Engineers in early 1941, served on Bataan, and was evacuated to Mindanao to continue airfield construction there about March 1943. Following the surrender of USAFFE forces, FERTIG, who was on an inspection trip at the time, went into the hills and stayed at Kolambagan, Lanao. Here he was contacted by a Capt. Luis P. MORGAN, and the organization of all guerrilla forces on Mindanao was begun.

Capt. MORGAN, an American mestizo, had succeeded in organizing guerrilla forces in Lanao and Misamis Occidental by September 1942. Lacking administrative ability, and recognizing his limitations, he asked Col. FERTIG (then Lt. Col.) to take command of the headquarters of the guerrillas and administer them, while MORGAN would assist consolidation of units in the field as FERTIG's Chief of Staff. The Mindanao guerrilla headquarters was then set up at Misamis. Contact was slowly established with scattered units, and small independent guerrilla groups were consolidated into larger organizations. Such consolidations required considerable tact, diplomacy and discussion. FERTIG won the loyalty and adherence of many leaders by such means and rarely had to use force.

In February 1943 radio contact was established between SWPA and Mindanao, and shortly thereafter, Col. FERTIG was officially recognized as the commander of the 10th Military District (Mindanao and Sulu). Sulu was later separated from the 10th MD and placed under the command of Col. A. SUAREZ.

Supplies to Mindanao: The existence of the Mindanao guerrillas was made known to GHQ when Capt. HAMNER and Capt. SMITH arrived in Australia from Mindanao in November 1942, bringing reports and statements from the guerrillas. The need for supplies was studied and a party with some equipment and supplies under Commander PARSONS as GHQ observer was sent to Mindanao in February 1943. Commander PARSONS remained until July. This was the first shipment of supplies to the Philippines and Commander PARSONS went ashore at Tukuran, Zamboanga, uncertain of conditions. He returned to the vessel at dawn with a lighter flying the American flag. Initially, supply shipments totalled only about seven tons per trip. Later, more adequate means were made available, and shipments were increased in size and frequency.

The most notable landing took place at sundown when a vessel tied up at a guerrilla held concrete pier. The guerrilla orchestra was out to greet the arrival and all hands pitched in to assist in the unloading of a record shipment. When the unloading was finished, coffee and sandwiches were served on board. The supplies were enroute to various parts of Mindanao by sailboat, motor banca and truck the same night.

About 500 tons of supplies have been shipped to Mindanao since that first trip in February 1943. As local security and banca contact with other islands were excellent, Mindanao was developed as a supply base for other guerrilla units, particularly on Bohol, Leyte and Luzon. The Mindanao guerrilla force is the largest organized unit in the Philippines and is now the best equipped.

Instructions: Col. FERTIG was designated CO of the 10th Military District in February 1943 and then instructed to perfect his organization and to develop his intelligence net on Mindanao and Samar-Leyte.

When Commander PARSONS went to Mindanao, further instructions were sent regarding the development of the guerrilla organization and local supplies. Most important, plans were laid for the establishment of a radio net and coastwatcher system on Mindanao, and instructions were sent concerning the preparation of secret airfields.

Current Situation: As soon as Col. FERTIG assumed command of the guerrillas in September 1942, administrative units known as divisions were established in the various natural geographic regions of Mindanao. The Philippine Islands had been divided before the war into ten Military Districts. Philippine Army Divisions were organized, at least partially, in each District, i.e., 11th in the 1st District (Northern Luzon), 71st in the 7th District (Negros), and the 101st in the 10th District (Mindanao). The designation was therefore familiar and as the Mindanao areas were organized, the terms, 105th Division (Zamboanga), etc., were quickly accepted. The T/O for these units was based on the pre-war Philippine Army Reserve Division. The units in order of their activation are: 105th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 106th, and 107th. The total strength of the guerrilla organization is about 37,807 with equipment as follows:

45 pistols	974
45 revolvers	240
carbines	6,285
rifles	11,032
AR and MR	438
TSMG	741
cal 30 MG	39
cal 50 MG	21
20mm	7
37mm	2
81mm mortars	23
bazookas and miscellaneous	
captured Japanese weapons.	

In January 1945, approximately 70 radios were in operation covering all roads, important enemy areas and coastal positions commanding shipping channels. Flash reports on aircraft and ship movements have been regularly received for some time.

Guerrilla held airfields at Dipolog, Labo, Lala and Barobo have been frequently used by distressed airplanes. These fields are likewise used to speed up the flow of supplies into the island.

"Staff of 10th MD Headquarters, January 1945"

La Paz, Agusan Province:	
Commanding Officer	Colonel Wendell W. FERTIG, CE
Chief of Staff	Lt. Col. Sam J. Wilson, (USNR) GSC
DC of S	Maj. M. M. WHEELER, (USNR) Sig C
AC of S, G-1	Maj. F. S. LAGMAN, AGS
G-2	Maj. H. A. ROSENQUIST, Cav
G-3	Maj. Pat DESTAJO, GSC
G-4	Maj. Onofre HIPE, GSC
G-5	Maj. Ramon O. NOLASCO, GSC
Adj. Gen.	Maj. F. S. LAGMAN, AGS
Force Engineer	Maj. N. CAPISTRANO, CE
Force Quartermaster	1st Lt. Robert CRUMP, QMS
Force Signal Officer	Capt. James GARLAND, Sig C

Civil Affairs: In October and November 1942, Col. FERTIG commenced collecting material for organization of a civil government on Mindanao. Lt. Col. HEDGES assisted, working particularly in Lanao Province. Where possible, reliable and unsundered government officials with pre-war positions of responsibility were called into service. Provincial governors were appointed and local governments established with as little interference by the military as the situation permitted. Schools were generally not established because facilities had either been destroyed or local conditions would not permit.

In the matter of food and other supplies Mindanao was fortunate in having many comparatively untouched food growing areas. Pineapples were available in quantity from the Del Monte plantations near Cagayan de Misamis; potatoes and temperate climate vegetables grew well in the Bukidnon hills near Talakag and near Claveria, Misamis Or.; coffee was available and sufficient rice was grown in the Panguil Bay area and on the east coast of Surigao to feed people in other areas of Mindanao. The main difficulty was distribution. Trails and water transportation were developed and the 10th MD planned and coordinated exchange between areas as much as local transportation facilities permitted. For instance, a carabao trail was opened from the coast of Misamis Or. near Balingasag into central Bukidnon for taking salt to the interior and bringing chinchona bark and food supplies to the coast. The trails from the hills south of Talakag were developed to make food grown in that area available to troops in Misamis Or. and Bukidnon. Local food production and safe storage in remote locations in the hills were likewise encouraged. As a result of this organization, the food situation on Mindanao has been one of the most satisfactory of any of the guerrilla controlled areas in the Philippines.

In early 1943, President QUEZON, created the Mindanao Emergency Currency Board and authorized it to print emergency currency. The use of this currency provided a medium of exchange for guerrilla forces.

Of considerable assistance in civil affairs, especially in early 1943 were Marcelo T. PAISO, Deputy Governor of Lanao at time of invasion and appointed by FERTIG as Governor of Lanao; Mr. Edward KUDER, Moro expert and Civil Affairs Director for the 10th MD Command; and Ubaldo D. LAYA, pre-war provincial Treasurer of Misamis Occ., who supervised the activities of the Mindanao Emergency Currency Board and advised FERTIG extensively on civil matters.

SECTION III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIVISIONS OF THE COMMAND:

105TH DIVISION AREA (Zamboanga-Misamis Occ.)

With the exception of eight officers and about 100 enlisted men, the USAFFE garrison stationed at Zamboanga City surrendered on 15 May 1942. The unsundered personnel, together with loyal civilians and refugees from surrendered forces on other islands, gathered in various sections of Zamboanga and Misamis Occ. They were gradually contacted by outside forces and unified into the 105th Division under the 10th Military District Command. This Division is composed of the 105th, 107th and 115th Regiments and formerly what is now the 121st Regiment.

121st Separate Regiment (Zamboanga City and Basilan Id): In June 1942 unsundered USAFFE officers organized loose area forces in the vicinity of Zamboanga City as follows: Lt. Celso FERNANDEZ commanding near San Roque; Lt. Enrique GARCIA and Lt. Emilio GARCIA at Moroc; Lt. Gerardo MALCAMPO at Cacao; and Lt. Abdulrahim IMAO, a Moro from Jolo, in the Curuan sector. In November 1942, Capt. Luis MORGAN, guerrilla leader and Chief of Staff to Col. FERTIG, arrived at Vitali with Capt. Frank McCARTHY, Jr., Capt. William TATE and others to incorporate the loose area forces into a unit under the 10th MD Command.

In December 1942, Capt. McCARTHY returned to Zamboanga City, appointed Lt. ALARCON commanding officer and designated the unit the 3rd Battalion, 115th Regiment (south coast of Zamboanga). The Battalion Executive Officer and S-3 was Lt. MAMA, a Moro. The S-2 was Lt. B. PINEDA. Sector commanders were appointed or confirmed and McCARTHY returned shortly to Malangas, the Regimental Headquarters (then under command of Maj. LASOLA).

In May 1943, Maj Manuel D. JALDON was sent to the 3rd Battalion area as CO and the Battalion was reorganized into the 121st Regiment. His staff:

Executive Officer and S-1	Capt. HAMID (Moro)
S-2	Lt. C. BERENGUER
S-3	Lt. ALARCON
S-4	Lt. V. ROMERO
CO Hq Bn	Lt. Ernesto CABATO

CO 1st Bn, Lamitan
CO 2nd Bn, Curuan
CO 3rd Bn, Cacao

Lt. ASAKIL
Lt. MAMA
Lt. Alfonso ENRIQUES

Maj. JALDON came from Misamis Oriental where he had been CO of the 109th Regiment in November 1942. Trouble developed between him and Maj. LIMENA in that area, and Maj. JALDON was transferred to the command of the 121st Regiment. He had seen service with the USAFFE in Zamboanga before surrender and is reported to have given valuable service. His guerrilla service however has not been outstanding. While JALDON was in command of the Zamboanga guerrilla regiment his pro-Japanese brothers persuaded him to come to Zamboanga and sign a peace agreement with the Japanese. He was relieved of his command when the news reached FERTIG in June 1943 and the Regiment became disorganized. No supplies or support were received by the regiment from the District Headquarters until Maj. Felipe FETALVERO (early guerrilla leader in Lanao) arrived in December 1943. He announced that the 121st Regiment no longer existed and activated the 1st Separate Battalion with Lt. Donald LECOUVRE as CO.

Lt. LECOUVRE, an unsundered American enlisted man, had given valuable assistance to Col. FERTIG, and after his assignment to the Separate Battalion, organized intelligence contacts in Zamboanga City. The Battalion has been carefully reorganized and redesignated the 121st Regiment. It has withstood determined large scale Japanese attacks and has reported valuable intelligence from Zamboanga City. Small detachments of this regiment are located at Sirawai and Siocon on the west coast. The 121st Regiment is now not part of the 105th Division but is a separate regiment under control of the "A" Corps (see page 92).

The guerrilla unit on Basilan Id. was organized from Philippine Constabulary remnants. Due to the proximity of large Japanese forces, it is not particularly strong or well organized. In March 1943, Lt. ALARCON went to Basilan Island from Zamboanga to organize a guerrilla unit, but found Lt. SANTILLANA already in command of an organized unit. Lt. ALARCON returned to Zamboanga, and the Basilan Island guerrillas have been attached to the Zamboanga City area command since, though contact is probably remote. Basilan guerrillas are located largely on the southern, eastern and interior parts of the island.

115th Regiment: Little is known of the guerrilla history of the Zamboanga south coast. Capt. Frank MCCARTHY, Jr., organized guerrillas in the Malangas area in late 1942. Some guerrilla units are active in the Kabasalan area and, in addition, are collecting latex from the rubber plantation. Other guerrillas have been active in the Pagadian-Tukuran area since Mid-1942. The present CO of the regiment is believed to be Maj. Angel MEDINA.

107th Regiment: Guerrillas have been active on the Zamboanga north coast since mid-1942. Small detachments are at barrios in the southern sector but the main concentrations are in the area from Sindangan northwards. The 107th Regiment has been particularly active in the area between Dipolog and Calamba. Lt. Col. Justina TEANO, PA, in command of the regiment, is about 49 years old, has had long service with the Constabulary and is known for his high integrity.

106th Regiment: A small Japanese garrison was left in Misamis Occ. after the invasion in 1942. Capt. Joaquin DISMAL was one of the first guerrilla leaders in the province and was active in confining Japanese patrols to the coastal town. In September 1942, Capt. TATE and Capt. MARGAN, guerrilla leaders from Lanao, drove the Japanese from Misamis and freed Misamis Occidental and the entire north coast of Zamboanga. The 106th Regiment was organized in Misamis Occidental shortly thereafter. Col. FERTIG then established the Mindanao guerrilla headquarters at Misamis in September 1942 (see Introduction) and remained there until the Japanese re-occupation of Misamis Occidental and the Zamboanga north coast (July 1943). Capt. NARANJO was one of the few leaders who resisted this Japanese invasion and he performed outstanding service in reorganizing the scattered forces. Following the enemy re-occupation Col. FERTIG moved his headquarters to Lanao.

105th Division: It is believed that this Division was organized when Col. FERTIG assumed command of the Mindanao Guerrillas in September 1942. So far as is known Lt. Col. Ciriaco MORTERA, C-1081, PA, was appointed commander at that time and remained in command until January 1944, when he was replaced by Lt. Col. Hipolito GARMA, PA, for unknown reasons. Lt. Col. MORTERA is about 51 years old and has seen long service with the Constabulary. He is reported to be well trained, prefers headquarters to field duty, is neither aggressive nor particularly strong, and is now Adjutant General "A" Corps (see page 92). Lt. Col. GARMA is about 54 years old, was Chief of Constabulary under Gen. SHARP and hid in the mountains after the USAFFE surrender. It has been reported by one source that he lacks initiative and "fight". He was Adjutant General of the 109th Division, Bukidnen, in 1943. Lt. Col. Justino TEANO was reported to be Chief of Staff of the 105th Division in late 1944. It is believed that there are some disagreements between Lt. Col. TEANO and higher commands which have prevented his capacities being used to better advantage.

Staff and strength of the 105th Division:

	Off	EM
105th Division, Hq Dipolog, Zamboanga		
CO : Lt. Col. Hipolito GARMA, O-1081, PA		
C/S: Lt. Col. Justino TEANO, O-1120, PA		
Division Hq Personnel	25	176
106th Regiment, Hq Bagacay, Misamis	85	1,322
CO : Unknown		
107th Regiment, Hq Minutak, Dipolog	70	987
CO : Lt. Col. Justino TEANO(?), C-1120, PA		
115th Regiment, Hq Pagadian, Zamboanga	68	1,014
CO: Maj. Angel MEDINA (?)		
ExO: Capt. CONTOY		
Adj: Lt. HITALLA		
S-2: Lt. GARCIA		
S-3: Lt. FREDELUCIS		
121st Separate Regt. Hq Bajandi, Zamboanga	76	771
CO : Lt. Donald LECOUVRE, AUS		
TOTAL	324	4,270

The only Japanese forces in the divisional area are at Zamboanga City, Guerrillaheld airfields at Dipolog, Zamboanga, and Labo, Misamis Occidental, are being used frequently for supply to guerrilla forces and emergency landing strips for disabled Allied aircraft.

As of December 1944:

ARMS		AMMUNITION	
45 pistols	148	cal 30 M1	75,569
carbines	1,261	cal 30 M2	43,480
rifles	706	cal .45	25,901
AR and MR	35	81mm	140
TSMG	202	hand grenades	30
cal 30 MG	2		
cal 50 MG	4		
81mm mortars	4		

108TH DIVISION AND "A" CORPS ORGANIZATION

In April 1942, the USAFFE Mindanao Command under Brig. Gen. Guy O. FORT was at Dansalan, Lanao. The troops had been hastily collected and for the most part had had five month's training and no action. The Japanese were at Malabang, Lanao, 30 April 1942 and entered Dansalan 4 May. Gen. SHARP surrendered 9 May 1942 in Bukidnen and Gen. FORT surrendered at Dansalan on the 27th. The blow was so complete and sudden that civilians and army remnants were stunned and demoralized.

The Japanese mistreatment of civilians caused considerable dis-sension among the people. Their feelings were aroused and the guerrilla units sprang up spontaneously throughout the province. Manalao MINDALANO, among the Moros, Capt. Luis MORGAN, in the Kolambugan area, and Capt. Pedro ANDRES, in the Iligan area, were the principal leaders in the guerrilla movement in Lanao at this time.

Capt. Luis P. MORGAN: Capt. Luis MORGAN, an American mestizo, was a Philippine Constabulary company commander at Kolambugan, Lanao, before the war. In the disorganization following the USAFFE surrender, the Moros had moved down from the hills onto the Christian north plain of Lanao and were molesting the people around Baroy. MORGAN gathered his company together to protect the civilians and take revenge on the Moros. MORGAN is an opportunist and had the reputation of ruthlessness, daring and lack of consideration for civilians.

During this time William TATE, an American-Moro mestizo from Momungan who had joined the Japanese in June, left the Japanese and organized a group (mostly Moros) and went to Misamis Occidental. MORGAN subdued the Kolambugan area and joined bands with TATE in Misamis Occ. They pushed the Japanese out of Misamis Occ. entirely in September and TATE returned to Momungan. TATE was reported to be a rough character when he was under the influence of MORGAN. TATE is believed to have retired from guerrilla activity in 1943 and may have died since.

MORGAN decided to organize the Mindanao guerrillas by direct contact, coercion and persuasion. As a mestizo however, he did not have the necessary prestige to rally elements around him. Col. FERTIG, AUS, therefore took administrative command of the organized guerrilla units while MORGAN went to the field as Chief of Staff to persuade unattached guerrilla units to join up.

MORGAN set out to subdue and unify guerrillas in the outlying areas as soon as the headquarters under FERTIG was established in Misamis. In November MORGAN took a large armed party to Zamboanga and Sulu where he had heard small guerrilla organizations existed. His arbitrary actions in Zamboanga, affected perhaps by his attempt to induce the guerrillas to attack that city, antagonized the guerrillas in that area. The mission did, however, place outlying guerrillas on notice that there was a strong Mindanao guerrilla force in operation, and that its headquarters was at Misamis. Communications were also established between Sulu and the headquarters at Misamis.

MORGAN returned to Misamis in September 1942. He left Misamis 12 January 1943 with a party of 80 men which became known as the GENERAL HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, and went across northern Mindanao to Leyte and Negros and returned to Misamis in June 1943. On the trip he contacted guerrillas and made contacts for the unification of the Mindanao guerrilla command. He appointed commanders and promoted personnel as he went. Most notable event on this trip was an abortive attack on Butuan 1-11 March 1943. He joined forces with Lt. Col. McCLEISH but the attack was ill timed and failed.

From Surigao MORGAN went to Leyte in April 1943. There he attempted to unite 9th ID (Leyte and Samar) guerrillas under Col. KANGLEON. He then went to Siquijor and contacted Maj. Benito CUNANAN, then commanding the guerrillas on that island. He appointed CUNANAN commander on Cebu and left for Negros to attempt to bring Lt. Col. GADOR into line with the 7th Command.

CUNANAN, thinking MORGAN's bona fides with SWPA unquestionable, set up a command and attempted to organize a guerrilla unit from dissatisfied Cebu guerrillas. The matter was later ironed out after some hard feelings between Cebu and the 10th ID.

On Negros, Capt. MORGAN met Maj. VILLAMOR, who was then at Tolong on a special mission from SWPA. VILLAMOR dissuaded MORGAN from interfering forcibly in Negros guerrilla affairs and MORGAN returned to Mindanao in June 1943.

It appears that in permitting MORGAN, his Chief of Staff, to go on this trip, Col. FERTIG may have hoped to keep MORGAN preoccupied so that he would not interfere with the peaceful organization of the Mindanao command. At any rate MORGAN came back to Mindanao full of importance from his mission and started on a holiday in Lanao. The Japanese landed in Misamis in June 1943 just after MORGAN settled down and the guerrillas did not resist the landing (interpretation of GHQ orders not to engage the enemy needlessly and thus invite retaliation). Capt. MORGAN felt that the guerrillas had not acted properly and counter to Col. FERTIG's orders, ordered his own followers to attack Misamis and to take arms from those guerrillas who had fled.

Col. FERTIG had moved his headquarters to Liangan, Lanao, shortly after the Japanese invasion of Misamis, and in MORGAN's absence, had appointed Col. BOLLER to succeed him to the command of Mindanao should anything happen. MORGAN claimed openly that the move was looked upon unfavorably by the people and that the appointment of BOLLER was a breach of faith. He resigned from the 10th ID command and set up his own organization in Misamis Occidental in September 1943. The situation threatened to become serious due to MORGAN's violent attempt at mutiny. His evacuation to Australia at the end of September effectively eliminated a strong and dissident factor in Mindanao guerrilla affairs.

The Moros and the Maranao Militia Force: The Moro problems on Mindanao have long been a source of discontent and unrest. The Moros are a distinct Mohammedan group and are found throughout the Sulu, along the southern coast of Zamboanga, the southern half of Lanao Province and across Cotabato to the Davao Gulf. The Maranao (Lanao) Moros are perhaps the bravest, proudest and the most intelligent of the Philippine Moro groups: Maranao (Lanao), Maguindanao (Cotabato) and the Tao-Sugs and Samals (Zamboanga and Sulu). Intelligence, courage and pride, however, do not make the Lanao Moro either a valuable ally or a dangerous enemy. His intelligence is more nearly sly cunning, going hand in hand with treachery. The Moro has little respect for the Christian Filipino and may always be antagonistic towards him.

Moro villages are small, usually built up around a farming community, and the inhabitants are usually related to each other. While each community is loyal to its own leader, the leaders of these inter-related communities form an association and have a group leader, or Datu, to whom all community leaders are loyal. For the past forty years Moros have been under the control of the Philippine Constabulary, but most of the Moros remember that they were once the absolute rulers of their areas and were free to rob and murder groups less powerful than themselves. With any relaxing of police authority many of them soon return to their ancient customs of robbery and murder, with loyalty only to their immediate leaders.

To prevent bloodshed between Moros and Christians, no Moros were allowed to live on the north coast of Lanao and none lived in Bukidnon. During the chaos following the surrender, Moros came down the north slopes of the Lanao hills and began molesting the Christians. MORGAN's retaliatory measures were so violent, however, that the feelings of the Moros were aroused more than ever, and it has been only with considerable care that the support and neutrality of the Moros was maintained. In the Dinas vicinity of southern Zamboanga no Christian dares set foot now as a result.

In January 1942, when it became evident that it would be difficult if not impossible to stem the tide of the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, Gen. FORT tried to bolster the Mindanao Force by organizing and placing thousands of Moros in holding defensive positions along key highways in the southern part of Mindanao. He organized the Moro Bolo Battalion, active young Moros armed with knives. The Moros were under their own leaders but were paid by USAFFE. They had little time for training and when the Japanese landed in Davao, the Moro force dissolved rapidly. Many prominent Moros were attached to this group and later became active in guerrilla affairs in Lanao and Cotabato.

Lt. Col. HEDGES began to organize the Moros in December 1942-January 1943. He collected most of the former members of the Bolo Batta-

lion and formed the Maranao Militia Force. The early leaders of the Moros in guerrilla activities were: Manalao MINDALANO, former member of the Bolo Battalion, a hot tempered young Moro; Busran KALAW of Momungan; Datu LAGUINDAB of Ganassi; Joseph SANGUILLA of Munaay and Madalua; and Datu BUNTALIS of Masiu.

By late 1942 the Moros had collected a fairly large number of weapons. After the surrender they ransacked the battlefields and waylaid civilians and former USAFFE soldiers for weapons. The threat to the guerrilla organization was real. The efforts of Busran KALAW, MINDALANO, the Sultan of Ganassi and many others to bring the Moros into line is a monumental tribute to their respect for the American people. They were supported in their efforts by very small allotments of arms and supplies from the guerrilla headquarters. The one time location of the District Headquarters in Lanao and the presence of guerrilla leaders (such as Lt. Col. HEDGES and Mr. KUDER) who knew the Moros well, were fortunate in this connection.

For political reasons the Maranao Militia Force is maintained as a separate part of the 108th Division, and is probably the best armed single group of guerrillas on Mindanao. The present organization and strength of this force is as follows:

	Off	Enl
124th Regt, MILF, Hq Rupagon, Lanao	36	1,538
CO: Capt. Macaurog ARUNPAC		
126th Regt, MILF	118	1,124
CO: Maj. Busran KALAW		
127th Regt, MILF, now sieging Malabang	73	788
CO: Capt. Manalao MINDALANO		
128th Regt, MILF, now sieging Malabang	100	951
CO: Maj. Anonngo BAGUINDAALI		
129th Regt, MILF, Hq Taraka, Lanao	78	1,202
1st Prov. Regt.	63	928
2nd Prov. Regt.	53	533
2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th Separate Battalions	71	1,470
5 separate Companies	5	307
Total	597	8,841

Lt. Naguib GUANDY, Chinese-Moro mestizo and pre-war mayor of Malabang, has been responsible for organizing Moro resistance south of Malabang on the Lanao coast. He has protected the Christians and has kept on good terms with the Japanese to obtain supplies. KALAW is a native of Momungan, Lanao, was mayor of Momungan at outbreak of the war and is ex-provincial treasurer of Lanao. He is an associate of Capt. MORGAN, and actively resisted the Japanese since 1942. MINDALANO is an ex-school inspector, clever and courageous, very hot tempered. He was the first to fight the Japanese after the USAFFE surrender. ARUNPAC was mayor of Lumbatan; clever, a little politico, a good manager and belongs to the Masonic order. BAGUINDAALI is popular as one of the first Moro guerrilla leaders.

Organization of the 108th Division: So far as is known the 108th Division was organized in late 1942 and Lt. Col. Charles HEDGES, O-540796, was appointed the commander. He has been in command since. HEDGES is an American about 48 years old. Before the war he was at the Kolambagan Lumber Mills on the north coast of Lanao, with a commission as a Captain in the reserve. When the USAFFE forces were in Lanao he became the CO of the Motor Transport Co. at Dansalan. His experiences before the war made him familiar with the local people. He has since shown his ability to get along well with the Christians and to maintain the favor and support of the Moros. Mr. KUDER, an American educator who had spent many years teaching Moros, and numerous Moro leaders who had been educated by Mr. KUDER, were of outstanding help to HEDGES in dealing with the Moros. The 108th Division has seen much action on the north coast of Mindanao and the Lake Lanao-Malabang area. The division is probably one of the best armed and led of all the Mindanao divisions.

The staff of the Division and Christian Regiments (Moro Regt. staffs have been given on page 91):

108th Division, Hq Dansalan, Lanao; Adv Hq, Iligan
 CO: Lt. Col. Charles W. HEDGES, AUS
 C/S: Maj. Angeles LIMENA, PC
 Adj: Capt. Regalo D. BALA
 G-1: Capt. Celso V. VALMORES
 G-2: Maj. Amando CURAMING (Maj. Rex BLOW, AIF ?)
 G-3: Maj. Juan K. TADURAN
 G-4: Capt. Ricardo ABELLANOSA

	Off	EM
Division Hq Personnel	120	530
105th Regiment, Hq Baroy, Lanao	75	1,168
CO: Capt. BARRO (?)		
108th Regiment, Hq Kauswagan	85	1,139
CO: Maj. Felipe P. QUEJADA, PC (?)		
120th Regiment, Hq Dalipuga	97	1,334
CO: Capt. Pedro ANDRES, PA Res.		
Maranao Militia Force (see page 91)	597	8,841
Total	974	13,012

Maj. BLOW is one of a group of AIF prisoners of war from Singapore. They escaped in 1943 from their camp at Sandakan, British North Borneo. BLOW and his party were brought by natives to Tawi Tawi where they assisted Col. SUAREZ set up his command of the Sulu Area and then went to Mindanao. Several of the men were evacuated to Australia early in 1944 but Maj. BLOW remained and has rendered valuable service with the guerrillas in western Mindanao.

As of December 1944:

ARMS		AMMUNITION	
45 pistols	243	cal 30 M1	38,934
carbines	1,633	cal 30 M2	146,326
rifles	5,661	cal .45	21,414
AR and MR	172	81mm	90
TSING	250		
cal 30 MG	14		
37mm	1		
81mm mortars	4		

The organization of "A" Corps: In late 1943 Japanese pressure on the north coast of Lanao threatened the District Headquarters and it was decided to move that headquarters to the Agusan Valley. Shortly after the move in January 1944, a sub command for western Mindanao was set up for rapid communications and command purposes. This command was called the "A" Corps, and included the 105th, 108th, 109th and 106th Divisions. The Commander of "A" Corps is Lt. Col. Robert V. BOWLER, O-294619, former Commander of the 109th Division.

Lt. Col. BOWLER was a reserve officer, called to active duty prior to the war. He was in Bukidnon at the time for surrender and went into the hills until about August 1943. He collected several U.S. enlisted men who were starting guerrilla organizations and brought the groups under his command. He is judicious, brusque and somewhat cold in manner. He is reported to be respected by Filipinos for his firmness and fairness.

So far as is known, the staff of the "A" Corps is:

CO: Lt. Col. Robert V. BOWLER
 Adj: Lt. Col. Ciriaco MORTERA, PA
 G-1: Capt. Isaias O. ARBOLEDA
 G-2: Maj. Chandler B. THOMAS, AUS
 G-3: Capt. Donald H. WILLS
 QM: Maj. Tomas CABILI

"A" Corps personnel: 142 Officers 798 EM

Lt. Col. MORTERA is an old Philippine Constabulary officer, well trained

and competent. He was the original commander of the 105th Division but was relieved in late 1943.

The "A" Corps headquarters was located near the former 10th MD Headquarters at Lala, Lanao, but has since been moved to Misamis, Misamis Occidental.

103TH DIVISION (Cagayan de Misamis Area and Bukidnon)

The guerrilla movement in this area started in two sections, one in the area about Cagayan de Misamis and the other in the southern Bukidnon-Cotabato border area. In the Cagayan area between Talakag and Sumilao several American Air Corps enlisted men started semi-renegade guerrilla groups. Most of these men have since been evacuated but the organizations started formed the basis of the 111th and 112th Regiments. Lt. Col BOWLER, AUS, now "A" Corps Commander, contacted these men and other guerrilla leaders in late 1942 and began to coordinate and regularize the units. Arms and equipment were salvaged from USAFFE supplies and equipment. The 109th Regiment organization was started by Maj. Manuel JALDON in the vicinity of Alubijid, Misamis Or., in 1942. JALDON was transferred to Zamboanga in 1943. Four regiments were ultimately activated in the 109th Division area: the 109th, 111th, 112th and the 117th.

117th Regiment: The 117th grew out of the guerrillas organized in southern Bukidnon as a defense against Japanese terror tactics. The Bukidnon guerrillas were weak and Manuel FORTICH and Vicente LEUTERIO persuaded Maj. Salapida PENDATUN, then successfully attacking the Japanese in Cotabato, to come to Bukidnon and assist in driving out the Japanese. Maj. PENDATUN came and drove the Japanese from Kivawe, Maramag, Valencia and Mailag before the end of 1942. His forces then numbered 2,400 men. In mid-January, Malaybalay was attacked from the south. Support was supposed to have been promised from the north by Lt. Col BOWLER, but did not materialize and the attack was a failure.

In the meantime radio contact was established with Col. Fertig. Col. FERTIG is reported to have accepted the contact as agreement by PENDATUN to join the 10th MD Command and PENDATUN was appointed by Col. FERTIG, CO of the 117th Regiment. Lt. Col BOWLER and Father HAGGERTY visited PENDATUN to formalize the command and found PENDATUN with his forces still harassing the Malaybalay stronghold of the Japanese. PENDATUN was resentful of FERTIG's presumptions and the meeting with PENDATUN's representatives was not a happy one. Father HAGGERTY was rector of the Ateneo de Cagayan before the war and did a great deal in restoring order and confidence among the guerrillas and people on the north coast of Mindanao. Both he and Manuel FORTICH (pre-war Bukidnon Assemblyman) did their best to smooth affairs but the dispute was not settled until Commander PARSONS arrived in May 1943. He persuaded PENDATUN to return to Cotabato with the Moro guerrillas who had come into Bukidnon by this time in great numbers. The 117th Regiment then became a Christian regiment but never equalled the power and force of the 117th Regiment under Maj. PENDATUN.

Lt. Col. ANDREWS and Tomas CABILI (pre-war Assemblyman from Lanao) who had been with Maj. PENDATUN, were called to Misamis by Col. FERTIG to explain the trouble with PENDATUN. ANDREWS subsequently went to Negros and joined an old friend, Maj. J. A. VILLANOR. CABILI remained in Lanao and has been working with guerrillas there in various capacities since.

109th Division: The division was organized in early 1943 but did not consolidate its present area of control until the settlement of the PENDATUN dispute. Lt. Col. Robert V. BOWLER was the original commander of the division, but was relieved by Lt. Col. James GRINSTAD, AUS, when Lt. Col BOWLER was appointed CO of the "A" Corps in January 1944.

GRINSTAD is 50-55 years old, a retired PC officer of many years service in the Philippines, many of them spent among the Moros in Mindanao. He was living on his plantation in Cotabato when the war started. He reported to the District Headquarters in February 1943 and was asked to return to Cotabato to organize guerrillas. He was later made C O of the

109th Regiment, then C/S 109th Division and finally was made CO of the 109th Division. He has been a stable and careful commander in a difficult area. The supply situation in Bukidnon and the morale problems arising therefrom, have required skillful handling.

The present strength and known staffs of the 109th Division follow:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
109th Division, Hq Talakag, Bukidnon		
CO : Lt. Col. James GRINSTEAD, AUS		
C/S: Maj. Crispino M. de CASTRO, PA		
Division Hq Personnel	101	678
109th Regiment, Hq near Alubijid	63	1,005
CO: Maj. LAPLAP, PA		
11th Regiment, Hq near Mambuya	86	1,144
CO: Capt. J. S. CRUZ, PA		
112th Regiment, Hq near Sumilao	36	626
CO: Capt. William McLAUGHLIN, AUS		
117th Regiment, Hq near Mailag	41	534
Total	327	3,987

McLAUGHLIN, former Sergeant in the 31st Infantry, commissioned when war broke out and has been in command of the 112th Regiment since August 1943. CRUZ was formerly Division QM 102 Division, PA, on Mindanao.

Status of equipment December 1944:

<u>ARMS</u>		<u>AMMUNITION</u>	
45 pistols	183	cal 30 M1	456,559
carbines	1,027	cal 30 M2	316,099
rifles	1,421	cal 45	124,282
AR and MR	81	cal 50	2,250
TSMG	134	20mm	4
cal 30 MG	13	37mm	47
cal 50 MG	3	81mm	92
20mm	2	hand grenades	59
81mm mortars	9		

110TH DIVISION (E Misamis Or., N Agusan and Surigao)

The guerrillas in this area were a mixture of civilians, ex-USAFPE soldiers, Philippine Constabulary, a few Philippine Scouts and American Army and Navy personnel. Small unconnected groups organized themselves in "hometown" barrios. They were led by natural leaders who assumed their responsibilities for various reasons - personal aggrandizement, banditry, desire to fight the Japs or establishment of law and order. The division organization started in September 1943 and three regiments were formed: the 110th, 113th and the 114th.

At the time of the organization of the guerrillas in this divisional area, the Japanese lightly garrisoned Cagayan and Bugo, Misamis Or.; Butuan, with an outpost at Libertad, Agusan; and Surigao town. Occasional enemy launch patrols of several hundred men went from Cagayan to Balingasag and from Butuan to Buenavista.

110th Regiment Area: This regiment extended from the Tagaloan River, Misamis Or., to the eastern Misamis Or. border. The guerrilla band which was to form the nucleus of the regiment was started at Balingasag sometime in September 1942, when a group of armed Filipinos led by Pfc Clyde H. ABBOTT, 14th Bomb Squadron and Lt. Pedro COLLADO (Constabulary Pfc), successfully attacked a Japanese patrol which visited Balingasag to set up a puppet government. COLLADO took the initiative in forming a guerrilla organization and collected around him a bodyguard of toughs. COLLADO was later disarmed and imprisoned for conspiracy of mutiny after the 110th Regiment was established, with Capt. LUZ in command.

Several small units organized at Claveria under M/Sgt. James McINTYRE, USAC, and at Malitbog under M/Sgt. Alfredo FERNANDEZ, USAC, but did not cooperate with each other until Lt. Col. McCLISH arrived in the area. Other guerrilla contacts were established in the vicinity of Gingoog Bay where Rosaurio DONGALLO was the chief leader.

113th Regiment Area (Northern Agusan): The early guerrilla bands which were eventually unified under the 113th Regiment were the small units that sprang up at Nasipit, Buenavista, Cabadbaran and the lower Agusan River. These were brought under control by a Syrian mining engineer named Khalil KHODR, a highly intelligent, brave, forceful leader. His integrity and energy were responsible for the organization of the 113th Regiment with 900 arms in 1943. Little is known of the lesser leaders in this area.

The chief event in the early history of this Regiment (and the division) was the attack on Butuan, Agusan, in May 1943. The 113th Regiment with 900 rifles and the 110th Regiment with 1,000 rifles massed to attack the town from all sides. The Japanese garrison was forced into the concrete schoolhouse in Butuan, but the nine day siege failed to dislodge them. Japanese planes attacked the guerrillas and finally Japanese reinforcements arrived, forcing the guerrillas back. The chief leaders in the attack were Lt. Col. Clyde C. CHILDRESS, Lt. Willard MONEY, AUS, Lt. Thomas BAXTER, AUS, Capt. Rosaurio DONGALLO, Capt. William KNORTZ and Maj. Khalil KHODR. The attack failed because of lack of proper equipment. As a result of the attack, there was an acute shortage of rifle ammunition in the area for some time but the attentions of the people had been focused on the guerrilla movement by showing them that the guerrillas would really fight.

114th Regiment Area (Surigao north from Lianga): One of the first leaders of the Surigao area was Sam GOCDE, who operated in the Tago area in June 1942. He was thoughtless and weak, but organized a semi-lawless group preying on the people in the area under the pretense of policing and protection. He was arrested early in 1943 and Joe McCARTHY who had previously commanded a detachment at Tandag took command of the Tago area as well. McCARTHY was active in guerrilla affairs and was sent to Davao as Division QM when the 107th Division was formed in May 1944.

Other Surigao leaders were Macario DIAZ at Masgad; Maj. GARCIA in central Surigao; and Capt. TOMANING at Lianga. These small groups were loosely controlled and behaved as bandits in their areas. They inflicted damage against property, refused to submit to each other and gave the guerrillas a bad name generally. It appeared as though establishment of order in these areas would be difficult. Capt. William KNORTZ was given the mission of consolidating or eliminating these dissident elements. The bandit groups caused no more trouble after Capt. KNORTZ returned from his mission.

Capt. KNORTZ (Corporal, USAC) went to the hills in Bukidnon when USAFFE surrendered. He was a fearless fighter when meeting the Japanese and a square, firm dealer in organizing recalcitrant guerrilla groups. In mid-1943 he was attached to the 10th MD Command as liaison officer. He was trustworthy, daring and efficient, and one of the best officers in the 10th MD guerrilla organization. He was drowned in September 1943 when the banca in which he was delivering supplies from Lenao to Agusan capsized.

About mid-1943, Capt. Paul H. MARSHALL (then Pfc) and Lt. Robert SPIELMAN (then Sgt), who had both escaped from the Davao Penal Colony in April 1943, were assigned to the 114th Regiment. Their energy and activity made the 114th one of the hardest hitting on Mindanao. MARSHALL, CO of the regiment, is a forceful, firm leader and well liked by his men. Other PW escapees who escaped at the same time and remained in the 110th Division area to assist guerrillas were Maj. J. C. SHOFNER, Maj. M. DOBERVICH and Maj. Jack HAWKINS, and USAC, now evacuated.

110th Division: Lt. Col. Ernest E. McCLISH, the commander of

the 110th Division was at Imbatug, Bukidnon, organizing guerrillas in August 1942. He went to Balingasag, Misamis Oriental, to organize guerrilla forces in September or October with Lt. Robert BALL, Lt. Anton HARATIK, and Capt. William A. KNORTZ, all AUS. McCLISH and BALL went to FERTIG's headquarters at Misamis shortly thereafter, and arrangements were made for McCLISH to command the guerrilla organization being formed in northeastern Mindanao. McCLISH returned to Misamis Oriental in November with Lt. Col. Clyde C. CHILDRESS, AUS, as Chief of Staff. BALL was left with FERTIG and later became District Communications Officer until he was sent to Luzon in 1944 to develop intelligence contacts there.

CHILDRESS was a Battalion Commander in the 61st Division, PA, before war broke out. After surrender he went to Sindangan, Zamboanga, with Maj. TEANO and most of the original battalion. Some local trouble developed and CHILDRESS left. In December 1942 he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 110th Division and by his activity in the area helped to build a fairly effective guerrilla organization. He was placed in command of the 107th Division in Davao in early 1944 and evacuated to Leyte in January 1945.

The original 110th Division headquarters was established at Medina, Misamis Oriental, but was moved to Rizal, Misamis Oriental, in mid-1943 to be nearer the center of the Division area. The headquarters staff at this time was.

CO	:	Lt. Col. Ernest E. McCLISH, AUS
C/S & G-3:		Lt. Col. (then Maj.) Clyde C. CHILDRESS, AUS
Adj & G-1:		Maj. Dionisio VELASCO, PC
G-2	:	Capt. Virgilio S. AGUILAR
G-3	:	Lt. Richard THOMES

Maj. VELASCO has not been mentioned for some time and his present whereabouts is uncertain. Capt. AGUILAR is now G-2, 107th Division and a good G-2 officer. THOMES has a coastwatcher station on Camiguin Island.

The 110th Division played an important part in the supply system established on Mindanao. Fuel for the operation of radios and considerable quantities of rice were procured on the east coast of Surigao. These supplies were brought to Cabadbaran by road, as long as the road was free, and hauled by banca to various parts of northern Mindanao. The most famous of these bancas was a large two-masted motor banca, "ATHENA", flagship of the USFIP Navy, skippered by Capt. Vicente ZAPANTA. The banca was originally equipped with a homemade smooth bore cannon but later armed with a 20mm cannon and 50 caliber machine guns. Other well known bancas on Mindanao waters were the "TREASURE ISLAND", an inter-island passenger launch with high superstructure and 75 HP diesel engine; the "ROSALIA", a light tug with 50 HP engine; the "NARA", the "CAPT. KNORTZ", the motor banca, "SO WHAT", and the "MARUHAL". The "ATHENA" was burned by the guerrillas to prevent her capture when the Japanese occupied the northeast coast of Mindanao in mid-1944.

The known staff and strength of the 110th Division in December 1944:

	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>
110th Division, Hq east of Butuan (?)		
CO : Lt. Col. Ernest E. McCLISH, AUS		
G-2: 1st Lt. Fausto DUGENIO		
Division Hq Personnel and Special Troops	83	932
110th Regiment	81	1,744
CO : Maj. Rosaurio P. DONGALLO		
113th Regiment	83	1,340
CO : Maj. Khalil KHODR		
114th Regiment	70	1,070
CO : Capt. Paul H. MARSHALL, AUS		
S-4: Lt. William GORLER (Australian)		
Total	317	5,086

Lt. Col. McCLISH was relieved as division commander in January 1944 and evacuated to Leyte. Capt. MARSHALL was appointed CO of the 110th Division as of 21 January 1945.

In addition to the above regiments the area now covered by the 107th Division (see page 99) under Lt. Col. (then Major) Claro M. LAURETA was part of the 110th Division. The 107th Division was activated in early 1944.

As of December 1944:

ARMS		AMMUNITION	
45 pistols	170	cal 30 M1	87,294
45 revolvers	34	cal 30 M2	117,133
carbines	782	cal 45	27,588
rifles	1,438	cal 50	3,333
AR and MR	64	20mm	890
TSHG	79	37mm	125
cal 30 MG	2	81mm	75
cal 50 MG	8	bazookas	38
20mm	3	hand grenades	530
37mm	1		
81mm	11		
bazookas	7		

106TH DIVISION (Cotabato)

Before the surrender of the USAFFE on Mindanao, Gen. FORT organized a large group of Moros into a Bolo Battalion and stationed them mainly across the Digos-Kabacan Road, armed only with knives, to harass and hinder the Japanese advance from Davao. The force had little training before it was called to action, and the Bolo Battalion disintegrated rapidly before the enemy advance. A few of the Moro leaders: Salapida PENDATUN, a young Moro lawyer from Cotabato; his brother-in-law, Datu Matalam UDTOG; Datu Mantil DILANGALAN and his brother-in-law, Guntay PIANG; and Datu ALIMAN.

After the USAFFE surrender, the Japanese began a reign of terror in the Cotabato Valley, attempting to subjugate the populace. Due to the popular antagonism generated by this reign of terror, guerrilla units composed largely of former Bolo Battalion members were formed in Cotabato. PENDATUN organized the first guerrilla group and attacked the Japanese garrison at Pikit, Cotabato, in August 1942. The attack was a success and large numbers of Moros joined the organization shortly. PENDATUN's men then attacked Kabacan and secured control of the Digos-Kabacan Road in September 1942. The sector along this road was held by Datu ALIMAN, the most influential Moro between Kidapawan, Cotabato, and Mt. Apo, Davao Province. His force numbered about 600 armed men who were thoroughly familiar with the country.

The Midsayap-Dulawas-Pikit area was controlled by Mantil DILANGALAN and his two brothers with a force of about 1,000 men, of whom 500 were armed. Also in the Midsayap area, Maj. MATAS led about 500 armed Christians, known as "MATAS Militia," who spread southwards towards Lebak. The activities of this unit earned MATAS the title, "The God of Midsayap". MATAS served 12 years with the U. S. Navy and was retired. He was reported to be brave, determined but reckless and defiant. Late in 1944, "MATAS Militia" started a mutiny near Midsayap and set up an independent organization known as the "Mindanao AUSFIP Philippine Army, Cotabato Sector".

ALIMAN, DILANGALAN, MATAS, etc., placed themselves under the command of PENDATUN in 1942 and many of them went to Bukidnon with him. The combined force was organized into the Bukidnon-Cotabato Force in December 1942 and controlled the Cotabato Valley and southern Bukidnon. Lt. Col. Edwin C. ANDREWS was Chief of Staff. ANDREWS graduated from the Constabulary Academy in 1927, studied at an FBI school in the U.S., and returned to work in the intelligence section of the Constabulary. He became a pilot in 1937, was transferred from Zablan to Malaybalay, Bukidnon, and went to the hills when the surrender came. PENDATUN and ANDREWS have

been friends before the war and when PENDATUN came to Bukidnon, ANDREWS joined him immediately.

Other leading figures with PENDATUN were: Maj. Tomas CABILI, pre-war Assemblyman (Lanao) and now with Lanao guerrillas; Lt. Col. (then Captain) Doroteo SORIANO, still with Cotabato guerrillas; Maj. Nicolas GABUTINA, now with Cotabato guerrillas; Lt. Col. (then Maj.) Frank McGEE, now CO 6th Division; Datu UDTOG, Datu DILANGALAN and Datu ALIMAN all now with Cotabato guerrillas. PENDATUN attempted to take Malaybalay in January 1943 but failed after a costly siege differences developed between PERTIG and PENDATUN which were not settled until Commander PARSONS from SWPA visited PENDATUN in May 1943. PENDATUN was persuaded to return to Cotabato with his Moro force.

The 106th Division is made up of the 116th, 118th and 119th Regiments and the 116th Separate Battalion.

116th Regiment: The 116th Regiment, south and southwestern Cotabato, is commanded by Maj. Herbert PAGE, retired American officer who had been with the PC for many years. PAGE is not a forceful leader, but knows the south coast of Cotabato and had been assisted by the following named officers who are familiar with various parts of the 118th Regimental Area: Fred JOHNSON, American planter in southeastern Mindanao; VILLAMOR between Davao Gulf and Sarangani Bay; Capt. Macario GUBALLA, PC, in the western 118th Regiment and Maj. MATAS near Lebak.

118th Regiment: This regiment is under the command of Maj. Salapida PENDATUN. He is assisted by associates from the Bukidnon campaign, Lt. Col. SORIANO, Maj. GABUTINA and Datus ALIMAN and UDTOG (2nd Bn CO). UDTOG is one of the most powerful Moro Datus in southeastern Cotabato and a member of the original Bolo Battalion. UDTOG's leadership and influence and PENDATUN's education have forged a powerful unit in this area. The regiment kept the Kigos-Kabacan Road closed to enemy traffic until early 1944 when shortage of equipment and supplies forced the guerrillas to yield control.

119th Regiment: This regiment was commanded by Gumbay PIANG who joined the 10th MD Command organization in September 1943 and brought his entire following with him. The DILANGALAN brothers are the other leading Moros in the area. PIANG was taken prisoner by the Japanese in 1942. He was released to appease the Moros and went to Cotabato after he was released, setting a sign over his door reading "Gumbay PIANG, Prisoner of WAR". He stayed in the house benevolently neutral to guerrillas in the area and stood his ground when the Japanese came, as they did several times, to find out what he was doing. His pat answer was to point to the sign over the door and then insist on his rights as a PW. When the Japanese had fairly good proof of his pro-guerrilla activities, they sent their most polished diplomat to visit PIANG. He maintained his position but knew that after this interview the Japanese would not respect his "PW" status and he left the house to join the guerrillas.

106th Division: The division, the control unit for the 116th Bn, 118th and 119th Regiments, was probably organized about October 1943, with Lt. Col. Frank McGEE, AUS, in command. McGEE served in the first World War and was recalled to duty in 1941. He was in Bukidnon in May 1942 and went to the mountains east of Malaybalay after surrender. When PENDATUN brought his guerrillas into Bukidnon in December 1942, McGEE joined him. They had apparently been friends previously. McGEE has a difficult position and has done a moderate job in organizing the area.

Staff and strength 106th Division:

106th Division, Hq Poloyopoloy, Salanan, Cotabato:
CO : Lt. Col. Frank McGEE, AUS
C/S: Maj. Nicholas GABUTINA, PC
G-2: 1st Lt. Alan LONTOK
G-4: Maj. Doroteo SORIANO
Adj & G-1: 1st Lt. P. C. MORALES

	<u>Off</u>	<u>Enl</u>
Division Hq Personnel	38	127
116th Regiment, Hq Upper Nakadel	64	1,189
CO: Maj. Herbert PAGE, AUS		
118th Regiment, Hq Dungos, Liguasan	118	1,921
CO: Maj. Salapida PENDATUN, PA		
119th Regiment, Hq Kilala, Talayan	28	356
CO: Capt. Gumbay PIANG, PA		
Ex O: Capt. OFFDAL		
116th Sep Battalion		
CO: Capt. MAGSAKAY, PC		
Total	298	3,595

Status of equipment. December 1944:

ARMS		AMMUNITION	
45 pistols	131	cal 30 M1	68,204
carbines	694	cal 30 M2	55,380
rifles	1,231	cal 45	34,902
AR and MR	86	hand grenades	400
TSMG	35		
30 MG	6		
81mm mortars	2		

107th DIVISION (South Agusan-Davao Area)

This division comprises the area in Agusan and Surigao Provinces, south of an east-west line through Lianga, Surigao, and extending to Davao City. It was originally part of the 110th Division but was designated the 107th Division early in 1944 with Lt. Col. Clyde C. CHILDRESS, AUS, in command. Small guerrilla organizations were formed shortly after the surrender in the following areas: Northwest of Davao in the foot-hills of the mountains; in the hills northeast of Hijo and Kingking; north of Mati in the hills to Caraga Bay, at Cateel and Compostela, etc. Later the 130th Regiment, the 111th and 112th Provisional Battalions were activated with these units as nuclei.

130th Regiment Areas: This regiment comprises the area in Davao Province north from Davao City and east to the dividing range along the coast. The guerrillas northwest of Davao were the nucleus of this regiment and were organized in June 1942 by Lt. Col. Claro B. LAURETA, O-1407, PA, an active, colorful leader, 36 years old and a graduate of the Constabulary Academy. Lt. Col. LAURETA (then Captain) was in command of the Camp Victor Co. PC, at Davao 1941-42 and after surrender of the USAFFE went to the hills with about thirty members of his unit. There he found a large number of civilian evacuees (3,000-5,000) from Davao City settled along the Libuganon River. He used his small unit to enforce law and order in this jungle community. The evacuees provided food and recruits, and he established farms so that his guerrilla unit became self supporting. By mid-1943, Lt. Col. LAURETA was virtual ruler of the community. A system of passes was in force, and all visitors were considered spies unless prompt proof to the contrary was produced. Ammunition was scarce but occasional Jap patrols, easily ambushed along jungle trails, furnished his men with arms, ammunition and clothing. His headquarters at Maniki was near enough to the Davao Penal Colony that the guerrillas gave assistance to many escaping prisoners of war and smuggled supplies into the Colony.

Lt. Col. LAURETA's USAFFE command and his resistance after the surrender made him the acknowledged guerrilla leader in Davao. Other independent Davao guerrillas later joined him. One of these (of which little is known) was in the mountainous area between the towns of Hijo and Kingking and was active from 1942 with headquarters near the Davao Gold Mine on the Murut River. Other units were established at Saug, under Lt. PEPITO with 30-40 men; Compostela under Lt. NAVARRO with 30-50 men. These units became part of LAURETA's organization and have been active against Japanese patrols in their respective vicinities. Lt. PEPITO was a battalion commander of the 130th Regiment but later committed suicide.

Contact letters were sent to Lt. Col. LAURETA sometime in early 1943 from the 110th Division Headquarters. LAURETA reported personally to the headquarters in Misamis Oriental in July, and his unit was then activated the 130th Regiment, 110th Division. Closer contact was established when Col. FERTIG moved his headquarters to the Agusan Valley in November 1943. With communications improved and supplies arriving in Davao, the organization and intelligence coverage developed rapidly.

111th Provisional Battalion: This battalion lies along the east coast of Davao Province and absorbed guerrilla units north of Mati and at Manay, the latter with about 200 men under Capt. ASIS. ASIS was reported to have been killed by his First Sergeant, Javito PEDRAYA, in June 1942 for attempting to force his men to surrender to the Japanese. PEDRAYA took command of the unit and is now Executive Officer of the 111th Provisional Battalion.

Lt. Owen P. WILSON (uncaptured Sgt, USAC) is now in command of the battalion. He lived near Caraga, Davao, from the time of surrender until October 1943 when he reported to the 10th WD Headquarters. He had not been active with guerrillas up to that time. Col. FERTIG gave him a radio and sent him back to Caraga to organize intelligence coverage on the southeast coast. He was later appointed CO of the 111th Provisional Battalion when it was activated.

112th Provisional Battalion: This unit was formed from isolated units in the upper Agusan Valley and in southern Surigao at Cateel, at Lingig (under Lt. VILLARIN), etc., and is now under command of Lt. Anton HARATIK, AUS. The unit has not been important or active.

Sternberg Detachment: Lt. Adolph STERNBERG, Jr. (uncaptured Sgt, USAC) joined the guerrillas in February 1944. He had been bed ridden in Davao Province with a tropical skin disease for over a year preceding this time. During his illness, he stayed with Lt. Col. LAURETA on the Libuganon River. When he recovered, he reported to Col. FERTIG's headquarters and was sent back to Davao as a liaison officer between the 130th Regiment and the 110th Division. Shortly after he was placed in command of a guerrilla unit near Malativas, Davao, which was then activated as a Special Intelligence Detachment with about 80 armed men. Lt. STERNBERG's intelligence activities in the Davao area have been quite valuable.

107th Division: Early in 1944 the area south of an east-west line in Agusan Province through Lianga, Surigao, and extending to Davao City was reorganized into the 107th Division with Lt. Col. Clyde C. CHILDRESS, C-571217, AUS, in command. CHILDRESS was evacuated to Leyte in January 1945 and LAURETA placed in command. The strength and staffs of the command are:

107th Division, Hq Maniki (?), Davao		
CO : Lt. Col. Claro LAURETA, PA		
Adj & G-1: Capt. Jose MANEJA		
G-2: Maj. Virgilio S. AGUILAR		
G-3: Capt. Ramon R. BUHAY		
G-4: Capt. MANGAOIL		
Division Hq Personnel	Off	Enl
	28	42
130th Regiment	67	1,201
CO : Lt. Col. Claro LAURETA, PA		
Ex G-5-2: Maj. Teofilo RIVERA		
111th Provisional Battalion	18	378
CO : Lt. Owen P. WILSON, AUS		
112th Provisional Battalion		
CO : Lt. Anton HARATIK, AUS		
STERNBERG Detachment	2	98
Total	141	2,308

After Lt. Col. CHILDRESS left, the organization was changed and it is believed the 107th Division now comprises the area of the

130th Regiment and the 111th Battalion only, with some new areas south of Davao City. The 112th Battalion is reported to have been activated into 10th ID Special Troops.

Status of equipment as of December 1944:

ARMS		AMMUNITION	
45 pistols	100	cal 30 M1	83,889
TSMG	41	cal 30 M2	200,786
carbines	898	cal 45	45,303
rifles	580	cal 50	15,158
30 cal MG	2	20mm	1,232
50 cal MG	6	37mm	512
20mm (use unknown)	2	81mm	128
bazooka (pts missing)	1	hand grenades	725
81mm mortars	4	bazooka	40
37mm	2	miscellaneous	806
miscellaneous	42		

SECTION IV. SULU AREA COMMAND:

The Philippine Constabulary garrison in Jolo was rapidly overcome by the Japanese invasion 24 December 1941 and effective resistance throughout the Archipelago ceased almost at once. Remnants of the dispersed PC forces formed the nucleus of subsequent guerrilla groups.

Tawi Tawi: 1st Lt. Alejandro TRESPECES was the PC commander in the Tawi Tawi area when war broke out. His food stocks and supplies on Bongao were low and after the surrender he moved to Bato Bato. He had 30 men under arms at Bato Bato when Col. SUAREZ arrived in January 1943. A Lt. Anton TAM, school teacher and Reserve Officer in Jolo, was with the JoloUSAFTE force in December 1941, escaped when these troops dispersed, and sent to Sibutu.

Siasi-Johy Area and Early Combined Command Attempt: When Capt. MORGAN visited Zamboanga in November 1942 he sent Lt. Abdulrahim IMAO, a Jolo Moro, from Zamboanga to organize the Sulu Guerrillas. IMAO with Sgt. Ursula SIMPEK arrived on Siasi in December 1942. A guerrilla unit with few arms was organized on Siasi, attacked the Japanese garrison and captured 30 rifles on 25 December 1942. Japanese forces attacked the Siasi guerrillas early in 1943 but the organization remained intact.

In the meantime progress was made with the so-called Sulu Command. Contacts had been made and the following sectors were organized:

Siasi Sector	Lt. Konglam TIO
Tawi Tawi Sector	Lt. Alejandro TRESPECES
Silangkan (Jolo) Sector	Lt. Abdulrahim IMAO
Maimbung (Jolo) Sector	Lt. A. ALI
Karunglung (Jolo) Sector	Lt. E. AGGA
Luuc (Jolo) Sector	Lt. A. DATILES
Taglibi (Jolo) Sector	Lt. GALLESTEROS
Bilaan (Jolo) Sector	Capt. Arolas TULANIE

Lt. TIO was a Reserve Officer, PA, called to active duty in 1940 and served with the 71st Infantry, PA (?), in the Philippine campaign. He escaped to Sulu and was active with the guerrillas there until he was brought to Australia in late 1943. He later returned and is now with Col. SUAREZ on Tawi Tawi.

Jolo (and the Sulu Archipelago) is largely Moro and ruled by many independent and jealous family leaders or datus (chieftains), hence unified control of the island is difficult for anti-Americans or anti-Japanese. Sultan OMERA is the leading Moro on Jolo and one of the leading Moros in the Sulu. He claims rights to be successor to Sultan Jamalul KIRAN, Sultan of Borneo and Sulu, who died in 1936. No successor was appointed because of difficulties of payment of dues between Borneo and the Philippines. The Japanese carried Sultan OMERA's favor by promising to make him Sultan of Borneo and Sulu and to reestablish his tributaries, hence

many of the related families on Jolo are pro-Japanese and no western Jolo sector is really friendly to a unified guerrilla movement. Capt. Arolas TULAWIE is one of the few friendly leaders in the Lunk-Talipas Sector in the western part of Jolo. Pro-American Moros are confined almost entirely to the eastern portion of the island where families who oppose OMBRA live. Datu TANBUYONG is the chief friendly leader in the Taglibi area (eastern Jolo) at present.

For a long time only a small Japanese garrison was stationed in Jolo and the guerrillas confined the Japs to Jolo town until mid-1943. At that time, the Japanese reinforced the garrison and literally destroyed organized guerrilla activity on Jolo.

125th Regiment (under Col. FERTIG): In February 1943, Col. Alejandro SUAREZ arrived at Tawi Tawi, set up headquarters in Bato Bato and began to integrate the Sulu guerrilla organization from Tawi Tawi. He consolidated Lt. LIAO's efforts under his command and the area became the 125th Infantry of the Mindanao Command in March-April 1943, after contact between Sulu and Mindanao was established.

Col. Alejandro SUAREZ, O-1174, PA. is about 47 years old, a Spanish Moro mestizo and has served with the Constabulary, largely in Cotabato and the Sulus since 1914. He has studied in the U.S., was Provincial PC Commander of Cagayan Province when war broke out and was transferred to Sulu as Provincial Governor in 1941. When the Japanese landed at Taglibi, Jolo, in December 1941, SUAREZ was wounded in the fighting but escaped to Mindanao and served under Gen. FORT. He surrendered with Gen. FORT, was taken to Cotabato by the Japanese and appointed Bureau of Constabulary Commander for that Province. In January 1943 he escaped to Tawi Tawi. He is reliable, capable, knows the Moros well, is respected and has many friends among them.

A rudimentary free government was set up, supplies organized and emergency currency was printed. The 125th Regiment was organized into three battalions, the first on Tawi Tawi, approximately 350 men; the second on Siasi, about 250 men; and the third on Jolo, about 200 men. SUAREZ's Headquarters was on the Malum River near Bato Bato. The force is run almost entirely by his Lieutenants.

Action against the Japanese was limited as arms and ammunition were extremely scarce. The Third Battalion was dispersed in August 1943 and many of the members went to Siasi. Siasi was heavily attacked in September and the guerrillas dispersed, many to Tawi Tawi. The Tawi Tawi area was then attacked late in 1943 and again in June 1944. The guerrillas have only recently recovered from the pressure.

R. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Corporal, USMC, arrived on Tawi Tawi in early 1943 and was active collecting supplies from Borneo. CHAMBERLAIN escaped from Corregidor in 1942 and arrived on Tawi Tawi after an eventful trip to Panay, Palawan and Borneo. He went to Mindanao in March, returned to Tawi Tawi for a brief mission and was evacuated from Mindanao in late 1943. In mid-1943 several Australian officers and EN escaped from the PW camp at Sandakan, British North Borneo, and arrived on Tawi Tawi. From then until November of the same year when they left for Mindanao, they assisted SUAREZ in organizing and training his guerrillas and led several successful attacks on the Japanese garrison at Bato Bato.

Capt. Frank YOUNG, an American mestizo who was sent to Australia in mid-1942 by Col. THORP, central Luzon guerrilla leader, went to Tawi Tawi with Capt. Jordan A. HAMNER from SWPA in mid-1943 on a special mission. He is now assisting Col SUAREZ; Capt. HAMNER was evacuated in early 1944. Lt. TIO came to Australia from Tawi Tawi in early 1944 but was returned later and is now on duty with SUAREZ on a special mission.

Sulu Area Command: Because supply and communication lines from Mindanao were tenuous, Sulu was separated from the Mindanao Command. Col. SUAREZ was appointed Sulu Area Commander in February 1944 and the area has been supplied separately. Col. SUAREZ was appointed CO at the time when his forces were at lowest ebb, and it appeared that

the Sulu guerrillas would disintegrate. Col. SUAREZ managed to re-organize them with the help of small amounts of supplies from SWPA. The staff officers, so far as is known, in early 1944 were:

CO : Col. Alejandro SUAREZ, PA
 Ex O: 1st Lt. Alejandro TRESPECES
 G-2 : 1st Lt. Ismael RATAG
 G-3 : 3rd Lt. Ursula SIMPEK
 G-4 : 1st Lt. Yasin BAGIS

RATAG is a Moro from Simunul, ROTC graduate with reserve commission. SIMPEK was a former USAFFE Sergeant from Davao, went to Siasi with Lt. IRAL in December 1942, described as unstable and easily confused. BAGIS is an Arab-Moro mestizo, brother to the acting puppet governor of Sulu.

The dispositions and local COs of the Sulu Area Command in December 1944 were:

1st Bn, Tawi Tawi Area, CO unknown			
South Ubian		Lt. HUSSIN	115
Laun Tabuan	S. Ubian	Pvt. TAGALOG	10
Basbas	Tawi Tawi	Lt. Sabtal USMAN	115
Suba Luson	Tawi Tawi	Lt. INDARAN	50
Tehem	Tawi Tawi	Sgt. STRATTAN	115
Cavacawa	Tawi Tawi	Lt. PAROJI	40
Tumongol	Tawi Tawi	Lt. DATILES	12
Languyon	Tawi Tawi	Lt. A. LUDUN	115
Layya	Tawi Tawi(?)	Lt. D. SINDAGA	80
Sapa	Tandubas	Lt. M. ALI	80
Sibutu		Lt. ABDUL	25
Sitangkai	Tumindao	Imam ANPI	60
Looken	Banaran	Capt. Ismael RATAG	65
2nd Bn, Siasi-Tapul Area, CO unknown			
Kontod	Siasi	Capt. Abdurahim IMAO	115
Pandan	Tapul	Lt. ALING	15
North Ubian			
3rd Bn, Jolo Area, CO unknown			
Lunakid	Jolo	Capt. S. Yasin BAGIS	80
Mt Tumatangis	Jolo	Lt. Taib P. SURIAN	70
Mt Bogsak	Jolo	Lt. RAHWIN	50
Ipil	Jolo	Lt. JUMADIL	115
Lunapidmarsh	Jolo	Lt. KIRAH	60
Kulaykulay	Jolo	Chief MAIN	30
Pangutaran	Jolo	Lt. ABDULASI	60
		Total	1,477

Guerrilla activity has increased throughout the Sulu within the past several months. The patriots on Siasi have regrouped their forces and now control most of the island. On Jolo the Jap Constabulary garrison has dispersed, most of the members surrendered to the guerrillas and the puppet government is reported to have been captured.

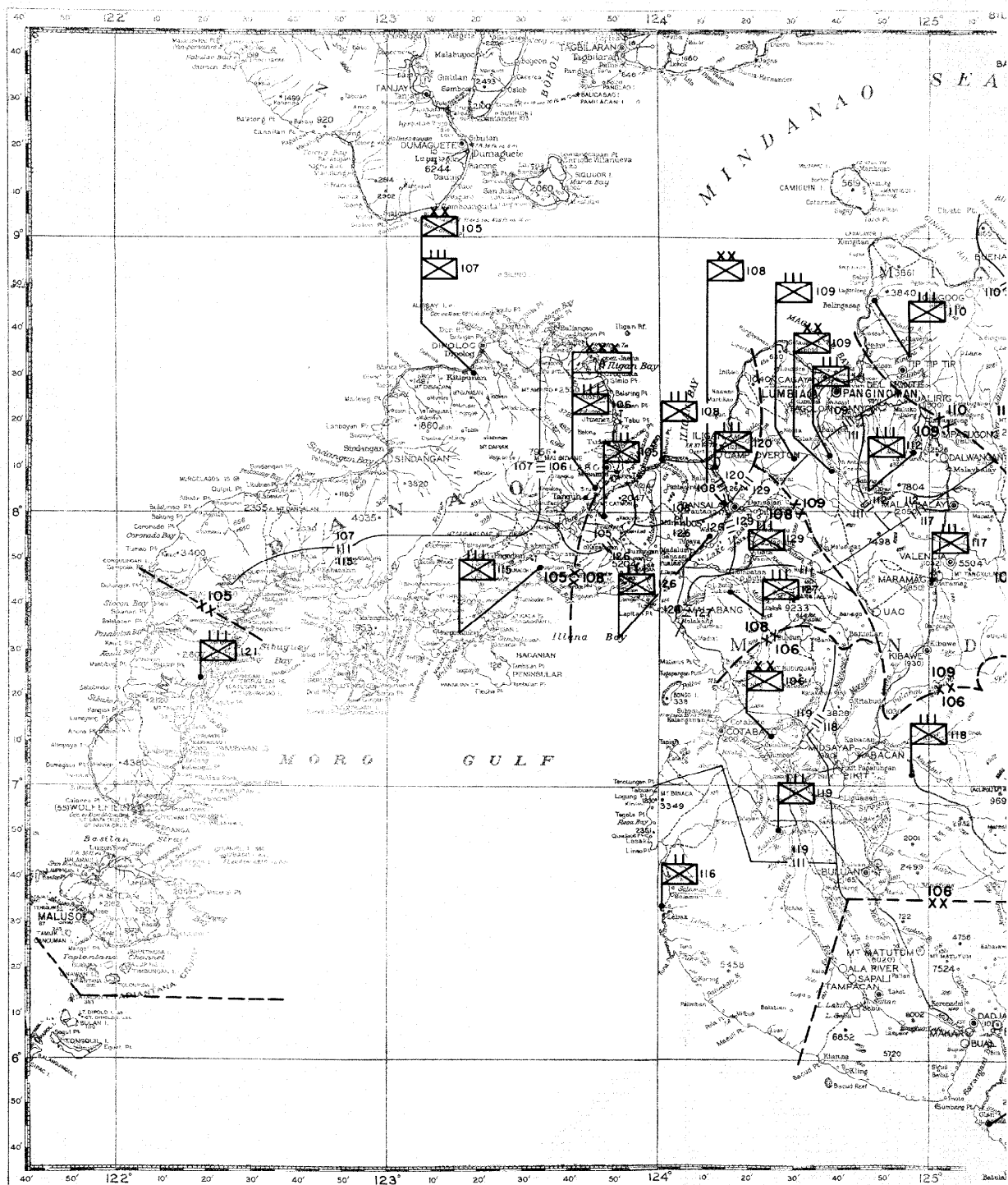
Independent Guerrilla: "Colonel" Tome BITENG is the leader of a small independent guerrilla organization in the Tawi Tawi area. Very little is known of this unit but it is believed that he is an ex-USAFFE officer from Panay whose outfit is concerned mostly with shipping rice to North Borneo and profiteering on the sugar trade between Negros and the Sulus. He has kept his connections with Panay guerrillas and was probably encouraged by them to seek an independent command. He has not cooperated with Col. SUAREZ but expressed his willingness to take instructions from GHQ. He sent a mission to Australia in mid-1944 and BITENG himself came to Leyte in November. He left Leyte for Sulu in February 1945.

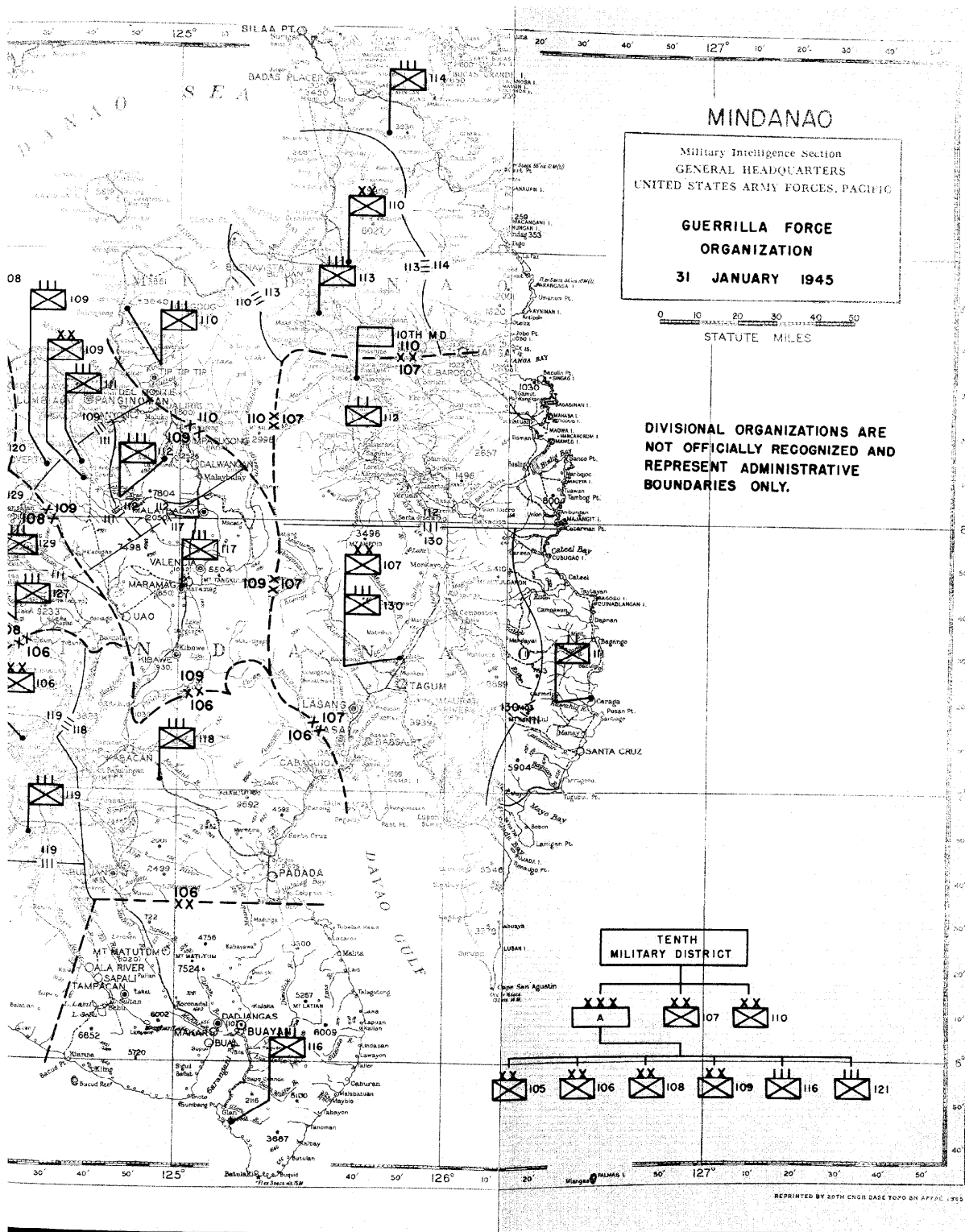
Borneo Area: The Sulu Area Command has had contact with most parts of northeast Borneo largely through the assistance of Lt. Jose VALERA (now on special mission to northern Luzon). A patrol early in 1943 obtained contributions of money and arms from patriotic civilians

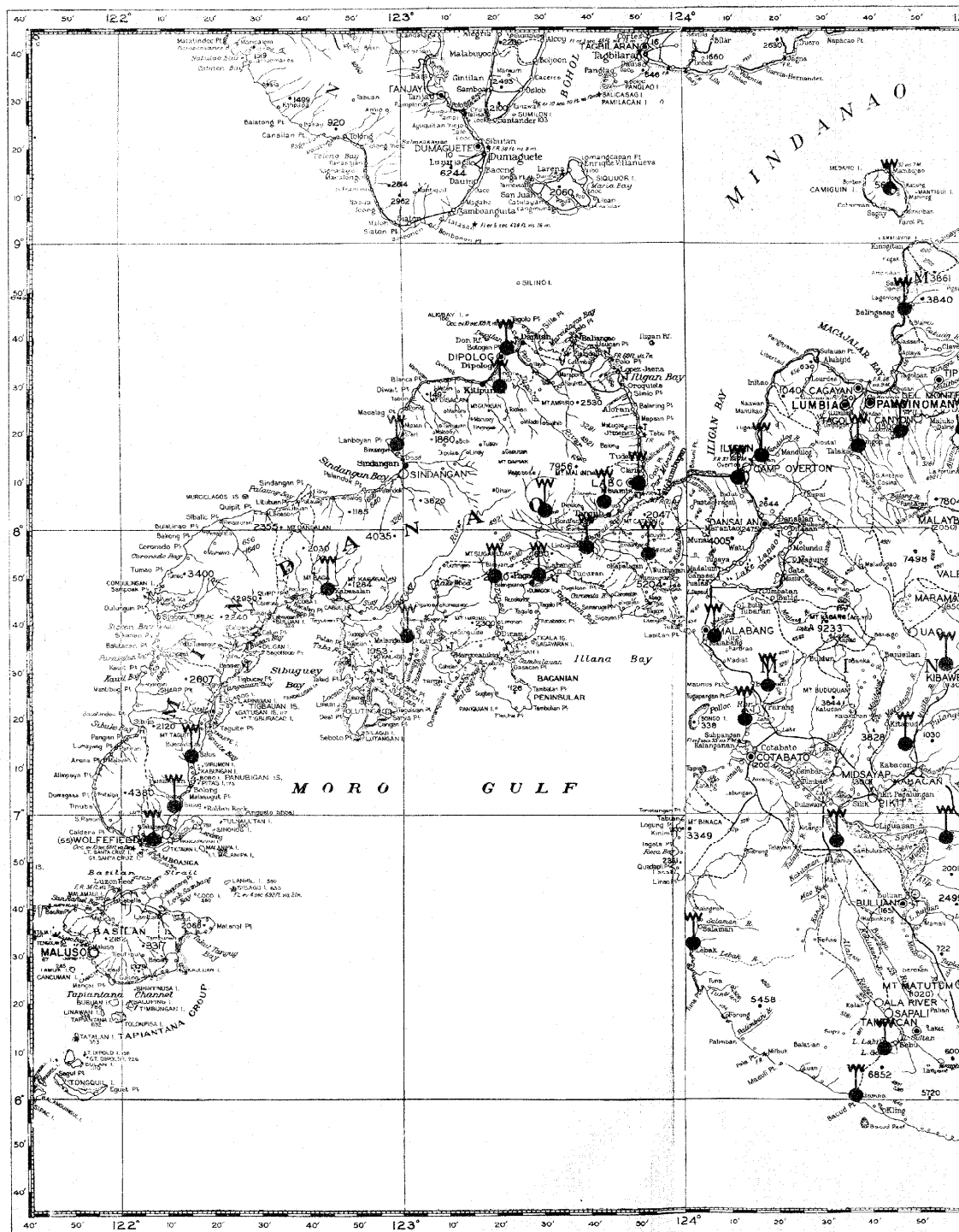
along the Borneo coast and later expeditions have been able to capture arms and ammunition from the Japanese and puppet troops in that area. In April 1943, contact was also made with a Chinese-led guerrilla band of about 300 men operating east of Jesselton in North Borneo. The organizer and leader of this unit, Albert I. N. KWOK, was commissioned a 3rd Lt. by Col. FERTIG and his unit was attached unofficially to the Sulu Area Command at KWOK's request.

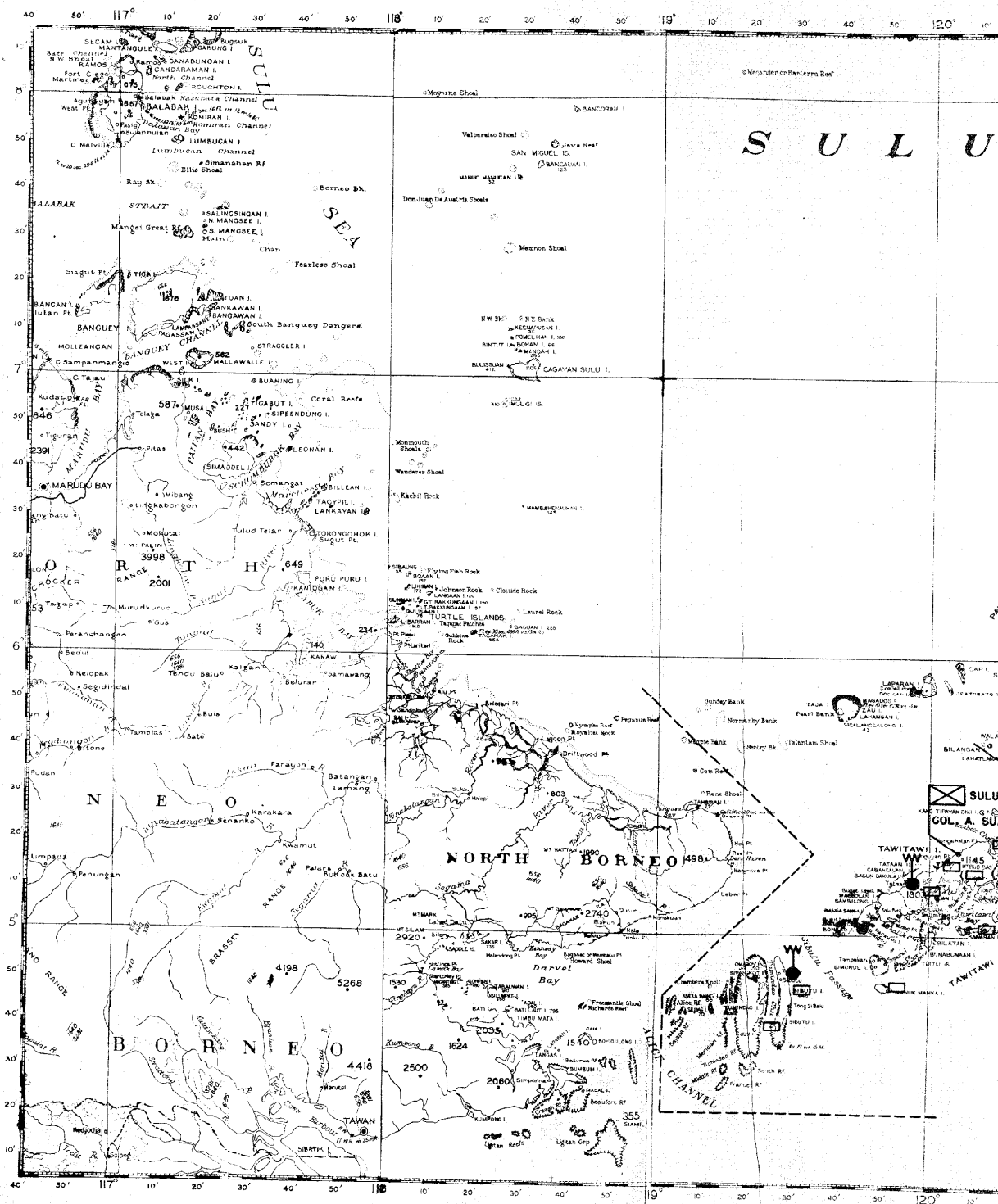
KWOK claimed to be a Chinese doctor, in the Medical Corps, Chinese Army, until 1937 when he was assigned to intelligence in Malaya and Sarawak. After the occupation of Borneo, he organized a small guerrilla unit near the Japanese garrison at Jesselton. He heard of Col. SUAREZ through a Moro trader and persuaded the trader to take him to Tawi Tawi, arriving in May 1943. He went back to Borneo, came again to Tawi Tawi in June 1943 with money and much needed medical supplies and stayed until September.

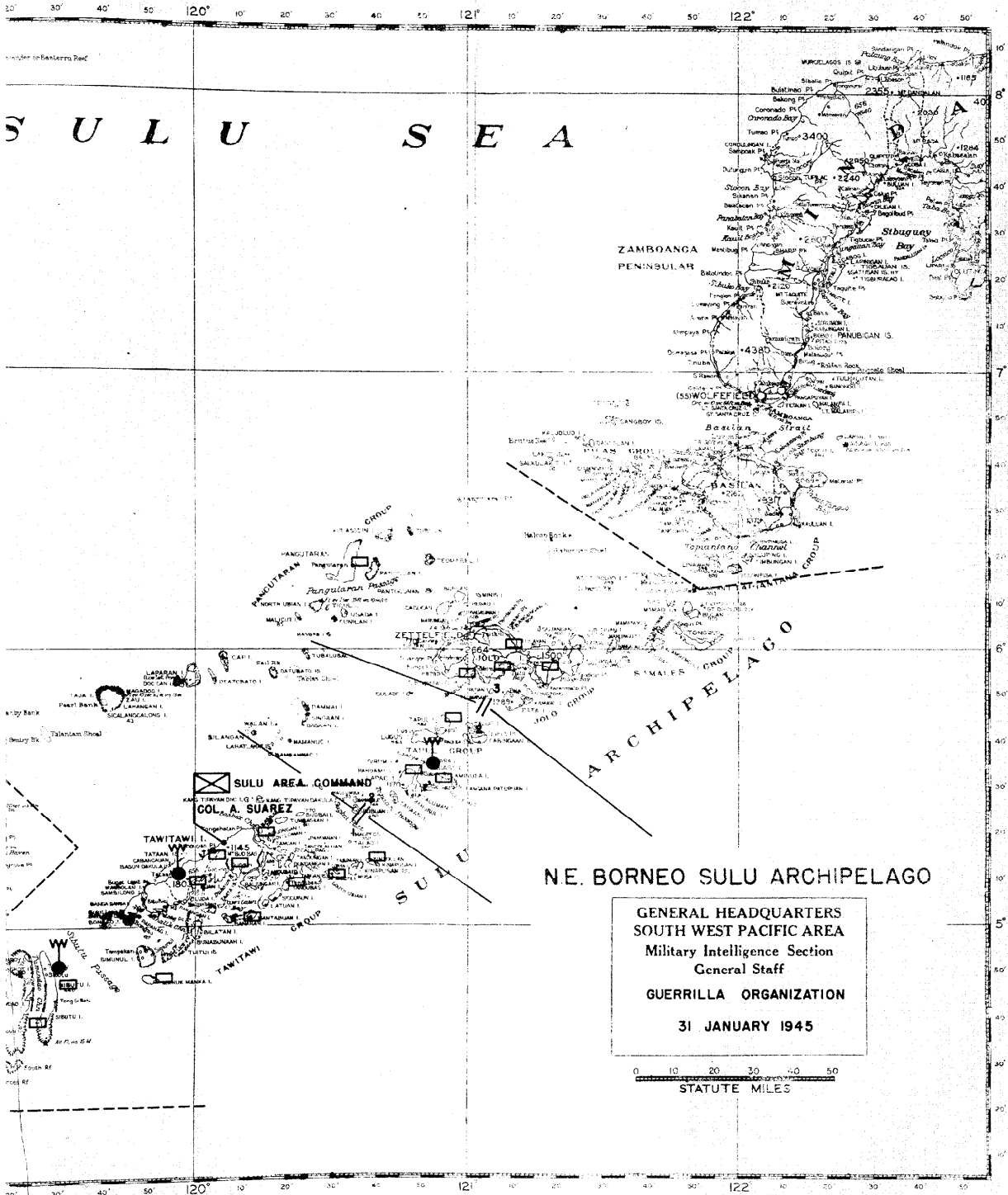
In October 1943, the guerrillas attacked Jesselton and held the town for two days. The Japanese retaliated with a large attack and drove the guerrillas into the hills. The organization was reported to have dispersed and KWOK returned to Jesselton. It is rumored that he was killed in January 1944. Contact is still maintained between Col. SUAREZ and LIM King Fatt of the Jesselton guerrilla unit.











NE. BORNEO SULU ARCHIPELAGO

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff
GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION
31 JANUARY 1945

0 10 20 30 40 50
STATUTE MILES

INDEX AND LIST OF PERSONALITIES

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ABAN, Lt.	Masbate guerrilla	59
ABANTE, Pedro	Local guerrilla leader in Madulidulon on Dumarang Island.	
ABAO, Capt. Rubin	Formerly Bn CO, now Ex O, 74th Inf, Northwest Negros Sector.	78
ABARITO, Lt. Francisco	Asst Engineer, Bohol Area Command.	
ABAS, Capt.	Bn CO, 74th Infantry near Bacoled, Negros Occ.	
ABAYGAR, Capt. Mariano S.	G-2, 72nd Div, assigned Sep 43.	78
ABBOTT, Pfc Clyde M.	14th Bomb Sq; guerrilla near Balanga-sag, Wisamis Or.	94
ABCEDE, Lt. Col. Salvador	Commander, 7th Mil. District	38,49,69,77
ABCEDE, Lt. Col. Salvador		
ABDUL, Lt.	Guerrilla leader in 1st Bn, 125th Regt., Sibutu	103
ABDULASI, Lt.	Guerrilla leader in 3rd Bn, 125th Regt., Sulu Archipelago.	103
ABELARDE, Lt. Hector M.	S-2 in 74th Infantry area, Negros.	
ABELLANA, Lt.	Bohol liaison officer to Cebu.	81
ABELLANA, Gov. Hilario	Pre-war governor of Cebu, puppet governor until Jan 1943; loyal, worked for CUSHING until captured in Sep 1944.	36,37
ABELLANOSA, Capt. Ricardo	G-4, 108th Div, Lanao	92
ABIA, Capt. Luciano	Former PC officer; organized small guerrilla group at Basey, Samar, which merged with Lt. Col. CAUSING.	7
ABILA, Lt.	ANDREW's officer who visited FENTON-CUSHING on Cebu in May 1943.	
ABIAN, Roque	Pre-war governor of Ilocos Norte. A guerrilla leader active in Ilocos Norte and Abra until mid-1943. He is believed to be still alive and free but probably not active.	45
ABOGADO, Gregorio B.	Ex-representative; appointed Governor of Samar by MERRITT succeeding Maj. SABARRE.	6
ABORDO, Gaudencio E.	Pre-war Governor elect of Palawan, new with guerrillas and the Governor of Free Palawan. Has cooperated fully with guerrilla units.	53
ABUBAKAR, Datu	Active Moro guerrilla on Ganassi-Malabang Road. Native of Uyaan, Lanao.	
ACANTILADOR, Capt. Dominador	Bn CO, 86th Inf. Regt., Cebu	
ACHASOSO, Capt. Eutiquiano O.	PA Inf. Res. was on active duty as CO Cebu training camp before the surrender; now with Hq Bohol Force.	
ACOP, Capt. Tomas	Guerrilla leader Mountain Province.	42
ACSAY, 2nd Lt. Vicente R.	S-2, 2nd Bn, 65th Combat team, Panay	54
ADDURU, Marcello	Former Governor of Cagayan Province; cooperated with Maj. PRABGER until June '43 when he surrendered to the Japanese in order to act as a secret intelligence agent for the guerrillas.	40,41,42
ADEVOSO, Eleuterio (alias Col. Terry MACTANGOL)	Ex O, HUNTERS; became CO in Aug 43; Central Luzon.	20,21
ADRIANO, Lt. Col.	Possibly with MARKINGS.	
AGAPUYAN, 2nd Lt. Tomas A.	S-2 of Northeast Negros Sector.	

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AGGA, Lt. E.	Guerrilla leader Karunglung (Jolo) Sector.	101
AGNES, Manuela	He and his brother are guerrilla leaders in the Danlig area, Palawan.	
AGUAM, Datu Dipatuan	Pre-war Mayor of Ganassi, Lanao, leading Moro figure.	
AGUAM, Pandandaman P.	Lanao Moro, pre-war school teacher, very intelligent and exceptionally honest, of growing influence, working with guerrillas.	
AGUILAR, Maj.	Leader of small unit in Albay Prov.	29
AGUILAR, Capt. Virgilio S.	Former G-2 110th Div; now G-2 107th Div, Davao Prov.	96,100
AGUSTIN, Marcos Villa	Leader of MARKING Guerrillas, central Luzon.	19
ALABASTRO, Eduardo	6th MD Manila agent.	67
ALABASTRO, Capt. V. A.	Director of Luzon 6th MD intel net from Batangas.	67
ALANES, Lt. Eutiquio	Active and reliable 30 year old Filipino, originally with KERSON and then with TUMBAGA at Brooks's Pt, Palawan.	
ALANO, Capt. H. J.	G-2, Bohol Command, June 44	81,82
ALARCON, Lt.	Early guerrilla CO, Zamboanga City area.	86,87
ALAVA, 2nd Lt. Gregorio L.	S-3, 65th Combat Team, Panay	54
ALBA, Col. G.	Was CO of HUNTER unit; killed Apr 44.	
ALBENDA, Maj. Maximo	CO, 86th Inf Regt, Cebu; reported very able and one of the best military men on island; was 2nd Lt. USAFFE.	38
ALBORNOZ, Capt.	Cagayan Prov, 6th MD intel agent.	66
ALEGRE, Lt.	Succeeded Lt. TUMBAGA as head of guerrillas at Brooke's Point, Palawan, and was later replaced by Capt. MAYOR. Reported to be unreliable and considered by some people to be a possible leakage of information.	65
ALEGRE, Dr. Felix A.	Bn Surgeon under Maj. RUFFY, believed to be still with RUFFY on Mindoro.	
ALEJANDRINO, Jose	Secretary, Military committee of HUKBALAJAPS.	14,15
ALFAPARA, Maj. Catalino	Former Capt. PA. CUSHING Bn CO in south Cebu.	
ALFORQUE, 1st Lt. Porfirio	S-3, 72nd Field Arty Regt, East Negros Sector.	78
ALI, Lt. A.	Guerrilla leader Maimbung (Jolo) Sector.	101
ALI, Lt. M.	Guerrilla leader Tandubas Id, Tawi Tawi.	103
ALIAS, Vicente	Member of MAHARLIKA, Luzon.	45
ALIGAN, Capt. Antonio A.	S-4, 63rd Combat Team, Panay	53
ALIKPALA, Celso	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943 on Mindoro.	61
ALIMAN, Datu	Moro, early guerrilla leader Cotabato.	97,98
ALINDOGAN, Lt. Alenso	Trusted officer of IAPUS, Sorsogon Prov.	
ALONTO, Senator Aluya	Sultan sa RAMAIN, represented Moros to the Japanese, avoided too open collaboration (?), recently reported to have turned back to the guerrillas; one of the most prominent Moros in Lanao.	
ALOOT, Capt.	Liaison for VOLCKMANN Hq, visited ANDERSON's Hq Sep 1944.	
ALORA, Col. Pablo	Leader of Saboteurs, associated with MARKINGS.	20

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AQUINO, Capt. Leonardo	11
ARANADA, Maj. Esteban	55
ARANADOR, Capt. Regelio L.	53
ARROLEDA, Capt. Isaias	92
ARCE, 1st Lt. Rafael	11
ARJONA, Lt. Col. Engracia	
ARMILLA, Capt.	
ARMSTRONG	
ARNOLD, Maj. Robert H.	
C-358992	
ARONSON, Lt. Francis	
ARQUE, Melecio	
ARSENO, Capt. Elpidio	
ARTECHO, Pedro	
ARTHUR, Capt. William	
ARUNPAC, Capt. Macaurog	
ARZANGA, Jacobo	
ASAKIL, Lt.	
ASIS, Capt.	
ASIS, Sgt. de	
ASIS, Capt. Fidel D. de	
ASPILLA, Lt. Col. Julian C.	
ATWELL, James	
17019754, AC	
AUGUSTO, Bioto	
AUREUS, Lt. Leon Sa	
AUSEJO, Maj. Placido A.	
C-1213, PA	
AVALINOSA	
AVENIDO, 1st Lt. Felifranco	
AVENTINO, 1st Lt. Jose V.	
AVILES, Sgt.	
AZACARRA, Isaac	
AZACARRA, Jesus	
AZACARRA, Mariano	
HUNTER contact man, Subic, Zambales.	11
CO 1st Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	55
S-3, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	53
G-1, "A" Corps, western Mindanao	92
CO, Cavite, BOLCA.	11
Senior officer PQOG, Batangas	
CUSHING Regimental Officer, Cebu.	
With MERRILL, Zambales.	
SG, reported to be with Lt. Col. NAKAR	
in late 1942; now with VOLCKMANN	
Pre-war Iloilo business man.	48
Assigned Sara Air Base Squadron	
under guerrillas evacuated to	
Australia 1944.	
Local guerrilla leader in Madulidulon,	
Dumaran Island.	
CO 99th Infantry, Samar.	5
Guerrilla leader Sta Rita, Samar.	7, 8
Next in seniority after Maj. Walter	39
CUSHING and inheritor of the lat-	
ter's command of remnants of the	
121st Inf in Abra and La Union Provs.	
Captured by the Japs late in 1942.	
Moro, early guerrilla leader in Lanao,	91
now CO 124th Regt.	
Guerrilla leader in the Araceli area	
on Dumaran Island.	
Bn CO, 121st Regt mid-1943.	86
Early guerrilla leader at Caraga,	100
Davao.	
Wild guerrilla leader near Tanjay,	73
Negros Or; possibly associated with	
GADOR at one time.	
Ex C to M. ROBLES, CO 64th Combat	54
Team, Panay.	
42 years old, graduate of CA,	72, 73, 79
1928; was C/S for GADOR, rebelled	
against him and was C/S 73rd	
Prov. Div. in central Negros Or.	
Formerly with STRAUGHN; then C/S MARK-	
INGS; now with ANDERSON, Tayabas Prov.	
Guerrilla leader at Dumaran on Dumaran	
Island.	
Second in command of BOAYES Unit,	25, 26, 28
Gamarines Norte.	
Original commander 74th Regt in	69, 73, 74
southern Negros; now 7th MD G-3.	75, 76, 77
School teacher and guerrilla leader	
in Bantulan, Palawan.	
S-4, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Mas-	53, 58
bate under TANSIONGCO.	
S-2, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
In LAPUS' unit. Charges that ESCUDERO	
abducted his father and son, Sorsogon	
Prov.	
Same as Lt. Nicolas FERRIN. One of	57
AVILLACONJA's brothers (Masbate).	
Real name of Juan VILLACONJA, Masbate	57
guerrilla leader.	
Real name for Lt. R. BUSTAMANTE, Mas-	57
bate guerrilla.	
- B -	
BAACO, 3rd Lt. Andres	
Ex-USAFPE Sgt on Bataan, Ex C of "B"	
Sector under the Palawan Special Bn.	

BACLAGON, Maj. Uldarico O-1687, PA	Graduate of PHA 1940. now C/S. 70,78,79 72nd Div, Negros; can be trusted.	
BAGALAY, Amado	HUNTER CO, Manila and Rizal.	21
BAGIS, Lt. Yasin	G-4, Sulu Area Command; now 3rd Bn Lunakid, Jolo (?).	103,104
BAGUAY, Capt. Salvador	Ex O, 3rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
BAGUINDAALI, Anonngo	Moro, early guerrilla leader in Lanao, now CO 128th Regt.	91
BAJIN, Lt.	Guerrilla leader in 3rd Bn, Mt Bagsak, Jolo (125th Regt).	103
BAJAR, 1st Lt. Clemente V.	S-2, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Mas- bate, under TANSIONGCO.	53,58
BAJAR, Capt. Vicente	Dentist on Cuyo Island, served as Captain on Bataan, escaped to Cuyo and assisted CORB brothers and Maj. MANIGQUE in organizing guerrillas. Believed to be serving under the Palawan Special Battalion.	63,65
BALA, Capt. Regalo	Adj, 108th Div, Lanao.	92
BALAJADIA, Lt.	CO, Saloan (Zamboanga) Sector end 1942.	
BALDERIAN, Lt. Col. Alejandro	CO of north Leyte guerrillas under KANGLEON. Had headquarters near Jaro, inland from Tacloban, in spring 1944.	1,4
BALL, Capt. Robert	10th MD Communications Officer, now Luzon intelligence agent.	44,96
BALLESTEROS, Lt.	Guerrilla leader Taglibi (Jolo) sector.	101
BALOLOY, 2nd Lt. Ambrosio	Former Ex O under Capt. MENDOZA whom he succeeded as CO of "A" Company, Palawan. Served 13 years with PA.	
BALTAZAR, Maj. Alejandro	Former medical officer for FENTON; be- lieved still with CUSHING, Cebu.	
BALYEGAS, Pedro	CO HUKBALAJAP 11th (and 12th?) Regional Command.	16
BANAAS, Lt. Wilfredo	CC, "F" Company, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO.	58
BANAL, Maj. Jose	CO HUKBALAJAP Regt Command Nr 1.	15
BANATE, Maj. Marcial	Reported Adj of dual FENTON-CUSHING unit in June 1943, Cebu. May have been executed.	35
BANDAL, Rosendo P.	Sheriff, Provincial Board member, Samar.	6
BANDOQUILLO, 2nd Lt. Venancio	Adj, 77th Prov. Regt, Negros Or.	79
BAQUIAO, 3rd Lt. Filemon	Former PC Sgt, hard working, brave, and reliable; now serving as Supply Officer for guerrillas at Brooke's Point, Palawan.	
BARKILLIAN, Lt.	Led group of guerrillas on Leyte; alias Col. FLORES.	2
BARNETT, Maj. George M. O-890389	Was 1st Lt. at time of surrender; promoted since by VOLCKMANN. Has been active with guerrillas in the area north of San Fernando, La Union, since mid-1942; formerly with ENRIQUEZ guer- rillas.	39,43
BARR, Maj. Hubert E.	Ex-USN civilian employee, formerly with MARKINGS; now near Infanta, Tayabas.	
BARRANTES, Lt.	Guerrilla on Leyte in summer of 1943.	
BARRERA, Jesus	Judge, Court First Instance, Manila, connected with F. P.	18
BARRAZA, E.	Guerrilla on Leyte July 1943.	
BARRERA, Jose B.	Ex O to Y. YATAR, CC 64th Combat Team, Panay.	54
BARNETO, 3rd Lt. Ernesto B.	Ex O of "A" Company of BELONCIO's com- mand, Mindoro.	
BARRO, Capt.	CO (?) 105th Regt, Lanao.	92

BARROS, Maj. Russell	Agent for ANDERSON in Bicol.	17,33
BARRUECO, Capt. A.	6th MD Manila agent.	
BASAM, Ramon	With PRAEGER July 1943 and contact man for PRAEGER, northern Luzon.	40
BATAAN, Francisco	Alias for Anselmo GONZAGA.	
BATARA, Col. Ruperto	MARKING Guerrillas.	
BATAYONG, 1st Lt. Trinidad	Ex O, 1st District MAHARLIKA, Luzon.	45
BATOG, Capt. Quirino	S-2, 76th Infantry, central Negros Sector.	78
BATUL, 3rd Lt. Felipe	CO of "B" Company, Palawan Special Battalion.	65
BAURA, Lt. Col. Olegario	Present C/S to CUSHING, Cebu. Maj. J. A. VILLAMOR said "not very bright but plenty of guts"; was 1st Lt., USAFFE.	35,37,38
BAUTISTA, Antonio	Attorney, connected with F.P., Manila.	18
BAUTISTA, Col. Atilona	Alias for Anselmo GONZAGA.	
BAUTISTA, Capt. Jesus	CO under MERCADO, Negros Or.	
BAVERIA, Capt.	One of GADOR's relatives, placed by him in his organization as G-4.	73
BAXTER, Lt. Thomas	Leader in attack on Butuan, Agusan, May 1943. Aggressive and fearless fighter.	95
BAYLON, Maj. Luis	30 years old, active with guerril- las in north Negros since 1942; was Adj but is now D C/S, 72nd Div and CO 74th Inf.	70,78
BAYLOSIS, Sgt. Jose	Arrived on Palawan from Panay with arms and ammunition for the Palawan Special Battalion.	
BAYRON, Capt. Sofio I.	CO 84th Inf, Bohol Force, 1944.	82
BEE, 1st Sgt. Paul	Was with PRAEGER, Feb 1943, northern Luzon.	40
BELL, Mr. (or Maj.) Roy	Visited FENTON-CUSHING in March 1943 as representative of Maj. J. A. VILLAMOR. Important fig- ure in south Negros guerrilla movement.	74,75,76
BELLO, 2nd Lt. Antonio	ECLGA liaison officer to 10th MD. To Mindanao Feb 1944 and then return via Panay.	
BELLO, 1st Lt. Jose M.F.	Ex O, 2nd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	55
BELONCIO, Capt. Esteban P.	Guerrilla leader in Mindoro. Former Ex O under Maj. RUFFY and present commander of the Mindanao guer- rillas for the 6th MD.	61,62
BELONCIO, Capt. Ruel G.	Mindoro guerrilla.	62
BERENGUER, Lt. C.	S-2, 121st Regt, Zamboanga, mid-1943.	86
BERNABE, Lt.	In LAPHAM area May 1944.	
BERNALDEZ, 3rd Lt. c.A.	On duty with G-2, Bohol Force.	
BERNALES, 3rd Lt. Leopoldo	S-2, 1st Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	55
BERNARDO, Col Severino	Alias for Anselmo GONZAGA.	
BERNIDO, Capt. Esteban	Ex O to INGENIERO, began to reorganise guerrillas after Japanese campaign, June 1944, Bohol.	81,83
BITENG, "Col" Tome	Leader of small independent guerrilla organization in Tawi Tawi area.	103
BLACKBURN, Maj. Donald D.	57th Inf, reported first in Feb 1943 by PRAEGER; active in the central Mountain Prov area and sector CO there under VOLCKMANN now.	40,44
BLANCAS, Capt. Victoriano	USAFFE garrison commander on Bohol; sur- rendered to the Japanese.	80
BLOW, Capt. Rex; AIF	Australian, was G-2 "A" Corps, western Mindanao 1943; PW, escaped from Sandakan.	92
BOAYES, Maj. F., "Turks"	Former finance Sergeant. Now leading VINSONS Travelling Guerrillas.	23,24,25,26 27,29,32

BONANG	Woman, organizer of Pulahanes, unfriendly guerrilla group on Samar. Active leader in attack on Butuan, Agusan, May 1943.	8
BONILLA, Capt.		
BONOAN, 2nd Lt. Libertato	Aest G-3, MAHARLIKA, northern Luzon. Alias Diego SILANG.	45
BOONE, Capt. John	Leader of Bataan guerrillas.	10,11
BORJA, Capt. Edwardo	CO 3rd Sector under VOLCKMANN.	44
BORJA, 1st Lt. Teogenes	Assistant G-2, Bohol Force.	
BORNALES, Maj. Abenir	Graduate of PMA 1940, now CO. 76th Inf in Negros Occ. central sector.	78,79
O-1691, PA		
BORROMEO, 1st Lt. Emilio	In northern Luzon at time of surrender, was associated with NAKAR's 14th Inf in central Luzon in 1942. Was Sig O attached to Fil-American Guerrilla troops in Manila, Jan 1944. Now G-3, 72nd Div.	19,43,78,79
O-1801, PA		
BOWEN, Lt. William	Member of 26th Cav in northern Luzon under VOLCKMANN.	40
BOWLER, Lt. Col. Robert	AUS. On Mindanao with 91st Div, USAFFE at time of surrender. Escaped to hills & joined guerrillas, organizing Bukidnon under 10th MD command of Col. FERTIG. Later made CO of "A" Corps, western Mindanao; capable and good organizer.	92,93
	Attached MARKING Headquarters.	
BRANDON, Maj. Anthony J.	Adj and S-1, 3rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
BRASILAO, Capt. Sofronio	With PRAEGER (26th Cav) northern Luzon.	40
BRAZLETON, Earl	Adj and S-1, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
BRILLANTES, Maj. Pablo J.	One of ENRIQUEZ's Bn COs, captured and killed.	42
BRIONES, Capt.		
BROWN, Stephen	Ex-motorcycle police, Manila, Ordnance Officer, HUNTERS.	
BUDELL, Capt.	Assertedly American officer connected with LAPUS, Sorsogon Prov. G-3, 107th Div, Davao.	100
BUHAY, Capt. Ramon	Worked with Governor ADDURU in Isabela.	40
BULAN, Lt. Benito	One of ENRIQUEZ original officers, PMA 1941. Was S-1 or S-4 in the 14th Inf when ENRIQUEZ was under WARNER as Ex O. Surrendered and now believed free in Isabela.	42
BULAN, Melito (same as above?)		
BUNDAO, Benito	Guerrilla leader at Bohol on Dumaran Island. 12 years service with the PC. Has been active with the guerrillas at Brooke's Point, Palawan.	
BUNGALSO, 3rd Lt. Pablo		
BUNTALIS, Datu	Moro from Masia, one of first Moros in that district to resist the Japanese; active since.	91
BURNES, Cpl. Robert	31st Inf, escaped PW with RAMSEY; now believed with ANDERSON.	
BUSTAMANTE, Lt. Roland	One of VALLAOJADA's brothers (Masbate), assumed name of Mariano AZACARRA.	57
	- C -	
CABAGNOT, Lt.	Intelligence chief, Cebu City, captured August 1944.	
CABAIS, Sgt.	Coastwatcher, Dumaran Id, Palawan.	65
CABAL, Geronimo	Insp. Gen, HUNTERS, central Luzon.	
CABALFIN, Maj. Epifano	CO, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	54
CABALHIN, Col. Leon Z.	Leader of Oldtimers; reckless, courageous leader of MARKING group, Rizal-Laguna; well known.	19
CABALLERO, 3rd Lt. Jose	S-3, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	55
CABANGBANG, Capt. Bartolomeo	ANDERSON's G-2 in Bulacan.	17

CABATO, Lt. Ernesto	Bn CO, 121st Regt., Zamboanga, mid-1943.	86
CABILI, Capt. Tomas	Guerrilla leader with PENDATUN in Cotabato; now in Lanao.	92,93,98
CABILING, Capt. Higinio	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943; attached to G-2, KANGLEAON's Staff.	3
CABINETE, Alejandro	Guerrilla leader in the Capayas area, Palawan.	
CABONOS, 3rd Lt. Florencio	Asst G-2, MAHARLIKA Guerrillas.	45
CABONOS, Juan	Asst G-4, MAHARLIKA Guerrillas.	45
CABRERA, Lt. Pacifico	Former Sorsogon PC officer. Believed to still be with LAPUS.	
CABRERAS, Pacifico	Leader of group near Baliuag, Bulacan.	22
CADIO, Capt. Silverio	CC, "K" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	52
CADLE, Capt. Richard	American; with MERRILL guerrillas, Zambales Province.	
CAFE, Maj. Gregorio	G-1, 72nd Div, Negros Occidental.	78
CAGNEY, Lt. Col James	CO Laguna Unti, FAIT, central Luzon.	
CAGULE (CAPULE?)	Alias: HUKBALAJAP CO Nueva Ecija and towns of north Bulacan.	
CALDERON, Capt. Marciona	CUSHING regimental officer in south Cebu; formerly 1st Lt. USAFFE; successor to and brother-in-law of JAKOSALEM.	35
CALIXTO, Guillermo	Alias; see Geronimo CABAL.	
CALVERT, Maj. Parker C-29794	West Point class of 1938; has been active with guerrillas near Baguio since mid-1942 formerly with ENRIQUEZ guerrillas.	39,40,43,44
CALYER, Lt. Col. Peter D. O-17116, 25 Cav	Ex O to Lt. Col. MERRILL, Zambales.	10
CAMP, 1st Lt. Francis F.	In Zambales with MERRILL.	40
CAMUA, Maj. D. J.	Former PC officer in Albay. Now with Sandico.	27,28,29
CANARES, 1st Lt. Francisco	S-2 and S-3, 77th Prov. Regt., Negros Oriental.	79
CANON, Capt.	Leader of small guerrilla group in SW Samar absorbed by ARTECHE.	7
CAPAYAS, Maj. I. M.	Former PC officer in Albay. Now Chief of Staff for ZABAT.	27,29
CAPINPIN, Maj. Marcial	Son of Gen. CAPINPIN, Ex O, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	54
CAPISTRANO, Maj. N.	Adjutant 10th MD guerrillas.	85
CAPON, Capt.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.	
CAPPADOCIA, Guillermo	Pre-war communist leader, strongly pro-Filipino, now propagandist for HUKBALAJAPS.	14,15
CARABAY	Local political leader and a member of the guerrillas in the Capayas area, Palawan.	
CARAM, Fermin	Puppet Governor, Panay.	56
CARANDANG, Sgt. Antonio	Lives at barrio Calawag, Palawan; is well acquainted with the island and the people; reported to be intelligent and thoroughly trustworthy.	
CARANDANG, Jose, Jr.	Engaged in Guerrilla activities in the Calauag area, Palawan, with his brothers.	
CARANDANG, Jose, Sr.	Cooperates with his three sons, Jose Jr. Luis, and Antonio, in their guerrilla activities in the Calauag area, Palawan.	
CARANDANG, Luis	Engaged in guerrilla activities in the Calauag area, Palawan, with his brothers.	
CARBONELLA, 1st Lt. Roberto	Ex O, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	55
CARO, Lt.	Former joint leader with Lt. OLINQUO of T.M.B. Federation Guerrillas in Camarines Sur. Now with PADUA.	25

CARREN	See CURAN.	
CARREON, Maj. Ceferino S.	CO, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	55
CARREON, Father F.	Chaplain, HUNTERS.	
CARSON, Maj. Albert	American attached to MARKINGS.	
CARYAO, 2nd Lt. Juan F.	Ex O, Marinduque Guerrillas.	59
CASTIGADER, Capt. Jose L.	Adj and S-1, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	54
CASTILLO,	Guerrilla leader in the Taredungan area, Palawan, is considered trustworthy though he has caused a great deal of internal dissension within the guerrillas in this area.	
CASTILLO, Lt.	With LAPUS, Sorsogon Province.	
CASTILLO, Lt.	Very good officer, Bn officer, 74th Inf near Saravia, Negros Occidental.	
CASTILLO, Armando (Amado?) del	In charge of mass organization of HUK-BALAJAPS.	14
CASTILLO, Maj. Jose	Medical Officer with CUSHING, Cebu.	
CASTILLO, Capt. Laurencio	Filipino in Zamboanga City area working with 121st Inf. Very reliable.	
CASTILLO, Mateo del	Highest commander of HUKBALAJAPS.	13,16
CASTILLON, Maj. Eriberto	Former Civil Relations Officer, 6th MD now Ex O to Lt. Col. RBLUNIA, Panay.	51
CASTRO, Lt.	In July 1944, 6 PAAC pilots under Lt. CASTRO reported to ESCUDERO for duty, Sorsogon.	
CASTRO, Maj. Crispino de	Chief of Staff, 109th Div, Bukidnon.	94
CASTRO, 1st Lt. Delfin S.	G-1, ANDERSON's Ball Military area, Bulacan.	17
CASTRO, Manuel de	LAPUS sent in application for commission for this man; Sorsogon.	
CATUELAS, 1st Lt. Pedro	Early guerrilla leader on Cuyo; has served as Bn O for the 6th MD under Maj. MANIQUE and later under Maj. MUYCO. Reported to be reliable, trustworthy, and conscientious.	
CAUSING, Lt. Col. Juan	Former C/S to KANGLEON; guerrilla leader in southern Samar.	6,7,8
CENTINO, Maj. Ciriaco	With guerrillas in North Leyte. Was in command of Borabod, Leyte, garrison in May 1943. Had other men at Jaro, Gapas, and Santa Cruz.	102
CENTINO, Maj. Isabelo	CO of a guerrilla unit. Reported in North Leyte in summer of 1943. Son of Ciriaco CENTINO.	1
CHAMBERLAIN, R. C.	Cpl, USMC, active in securing supplies; evacuated 1943.	103
CHAPMAN, Lt. Gerald S.	USA. Code man at radio station on Leyte in March 1944.	
CHAVES, 3rd Lt. Diondadio C.	S-4, 3rd Combat Team, Panay	53
CHAVES, Lt. Col. Julian	Asst Ex O to Lt. Col. RBLUNIA.	46,47,52,53,55
CHAVES, Capt. Luis de	Senior officer PQOG, Batangas.	
CHECA, Capt. Gabriel	Ex O, 2nd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	54
CHICANO, Esculastico	Auditor, Provincial Board, Samar.	6
CHIEH, Huang	CO, Chinese anti-Japanese guerrilla force, central Luzon.	17
CHILDRESS, Lt. Col. Clyde	Active in early history 110th Div; 95,96,99 CO, 107th Div until evacuation January 1945.	100
CHRISTIE, Gen.	USAFTE Comdr 61st PA Div, Panay.	46
CHYNOWETH, Gen.	USA, USAFTE Commander at Cebu, captured. Purportedly commissioned FENTON and ordered him ABELLANA and EDMONDS (?) not to surrender due to their anti-Japanese activities.	34

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CID, Cipriano	10,18
CINCO, Col. Antonio C.	10,18
CIO-12	10,18
CIRILO, Sgt. David	73
CLARIN, Capt. Luis T.	82
CLARIN, 1st Lt. Teodoro	54
CLARK, Daniel	54
CLAUDIO, Anselmo	18
COBB, Alfred	63,64
COBB, Paul	63,64
COLLADO, Lt. Pedro	94
COLONEL, 1st Lt. Dominador	94
CONCENGO, 2nd Lt. Hernando	65
CONCEPCION, 3rd Lt. Juan C.	18
CONCEPCION, Norberto	46,56,57
CONFESOR, Tomas	59
CONSTANTINO, 3rd Lt. Paterno	88
CONTOY, Capt.	88
GOOPER	88
CORDERO, Capt. Manuel C.	78
CORNELIO, Maj. A.	53
CORNELL, Col.	53
CORNELLA, 2nd Lt. Eduardo	75
CORPIN, Capt. Cresencio	2,3
CORRALES, Capt. A.	45
CORTEZ, Maj.	45

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CORTON, Capt. Filomeno	Former engineering student at Silliman. Guerrilla Capt. commanding the area around Leyte, f - KANGLEON in spring 1944. Reported pro-American, hard-working and courageous.
COSTELLO, Primitivo	Guerrilla leader on Mindoro reported surrendered in Sep 1942. 61
CRANE, Capt. G. E.	34th FA, with MERRILL, Zambales
CRESPO, 2nd Lt. Torribio	Adj & S-2, 1st Cobat Team, Panay; sent from SWFA in May 1943. 52
CRISOSTOMO, Maj. Carlos	Leader of Highlanders, associated with MARKINGS 19
CRUMP, 1st Lt. Robert	QM, 10th MD guerrillas. 85
CRUZ, Gabriel	Civilian liaison officer for HUNTERS.
CRUZ, Maj. J. S.	CO, 111th Regt, Bukidnon. 94
CRUZ, Lt. Juan de la	MORGAN appointed CO Ganassi, Lanao, 1943. Probably not there now.
CRUZ, Moses de la	Head of the Christian tribes in the Bolo Battalion on the west coast of Palawan between Cape Buliluyan and Alfonso XIII.
CRUZ, Pasquale	Resides at Tabud, southern Palawan, travelled with KERSON as guide and interpreter; knows the Palawan-Borneo waters and the native dialects. Reported to be thoroughly trustworthy.
CRUZ, 1st Lt. Pedro O. de la	6th MD Bataan intel agent.
CRUZ, Maj. Pelagio PA	C/S of ANDERSON's Ball Military Area, Bulacan. 17
CRUZ, 1st Lt. Remigio C.	6th MD Pampanga intel agent. 67
CUBALAN	An old man, reported to be mentally unbalanced; organizer of Pulahanes, unfriendly guerrilla group on Samar.
CUBAS, Maj. Alipio	CO 2nd Sector under VOLCKMANN. 44
CUBILLA, Capt. A.	Sent to Marinduque by PERALTA in 1943. 59
CUENCO, Miguel	Congressman from Cebu. Was in Macarhon, Leyte, as of October 1943. Was reported as the high counselor of KANGLEON and DEMETERIO.
CUNANAN, Maj. Benito (Hugo?)	Formerly CO Siquijor guerrillas; now Hq Comdt, Hq 7th MD; retired M/Sgt PS. 75, 89
CUNANAN, Capt. Hugo (Benito?)	Reportedly left FENTON in mid-1943 to organize unit on Siquijor Island. Later attempted to lure CUSHING men to his organization under influence of MORGAN on Mindanao.
CUNNINGHAM, Mr.	American old timer connected with RR. on Panay. Started guerrilla activity on Panay? Evacuated to Australia 1944. 48
CURAMING, Maj. Amando	Early guerrilla in Lanao, now C-2, 108th Div. 92
CURAN, Albert	Escaped PW, with ANDERSON, Tayabas.
CUSHING, Maj. Charles	Brother of James. Former Luzon guerrilla; captured by Japs in June 1943. Wrote public appeal to James to surrender.
CUSHING, Lt. Col. James	CO Cebu Area Command. 34-38, 81
CUSHING, Maj. Walter	Guerrilla leader of remnants of the 181st Inf in the Ilocos until his capture in September 1943. 39
	- D -
DACANAY, Maj. Jaime, C.	G-4, 72nd Division, Negros Occ. 78
DADULA, D.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
DARP, Mayor	LAPUS follower; Sorsogon Prov. Former mayor of Bulacan; loyal.

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DAGALANGIT, Datu Kaykay	Moro guerrilla leader near Tamparan, Lanao.
DAGUNO, Lt.	Bn Sig O under Maj. RUFFY. Believed to be still with RUFFY, Mindoro. 61
DALENDEG	Former teacher at Brooke's Point and now a guerrilla with a good record.
DAITON, Lt. Col. Primo	MARKING guerrillas, central Luzon.
DAMIAN, 1st Lt. Avelino E.	S-3, 3rd Combat Team, Panay. 53
DANGUA, Capt. Bado	G-4 for VOLCKMANN. 44
DANTE	Alias; HUKBALAJAP CO, Bulacan and Pampanga.
DAROSIN, Lt. Alberto D.	Co, 1st MP Bn, Bohol, June 1944. 81
DATILES, Lt. A.	Guerrilla leader Luuc (Jolo) sec- 101, 103
DATOR, Lt. Col. Luis P.	tor. Early PERALTA combat leader, little heard of since; at PERALTA's Hq. Has good paper ability but no fighting spirit.
DAVIS, Pvt.	With PRAEGER, February 1943. 40
DAYANGDAYANG	Woman, leader of HUKBALAJAP fighting group in Pampanga; recently reported killed. 14
DAYRIT, Amado	Connected with Free Philippines. 18
DECOLONGON, Emilio J.	Connected with the Palawan Special Battalion as Provost Inspector.
DeGRACIA, Maj.	GO 2nd Bn, 94th Regt, Bato, Leyte. 4
DELGADO, Jose	Puppet governor of Cebu from Feb 1943. 36
DELGO, Lt.	LAPUS officer, bayoneted to death by Japs, Sorsogon.
DEMETERIO, Bernardino	Son of Loyal Governor; was residing at Maasin, Leyte, Oct 1943.
DEMETERIO, Salvador K.	Appointed Civil Governor of Leyte by KANGLEON in winter 1943; resided at Maasin. In spring 1944, was reported caught by Japs and confined. KANGLEON assumed control of the Provincial Govt. One report states that DEMETERIO surrendered to Japs and pledged to support them.
DESTAJO, Maj. Pat.	AO of S, G-3, 10th MD guerrillas. 85
DIANELA, Capt. Dianasco	Guerrilla leader of Camp 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 Tinawagan unit of Camarines Sur.
DIAZ, Capt. Macario	Guerrilla in Surigao, March 1943. 95
DILANGALAN, Datu Mantil	Moro, early guerrilla leader, Catabato. 97, 98
DIMALOANG, Datu	Guerrilla datu, active in Tamparan area, Lanao.
DINO, Capt. Anacleto	Formerly G-2 "A" Corps, western Mindanao.
DINO, Teodosio	Under-secretary of National Defense.
DIONALDO, Maj. Luis	Loyal; LAPUS backer, Sorsogon Prov. One of GADOR's relatives placed by him in his organization as G-4. 73
DIONISIO, Maj. Bartolome	With G-2, 72nd Div, December 1943, Negros Occidental.
DIPATUAN, Aguam	Sultan sa Ganassi, Moro guerrilla leader at Ganassi, Lanao.
DIPUTADO, 2nd Lt. Apolonia B.	S-2, 75th Inf, south Negros Sector. 79
DIRA, Dr. Vicente	Senior member, Provincial Board Samar. 6, 8
DISCAYA, 3rd Lt. Nicasio	LAPUS officer, Sorsogon Province.
DISMAL, Capt. Joaquin	Early guerrilla leader Misamis Occ. 87
DOBERVICH, Maj. M.	Davao PW escapee; guerrilla leader 114th Regt, Surigao; evacuated 1943. 95
DOMINADO, Maj. Juan	25 years, law student and Res Officer, Ex O, 74th Inf, south Negros Sector. 79

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DOMINADO, Maj. Rito	26 years; was the best officer in the 75th Regt under Lt. Col. AUSEJO, is Res PA officer and new District Field Inspector, 7th MD. 77,78
DOMATO, Capt. Manuel	Guerrilla leader on Masbate, was Ex O to TANSIONGCO and recently set up independent guerrilla unit. 53,57,58,59
DONGALLC, Rosaurio	CO, 110th Regiment, Agusan Province. 95,96
DOREGA, Capt. Primo	Ex O, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay 53
DOUGLAS, Lt. Andrew	AC, captured in Baguio, January 1944. 42
DRUMM, Father Patrick	Catholic priest, Cebu City executed by FENTON. 37
DUGENIO, Lt. Fausto	G-2, 110th Div, Agusan Province 96
DUMLAO, Lt. Saturnino	PMA 1944, now with MANRIQUEZ, northern Luzon. 42
DURANO, Capt. Ramon	FENTON's assistant G-2; believed executed September 1943 with FENTON, Cebu. 36
- E -	
EDEF	Guerrilla leader in the Taradungan area; is considered trustworthy though he has caused some internal dissension within the guerrillas in this area (Palawan).
EDWARDS, Thomas	American planter at Brooke's Point, recently evacuated. 65
ELECCION, 2nd Lt. Geminiano M.	Adj, 72nd Field Arty Regt, East Negros Sector. 78
ELICANOL, 1st Lt. Salvador	S-4, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay 53
ELIZALDE, 3rd Lt. Emilio	Former government employee. Reported to be reliable and resourceful. Acting S-4 of Palawan Special Battalion.
ELIZALDE, Don Pedro	44 years old; Spanish mestizo; pre-war work in Bureau of finance now Treasurer Negros Island. Valuable man, not interested in political future.
ELLSWORTH, "General" Edmund	Supposedly replaced Col. STRAUGHN as head of FAIR, central Luzon guerrillas. ESCUDERO claimed "authorization" from him. Nothing known of background. 19
ENCALLADO, Lt. Nicholas	Early leader, north coast Lanao.
ENCISO, Cesar	LAPUS recommended for a commission, Sorsogon Province.
ENRIQUEZ, Lt. Alfonso	Bn, CO, 121st Regt mid-1943, Zamboanga. 87
ENRIQUEZ, Lt. Col. Manuel	Commanded remnants of 14th Inf PA, after capture of Col. NAKAM. Captured in Manila Jan 1944; later killed in Fort Santiago. 41,42,43,44
ERASMUS, Lt. Benindicto	Leader of unidentified guerrilla group in Nueva Vizcaya. 45
ERNI, Maj. Patricio	Leader of Texans, associated with MARKINGS, Cavite.
ESCUDERO, Antonio	Son of Governor ESCUDERO and appointed Deputy Governor of 1st District, Sorsogon, by him. 28,31
ESCUDERO, Manolo	Son of Governor ESCUDERO. Alleged by LAPUS to have been implicated in several crimes.
ESCUDERO, Salvador, Gov.	Loyal pre-war Governor of Sorsogon and leader of guerrillas there. 18,23,24,28,29 30,31,32,33

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ESPINAS, Lt. Sergio	Small unit leader associated with SANDICO whom LAFUS tried to coerce into joining with him.
ESPIRITU, Maj. Rogaciano	CO 85th Inf Regt, Cebu; fearless fighter and much liked by his men. 29 years old; formerly 3rd Lt, PA. 37,38
ESPLANADA, Capt.	Signal officer in a CUSHING Regt, Cebu.
ESQUIRA, Capt. (sp?)	G-3, RAMSEY organization, central Luzon.
ESTACION, Capt.	Silliman instructor; was with de ASIS, then GADOR; present activities unknown. 73
ESTARES, Leon	CO HUKBALAJAP Sqn 25, Nueva Ecija. 16
ESTEBAL, Maj. Inocencio Y.	Senior officer PQOC, Batangas.
ESTIAGO, Capt.	CC, "F" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay. 52
ESTORES, 3rd Lt. Felipe	Ex O, "K" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay. 52
ESTRADA, Capt. Felix	45 years; former high school teacher, Dumaguete, Res Officer; early guerrilla leader in Negros Or; was Bn CO, 75 th Inf; now in 7th MD Hq. 73
ESTRELLA, Justiniano	HUNTER CO, San Pedro, Tuason-Calanan, Laguna. 21
ESTRELLA, Lt. Col. Ricardo	Commanded East Cebu Sector and later was C/S to FENTON-CUSHING Command; had FENTON executed during absence of CUSHING; later killed. Saw action on Mindanao as a Captain. 35,37
EUSTACIO, Vicente	HUNTER CO, Tiaong-Atimonan, Tayabas. 21
EVANGELISTA, Cassanto	On HUKBALAJAP Staff. 15
EXTRERA	Reported to be with MANRIQUEZ in Mountain Province, 1944.
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FABELLON, 3rd Lt. Claudio	Bn S-3 under JURADO, Mindoro. 62
FABIA, Inocencio	G-4, HUNTERS. 21
FAJARDO, Lt. R.	ESCUADERO officer, Sorsogon Prov.
FALLARIA, Maj. Inocencio	CO, 64th Combat Team, Panay 54
FARRETTA, Lt. Alvin	US mining engr from Baguio, with THORP 1942, with HUKBALAJAPS, and then to ANDERSON. Went to Samar early 1944 and returned to ANDERSON July 1944.
FEINSTEIN, Aaron	Real name of Harry FENTON, Cebu.
FELBO, Juan	CO HUKBALAJAPS armed forces 13,15
FELIZARDO, Lt.	Reported "still on duty", probably in the Baguio area, March 1944. 43
FELLARME, Lt.	Active on Mindoro in March 1943, probably as an intelligence officer for the 6th MD.
FENTON, Betty	Filipino wife of Harry FENTON.
FENTON, Lt. Col. Harry	Early dual commander with CUSHING; executed by ESTRELLA during CUSHING's absence. 34,35,36,37,38
FERMIN, Lt. Nicolas	Assumed name for Isaac AZACARRA, Masbate guerrilla.
FERNANDEZ, M/Sgt. Alfredo	USAC, organized guerrilla units at Malitbog, Misamis Or. 95
FERNANDEZ, Lt. Celso	Early guerrilla leader Zamboanga City. 86
FERNANDEZ, 1st Lt. Dominador	S-2, 2nd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay. 55
FERNANDEZ, Capt. F.	Guerrilla on Leyte in August 1943; Judge Advocate. 3
FERNANDEZ, 2nd Lt. Gil	Former dentist at Cuyo. In the Medical Corps of "B" Co. Is well known, well liked, and would be available source for information concerning people on Cuyo and Palawan.

FERNANDEZ, Capt. Ildefonso B.	Director of Luzon intel organization for 6th MD March 1943, now Ex O of same.	67
FERRER, Juanito	HUNTER CO, Pasay, Pateros-Muntingluga, Rizal.	21
FERTIG, Lt. Col. Claude	American mining engineer, Masbate, 61st Div. Army Officer, CO Panay District Engineers (guerrilla) until evacuated to Australia 1944.	48
FERTIG, Col. Wendell W.	CO, 10th MD: has at- 3,6,12,18,22,37,38 tempted to have 47,69,72,74,75,76,83-102 Cebu put under his command.	
FETALVERO, Maj. Felipe	PC, active in guerrilla affairs, north coast Lanao 1942; 105th Div.	87
FLOR, Capt. Faustino	Formerly with PADUA unit. Now leader of small unit in Albay. Pre-war Corporal, PA.	24,25, 26,27,29
FLOR, Capt. Julian	Formerly with brother, Faustino. Now leader of small unit in Albay.	26
FLORES, Lt.	LAPUS officer. Was at conference with ESCUDERO, April 1944, as representative.	
FLORES, Col.	Alias of BARKILLIAN.	
FLORES, Jose	Member of L.O.D. Organization, Manila.	22
FLORES, Maj. Leon L.	Former Dumaguete school teacher, early guerrilla leader in southern Negros; now CO Hq Bn, 75th Inf.	73
FLORES, Maj. (Manuel?)	G-3 of ENRIQUEZ's staff in Manila.	42
FLORES, 3rd Lt. Sergio	In the Medical Unit in "D" Co. at Brooke's Point, Palawan. Disliked by some people because he sold atabrine and other medicines believed sent from SWPA.	
FONDA, Capt. Joaquin	27 years; Ex O 77th Prov Regt, Negros Or; Silliman student.	79
FORD, Mr. & Mrs. T. A.	Pre-war manager Asteria Sugar Central Iloilo. Great guerrilla supporters. Evacuated 1944.	48
FORT, Brig. Gen. Guy	CO, USAFFE, 81st Div on Mindoro before surrender.	88,90,97,102
FORTICH, Manuel	Pre-war Bukidnon Assemblyman, assisted early Bukidnon guerrillas.	93
FORTUS, Lt.	Co. officer under Maj. RUFFY believed to be still with RUFFY, Mindoro.	61
FRANCIA, Lt. Col. Amos M.	6th MD Signal Officer.	51
FRANCISCO, Capt.	CO of HUKBALAJAP #6 Squadron.	16
FRANCISCO, Maj.	Guerrilla on Leyte in Aug 1943.	3
FRANCISCO, Antonio	Guerrilla leader, Castillejos-San Marcellino, Zambales.	10
FRANCESCO, Protacio	Former member of PC and presently with the guerrillas in south Palawan. Lives at Balabac. Considered untrustworthy by local populace.	
FRANCISCO, Lt. Prudente Mar	Bn S-3 and commander of "B" Co under Maj. RUFFY. Believed to be still with RUFFY: Mindoro.	61
FREDELUCIS, Lt.	S-3, 115th Regt, Zamboanga, 1944.	88
FREGINAL, Lt.	In LAPHAM area, Nueva Ecija, May 1944.	
FRIVALDO, Sgt.	An ESCUDERO man; alleged to have been beaten by some LAPUS men.	
FRIVALDO, M/Sgt.	Camarines Norte 6th MD intel agent.	66
FUTALOU, Lt.	LAPUS officer. Accused of crimes by ESCUDERO.	
	- G -	
GABO, 3rd Lt. Jose	Lives in the Tumarbang Area.	

GABO, Nemesio	Former employee in the Bureau of Lands at Puerto Princessa; is now with the guerrillas at Caramay, Palawan.	
GABO, Perfecto	Has had little education but has conducted himself meritoriously as a guerrilla.	
GABUTINA, Jam. Nicholas	Guerrilla leader in Bukidnon with PENDATUN; now C/S 106th Div.	98
GADOR, Lt. Col. Gabriel O-1050, PA	Leader of obstructionist guerrillas in Negros Or until 1943 when he fled to Bohol.	70,71,73,74,75 76,81,82,89
GALAN, Lt.	6th MD Bataan intel agent.	66
GALANG, Capt.	Probably former CUSHING officer, Cebu.	
GALANG, Capt. Ricardo	Member of PHILLIPS' party; now with RAMSEY.	12
GALERA, 3rd Lt. Domingo	4 years education at University of Philippines. Reported to be energetic and reliable; Palawan.	
GALIA, Capt. Juan	Adjutant, Bohol Command, June 1944.	81,82
GALLARDO, Capt. Lotero	A.C. of S., G-4, Bohol Command June 1944.	
GALVEZ, Maj. Ceferino O-1547, PA	33 years; graduate PMA 1937; Camp Murphy Inf School, 1940; reg commission 1939. Captured by Japs as 1st Lt. and placed in BC. Escaped late 1943 and is now CO, 73rd Prov. Div. in Negros Or.	77,79
GAMROA, Capt. Leon	1st Bn CO, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	53,57,58
GANAHAN, Maj. Marcus V.	CO near Silayan, July 1943; now 72nd Div. FC, Negros Occ.	
GANLAN	Possible correct spelling for GAULAR.	
GARCIA, Lt.	S-2, 115th Regt, Zamboanga, 1944.	86
GARCIA, Capt.	Under ZABAT. Was dispatched by ZABAT to force MIRANDA "into line", Albay.	29
GARCIA, Maj.	Guerrilla leader in central Surigao.	95
GARCIA, Antonio	Alias Tony SEACOCK; with ENRIQUEZ guerrillas.	42,43
GARCIA, Capt. Baldomero R.	2nd Lt. of the PC. Is a cousin of Col. GARCIA on Panay. As Ex O under Maj. MANIQUE, he became ambitious, caused dissension, organized his own unit, had considerable trouble with the Americans in this area, and attempted to get himself made CO of the Palawan forces. Is now Ex O under Maj. MUYCO and is highly regarded by Col PERALTA.	64,65
GARCIA, Senator Carlos P.	Pre-war Bohol Senator, loyal and with guerrillas.	81
GARCIA, Lt. Col. Cirilo	CO 1st Combat Team on Panay; fearless, unfriendly to Americans, but highly regarded as a leader.	46,48,52,55 59,60,64
GARCIA, Clemente	Guerrilla in the Danlig area, Palawan.	
GARCIA, Lt. Emilio	Early guerrilla leader Zamboanga City.	86
GARCIA, Lt. Enrique	Early guerrilla leader Zamboanga City.	86
GARCIA, Jose	Guerrilla leader around Bulalacao in 1942.	61,62
GARCIA, Dr. Jose	37 years; pre-war doctor in Dumaguete valuable service to guerrillas, now Capt. and 73rd Prov Div MC; loyal, energetic and reliable.	74,79
GARCIA, Capt. P. B.	Filipino, Asst AG, "A" Corps, western Mindanao.	
GARCIA, Capt. Santiago	CUSHING regimental officer, Cebu.	
GARDNER, 2nd Lt. V.J.	31st Inf, with MERRILL, Zambales.	
GARLAND, Capt. James	Signal Corp 10th MD guerrillas.	85
GARMA, Lt. Col. Hipolito	Present CO 105th Div.	88

GARRUCHO, Capt. Peter A.	S-2, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	52
GAULAR, Maj.	Guerrilla leader in the Ilocos.	45
GEBUSSION, Capt. Rafael	27 years; Res Officer, now assigned to G-3, 7th MD Hq, Negros.	
GELLADA, 2nd Lt. Leon	S-2, 3rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
GEMILLAN, Casiong	Original PURING (?), Negros Cr.	
GEMILLAN, Margarito	Present CO PURING guerrillas, probably brother to PURING; was pre-war ex-convict.	71
GEMPERLE, Lt. Col. William	Swiss citizen, 6th MD QM, now in Australia.	51
GENGUYON, 2nd Lt. G.G.	S-3, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	54
GENOSA, Capt. Emilio	Adj, 76th Inf, Central Negros Sector.	78
GEPTI, Lt.	West Point graduate, prisoner in Fort Santiago early 1944. Later freed.	43
GERARDEZ, 1st Lt. Candido P.	6th MD Pangasinan intel agent.	67
GERONILLA, 3rd Lt. Francisco	Served as 1st Sgt. on Bataan. Joined Dr. MEMDOZA's unit near Puerto Princesa. Reported to be a good man, on Cuyo Id.	
GHEENT, George	US, with 7th MD Hq, Negros.	
GINSON, Capt.	CO sub-sector near Bacolod, one of most active commanders; conscientious and exceptionally honest.	
GLEW, 2nd Lt. Errold T.	American who took active part in guerrilla activities until killed by Pedro PONCE DE LEON, Mayor of Cuyo, in May 1943. Reported to have been a cold-blooded murderer.	64
GO, Capt.	CO, smuth Luzon Chinese anti-Jap guer-13,17 rilla force.	
GOLEZ, Capt. Ernesto P.	CO, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
GOLEZ, Capt. Luis U.	Ex O, 1st Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	54
GOLEZ, 1st Lt. Manuel.	S-2, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
GOMEZ, Gregorio	Chief of "Propaganda Section" of HUKBALAJAPS.	15
GOMEZ, 2nd Lt. Modesto	S-4, 75th Inf, South Negros Sector.	79
GONZAGA, Anselmo	Attached Hq HUNTERS.	
GONZALES, Augusto	Advisor, HUNTERS.	21
GOODE, Sam	One of first leaders of 114th Regt, Surigao; in calaboose 10th MD.	95
GORDENKER	American. Cited by OROBIA as being a bandit leader. Now thought to be with DIANELA, Albay Prov.	
GORDON, 1st Lt. Alexander	Formerly with GADOR, now with G-2, 7th MD Hq, Negros.	73
GORLER, Lt. William	S-4, 114th Regt, Surigao; Australian.	96
GOTICO, 2nd Lt. Napoleon	S-2, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
GOZON, Remigio	Junior Officer, HUNTERS hq, Rizal; college 1942.	
GRASPARIL, Lt. Col. V.V.	CO, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	51,55
GRINADOT, Sgt. H.C.	With PRAIGER, Feb 1943.	40
GRINSTEAD, Lt. Col. James	CO, 109th Div., Bukidnon.	94
GRIQ, 2nd Lt. B. A.	S-4, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
GRUNDT, Capt. E.	Pre-war American Airline engineer. Joined Panay guerrillas and assigned Sara Air Base Squadron. Evacuated 1944.	48
GUAN, Yik	Chinese mestizo, former mayor of Arayat, Pampanga.	14,15
GUANDAY, Naguib	Pre-war mayor of Malabang, Lanao, active with guerrillas.	91
GUARDIANO, 3rd Lt. Juna	Is a graduate of Far Eastern University. Acting Finance Officer of Palawan Special Battalion.	
GUARIN, Pacifico	Pre-war mayor of Juban; loyal.	

GUARINIA, Capt. Mario	Dyed in wool politician concerned with personal glory, close friend to Cirilo GARCIA; was CO of Romblons guerrillas, present assignment uncertain.	48,60
GUBALLA, Capt. Macario	PC, guerrilla leader western Cotabato.	98
GUCHVICO, 1st Lt. Ricardo	Former district Surgeon, 5th MD. Was with LAPUS. Sent to Leyte and never heard from again.	
GUECO, Jose	Guerrilla leader in Caran on Dumaran Island.	
GUERRA, Pvt.	Nueva Vizcaya 6th MD intel agent.	66
GUERRERO	Alias; see BORROMEO, Lt. Col Emilio.	19
GUERRERO, Honorio	Jr Officer, HUNTERS Hq ROTC at Jose Rizal College 1942.	
GUILLANO, Capt. Jose	38 years; Res Officer now G-3, 73rd Prov Div, Negros Cr.	79
GULIGADO, 3rd Lt. Engracio	Native of Pampanga, half brother of SUAREZ. Now CO part Sulu Area Command and authenticates Emergency Currency, Free Sulu.	
GULLAS, Paulino	Puppet commissioner of Visayas.	
GUTIERREZ, 2nd Lt. Augusto	Important in LAPUS unit, Sorsogon Prov.	
GUZMAN, 2nd Lt. Fortunato, Jr.	G-2, MAHARLIKA guerrillas.	45
GUZMAN, Jose De	Guerrilla leader in Pangasinan.	22
- H -		
HABACAN, Capt. Eusebio	Officer courier to Mindanao for CUSHING.	
HABLERO, 1st Lt. L.	CG, "B" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	52
HAGGERTY, Father	Rector at the Ateneo de Cagayan before the war, of great assistance to guerrillas, recently evacuated for hospitalization.	93
HAGONOS, Capt. Zeile	CO, 2nd Bn, Bohol Force, June 1944.	81
HAIGHT, Capt. W.	Former USAFFE Officer joined Panay guerrilla district engineers.	48
HALE, Maj. Bernard	Evacuated 1944.	
HAMID, Capt.	CO, 88th Inf Regt; American mes-tizo about 29 years old. Good leader and well liked.	35,37,38
HAMNER, Capt. Jordan A.	More, Ex O, 121st Regt, Zamboanga, mid-1943.	86
HAMMOY, Lt. Francisco S.	Went to Australia from Mindanao with C.M. SMITH in 1942; returned to Tawi Tawi in 1943, evacuated early 1944 to Australia.	84,102
HANSEN, Capt.	Guerrilla CO, Dapitan, Zamboanga area early 1943.	
HARATIK, Lt. Anton	Guerrilla at Surigao 114th Regt.	
HARDER, M/Sgt. Benjamin	CO, 112th Prov Bn, Agusan.	96,100
HASIM, Carlos	Member of PHILLIPS' party; with RAMSEY near Manila.	12
HAWKINS, Maj. Jack	Alias; leader of HUKBALAJAP organization in Laguna (Nr 12) near San Antonio.	
HAWLEY, Lt. Col. M.	Davao PW escapee, guerrilla leader 114th Regt, Surigao; evacuated 1943.	95
HEDGES, Lt. Col. Charles	Former USAFFE Officer, 61st Div., Panay joined guerrillas, valuable to Peralta. Evacuated 1944 and returned later same year with sabotage party.	48
HEMINGWAY, Lt. Truman, Jr.	CO, 108th Div, Lanao.	85,91,92
	From Vermont; belonged to 14th Bomb Sq. 19th Group. Member of Mindanao guerrilla forces in 1943. Reported acting with ST JOHN at radio station in Leyte, March 1944.	3

HENDERSON	American Negro mestizo and guerrilla leader in the Lillian area, Palawan.	
HENDRICKSON, Pfc Albert S.	Sig C, LAPHAM guerrilla leader western Tarlac Early 1944; assumed rank Capt. With Panay guerrilla district engineers. Killed by Japs.	10
HERMAN, Capt. J.	Member of the PC and connected with Lt. TUMBAGA at Brooke's Point. Accused of looting and abusing his connection with the Army.	48
HERMOSURA, Lorenzo	Former guerrilla leader, possibly of Camarines Norte. Would not join ZABAT. Said to have been executed by Japs.	
HERNANDEZ, Capt.	CO of Engr Corps, Palawan Special Dn; reported to be energetic and dependable.	
HERNANDEZ, 3rd Lt. Alfredo	USA, organized early Marinduque guerrillas; since evacuated.	
HICKOK, Sgt. Charles	USAFCE commander at Fabrica, Negros Occ; surrendered.	69,70
HILSMAN, Col.	S-2, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	53
HINOLAN, 1st Lt. Roberto	In LAPUS' unit. Emissary of LAPUS.	30
HINTO, Sgt.	LAPUS has applied for a commission for this man.	
HIPE, Leo	Filipino, was G-2, to FERTIG in 1943. Not particularly well educated, used primarily in compiling reports. Did good job in confused period following Jap attack on Misamis, June 1943, PW on Luzon and later released.	
HIPE, Maj. Onofre	AC of S, G-4, 10th MD guerrillas.	85
HITALIA, Lt.	Adj, 115th Regt, Zamboanga, 1944.	
HOCSON, H. J.	Alias for Capt. I. FERNANDEZ.	67
HOFFER, Lt.	Swiss Filipino, guerrilla on south coast Lanao.	
HOLLERO, Maj. Benjamin	42 years; G-4, District Hq 7th MD; reported hearing medical supplies received from SWPA.	77
HONTANOSAS, Gov. Agapito	Pre-war governor and puppet governor of Bohol.	80
HONTIVEROS, Capt. Alejandro	CO, Intel Echelon, and Combat Team, 50, 53, 66 Panay.	
HONASON, 1st Lt. Romeo	S-2, with LAPUS unit in Sorsogon.	
HORAN, Col. John P.	Post Commander of 43rd Infantry, Luzon; surrendered in May 1942 (?).	40
HORTILLOSA, Capt. Cirilo	Ex O, 3rd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	55
HUA, Chai Chian	Vice CO Chinese Anti-Japanese guerrilla force.	17
HUBILLA, Rafael	Prominent LAPUS sympathizer, Sorsogon.	
HUEVOS, Andres	Prominent LAPUS sympathizer, allegedly shot by ESCUDERO's men.	
HULME, Capt. E.	English, former manager Hong Kong Bank, Iloilo. Assigned Finance Office, Panay guerrillas. Evacuated 1944.	48
HUNT, Sgt. Ray C., Jr.	21st Pursuit Sqn; reported first 1942 then in early 1944 with LAPHAM guerrillas. Assumed rank Capt.	10
HUSSIN, Lt.	1st Bn, S Ubian, Sulu.	103
- I -		
IRANEZ, Capt.	CO of HUKBALAJAP #22 Squadron.	
IRAO, Lt. Abdulrahim	Moro guerrilla leader Zamboanga City, later guerrilla leader in Sulu.	86,101,103
INDANAN, Lt.	1st Bn, Suba Iusun, Tawi Tawi.	
INFANTE, Capt. Melchor	Adj, 74th Inf, Northwest Negros Sector.	78

INGENIERO, Maj. Ismael P.	Commander, Bohol Area Command.	72,80-82
INGLES, Gustavo	Ex-PMA, Adjutant of HUNTERS.	30
INSERTO, 2nd Lt. Sancho Y.	Adj and S-2, 2nd Combat Team, Panay.	53
INTENGAN, Lt. Col. Romeo A.	30 years; graduate UP 1936; went to special army school in Baguio; permanent commission in 1939. Now District Finance Officer, 7th MD, CO Carmona-Bacor area, Cavite.	77,78
O-1537,PA	On duty, 15th Bn, Sulu Area Command, former school teacher and ROTC graduate; former S-2, 125th Inf (Sulu).	
IROQUIN, (IRUGUIN?) Col.		
ITUM, 3rd Lt. Pajawa		
- J -		
JABELOSA, Maj. Martin	G-4, to KANGLEON in August 1943, Leyte.	3
JALME, Maj. Alfonso	CO, 97th Inf in eastern Samar; former Constabulary officer.	5
JAIN, Maj. Porfirio E.	Guerrilla on Leyte in August 1943.	3
JAKARIA, Abukaka	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in September 1943, Mindoro.	61
JAKOSALEH, Lt. Col Luis	Former CO of south Cebu under CUSHING. Captured by Japs in May 1943 and induced into making pro-Jap appeals.	35
JALANDON, Maj. Manuel G.	Was CO of 72nd Engr Corps trying to improve it. Now CO of the Northeast Negros Sector.	79
JALDON, Maj. Manuel D.	Guerrilla leader Tuburan, Lanao, Jan 1943 and CO 121st Regt, Zamboanga, May 1943.	86,87,93
JAMILA, Capt. Sergio	Finance Officer, Bohol Command, June 44.	81
JAMMAMANDER, Lt. Juan	In Pangasinan, captured June 1943.	
JAMORA, Capt. Irenae E.	S-2, 65th Combat Team, Panay.	54
JANTZEN, Arno P.	Danish, employee Insular Lumber Co, Fabrica Negros Occidental.	
JAYME, Maj. Alfonso	G-3 to KANGLEON in Aug 1943, Leyte.	3
JELLESSEN, Cpl.	31st Inf, in LAFHAM command.	
JENOZA, Capt.	Negros guerrilla who attempted to hinder CUSHING from reaching VILLAMOR in August 1943.	
JIMENEZ, Capt.	CUSHING finance officer, Cebu.	
JIZAMUNDO, Capt. Jesus M.	CO, 2nd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay.	55
JOHNSON, Fred	American mestizo in Cotabato.	98
JOHNSON, Lt. William	Guerrilla leader and intelligence officer SW Davao Gulf.	
JOLKIPLI, Datu Narrazid	Most influential Moro leader in southern Palawan.	65
JOMALESA, Maj. Jose	Fabrica; joined guerrillas in northern Negros. Adj, 72nd Div.	78
JONES, Capt. Edmond	With MERRILL in Zambales.	10
JONES, Gen. E. R.	Assumed name used by Maj. Edwin P. RANSEY.	
JONSON, Lt. Tiburcio	CO 93rd "FA" in northern Samar; former Constabulary officer.	5
JORNALES, Victor	Silliman student, joined AUSEJO in mid-1942, Negros Or.	73
JOSE, Pacifico	G-1, HUNTERS.	21
JUAN, Sgt. Antonio	Guerrilla unit commander on Leyte.	
JUMADIL, Lt.	Guerrilla leader in 3rd Bn, Ipil, Jolo.	103
JUNTILLA, Capt. Alipio M.	MORGAN associate in Bukidnon early 1943. Present activities uncertain.	
JURADO, Lt. Col. Enrique L.	Former officer of the PI Off Shore Patrol. Now acting as intel supervisor and actual guerrilla commander of Mindoro for PERALTA.	48,50,59 60,62,63
JURAO, 1st Lt. A.P.	S-3, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53

KADAVERO, Proceso

KADEL, Capt. R. C.
KALAW, Maj. Busran

KANGLEON, Col. Ruperto K.
KAYANAN, Maj. Corson C.

KERLY, Lt.

KERSON, Vens T.

KHODR, Capt. Khalil
KIERULF, C.
KIRAM, Lt.

KIRAM, Sultan Jamalul
KITCHO

KNORTZ, Capt. William

KO, Capt.
KUDER, Mr. Edward M.

KWOK, Lt. Albert I.N.

LABINADO, 1st Lt. Teodorico
LACSAWANA, 1st Lt. Federico

LAGAHIT, Maj.

LAGAN, Francisco

LAGINDAB, Datu

LAGMAN, F.S.

LAGROZA, 3rd Lt. Donato

LAGUARDIA, 1st Lt. Alverto
LAMONTE, Lt.
LANG, Lt. Gordon A.

LAO
LAONG, 3rd Lt. Paulino

LAPHAM, Capt. Robert B.
C-379114, Cav

- K -

Provincial Auditor of 9th MD. Emergency
Currency Board. Appointed Prov.
Treasurer by KANGLEON in winter 1943.
Ordinance, with MERRILL, Zambales.
Moro, early guerrilla leader in Lanao, 91
associate of MORGAN, now CO 126th
Regt.
CO, Leyte Area Command. 1-5,6,7,49
Left ABCED to join GADOR; was 73,81
GADOR Regt CO near Tanjay and
later fled to Bohol with GADOR.
10th Sig Ser Co; in LAPHAM area mid-
1944.
American who organized guerrillas 64,65
and civil government at Brooke's
Point. Later removed because of
Filipino desire to run the show.
Has been evacuated since.
CO of the 113th Regt. Area, Agusan. 95,96
Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
Guerrilla leader in 3rd Bn, Lumapid-
marsh, Jolo. 103
Sultan, Borneo & Sulu; died 1936. 101
Local political and guerrilla leader
in the Rizal area, Palawan.
Leader in 113th Regt, drowned Sep 95,96
1943.
On HUKBALAJAP Staff. -
Prominent Moro educator, assisted 86,91
guerrillas as Civil Administrator,
Lanao, until evacuated in late 1943.
Organizer and leader of Chinese 104
guerrilla band in Jesselton, North
Borneo. Killed 1944.

- L -

Intel O, Tablas Island, Feb 1944.
Native of La Union and graduate Santo
Tomas Medical School. Now CO,
Medical Co., Sulu Area Command.
CO, 86th Regt, Bohol Area Command, Dec 82
1944.
Local political leader and guerrilla
in Caramay, Palawan.
Moro from Ganassi, power behind the 91
throne type, very reliable.
Filipino, 36 years old, intelligent
and discharged duties to best of ability,
but limited by lack of experience. Was
AG, 10th MD (with KERTIG) 1943
Former school teacher; reported to be
hard working, dependable, and resource-
ful; Palawan.
6th MD Abra agent. 67
Ilocos 6th MD intel agent. 66
U.S. Navy man from Cebu; was guerrilla 1
Capt. on Leyte with KANGLEON. In
March 1944 was reported as Supply
Officer for KANGLEON.
See MAMARINTA.
Has 11 years service as member of PC;
has shown exceptional courage.
Palawan guerrillas.
Guerrilla Leader in Pangasinan. 9,10,43,44
Nueva Ecija.

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LAPLAP, Maj.	CO (?) 109th Regt, Misamis Cr. 94
LAPURA, Capt. Gavino	Signal Officer. Bohol Command, June 1944 81
LAPUS, Maj. Licerio	Formerly PC head in Sorsogon. Now leader of unit in Albay and Sorsogon. 23,24,26,27,28,29 30,31,32,33,59,66
LAPUS, Maj. Ismael	Contact in Manila and vicinity for Pres. Quezon's Own Guerrillas. 22
LARA, Hilario	See LAVA, Francisco 15
LAREZA, Capt. Luis	Former QM officer, PA; Ex O to LAPUS, Sorsogon.
LAROT, Capt. Gregorio	42 years; Lt. PA Res; teacher at Guihulungan, surrendered and escaped G-1, District Hq, 7th MD. 77
LASANG, Salvador	Was secretary to Guingona, good man and knows how to keep mouth shut. Asst A.C. of S., G-2, 10th MD, Oct 1944. 86
LASAT, Capt. Faustino	Senior Officer, PQOG, Batangas.
LASOLA, Maj	Early guerrilla leader 115th Regt, Zamboanga. 86
LASSO, Capt.	Command of units in the vicinity of Pasuguin, Ilocos Norte 45
LASUB, Iman	Guerrilla datu, active in Tamparan area, Lanao.
LAURETA, Lt. Col. Claro	Early guerrilla leader Davao Prov now CO, 107th Div. 97,100
LAVA, Francisco	Said to have organized HUKBALAJAPS. 15
LAVA, Dr. Jesus	HUKBALAJAP Political Director, Bulacan Province.
LAUTERIO, Julio	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943, Mindoro 61
LAVILLES, Atty G.	Edited guerrilla newspaper on Bohol. 80
LAYA, Ubaldo D.	Pre-war Prov Treasurer, Misamis Occ., advising FERTIG on civil matters. 86
LAYO, Capt. Jose	S-4, 1st Combat Team, Panay 52
LAYOG, Lt. Col. Basilio	Senior Officer, PQOG, Batangas.
LECOURVE, Lt. Donald	CO, 121st Regt., Zamboanga City 87,88
LECOURVE, Lt. Leonard	Brother to above, on duty 10th MD radio.
LEEDS, Maj.	Hiding western Zambales early 1944.
LELIS, Maj.	Former small unit leader. Now G-3 for ZABAT. 27,29
LEON, CAPT. de	G-4 combined FENTON-CUSHING command, Cebu 35
LEON, Dioscorode	CO western Nueva Ecija, ECLGA. 11
LEON, Lt. Francisco Ponce de	Relative of FERNANDEZ, puppet Governor of Palawan under the Japanese, and uncle of Pedro Ponce de LEON, Mayor of Cuyo. Is suspected to have collaborated with the Japanese in the early part of 1942. Later taken into the guerrillas at the insistence of Capt. GARCLA.
LEON, Col. Jose de	2nd in command of HUKBALAJAP, 2nd Regional Command. 15
LEON, Pedro Ponce de	Mayor of Cuyo. Reports are conflicting as to his attitude towards Americans. Accused of murdering Lt. GLEW. 64
LEUTERIO, Vicente	Prominent civilian in Bukidnon, assisted early Bukidnon guerrillas. 93
LIGAN, Lt. Melanio	Engineer, Bohol Command, June 1944. 81
LIM, Lt. A.	Intel O active in Mindoro in March 1944. Probably under Lt. Col. JURADO.
LIM, King Fatt	Of the Jesselton, Borneo, guerrilla unit; has contact with SUAREZ. 104
LIM, Capt. Mariano	CO 98th Inf in NW Samar; former school teacher. 5
LIM, 3rd Lt. Taurino	9 years with the PC; described as being a good leader; Palawan guerrillas.

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LIM, Gen. Vicente	Has assumed the name of Col. Elliot P. ELLSWORTH (?). 19
LIMENA, Maj. Angeles	Early guerrilla leader west of Cagayan de Misamis. 87,92
LIMIOCO, 2nd Lt. Angel, Jr.	Aast G-1, MAHARLIKA guerrillas. 45
LINDAYAG, Capt. Dionicio,	PA; G-4 ANDERSON's Ball Military Area, Bulacan. 17
LISING, R.	Working with ENRIQUEZ in central Luzon. 43
LISONDRA	Reported attached to PURING guerrilla unit, Negros Or, further identity unknown. 71
LIZARDO, Lt. Col. Claro	Regt CO. Located Ilocos, and is at the same time the district BC inspector. 42
LLANEZA, Lt. E.	Manila, attached ECLGA. Of wealthy Manila family; ex-PMA 28
LLERARIZAS, Maj. A. P.	Former PC officer. Now G-2 of ZABAT's unit, Sorsogon. 28
LLUCH, Congressman Salvador T.	Most substantial business man in Leneo, loyal to USFIP, Civil Affairs Director, succeeding KUDER. 28
LOMERO, Capt. Antonio	Important officer on LAPUS' staff. Accused of murder of ESCUDERO man by ESCUDERO. 98
LONTOCK, A.	Cotabato guerrilla. 98
LOPEZ, Maj. Tomas C.	Ex O, 64th Combat Team, Panay. 54
LORING, Lt. F.	Pre-war Iloilo business man. Joined Panay guerrillas and assigned Air Base Squadron. Evacuated 1944. 48
LOZADA, 3rd Lt. Arcadio	CO, Sibuyan Id guerrillas Mar 1944. 79
LUBATON, Maj. Felipe	CO, 75th Inf. South Negros Sector. 45
LUCERO, Capt. Aurelio	G-1, MAHARLIKA guerrillas. 103
LUDUN, Lt. A.	Leader 1st Bn, Lenguyon, Tawi Tawi. 1942; HUNTER leader, central Luzon. 94
LUNA, Maj.	Medical officer with CUSHING, Cebu. 94
LUNA, Maj. Manuel	CO 110th Regt, Balangasag, May 1943. 94
LUZ, Capt.	
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MABUNGA, Capt Pedro	Pangasinan guerrilla leader, Captured June 1943. 61
MACA, Eugenio	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943; Mindoro. 63
MACOLOR, 2nd Lt. Simeon	Ex O, "C" Co, Palawan Special Battalion. Graduate of UP as mining engineer. Regarded as one of the better officers on Palawan. 45
MADAMBA, Maj.	Guerrilla officer under Gov. ABLAN; captured in April 1943. 46
MAGALLANES, Isidro	Appointed Clerk of Court of 1st Instance by KANGLEON in 1943. 44
MAGBANUA	Member of the guerrillas in the Capayas area, Palawan. 99
MAGLAYA, Maj. Froilan	G-1 for VOLCKMANN, Northern Luzon. 20
MAGSAKAY, Capt.	Cotabato guerrilla. 86
MAGTAGOL, Col. Terry	Alias; assumed name of leader of HUNTERS (See ADEVOSO, Eleuterio). 54
MAHAY, Maj. Ruperto	Former CO of Northeast Cebu Sector. Early guerrilla leader. Zamboanga City. 55
MALCAPO, Lt. Gerardo	S-2, 64th Combat Team, Panay. 81
MALE, Capt. Domingo R.	S-2, 3rd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay. 86
MALICUDIO, 3rd Lt. Mariano	Ex O, 1st Bn, Bohol Command, June 1944. 86
MALINAG, Capt. Martin A.	Moro guerrilla official under ALARCON, Zamboanga. 59
MALA, Lt.	CO, "A" Co, Marinduque guerrillas. 59
MARIL, 3rd Lt. Artero	

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MANARIMTA, Capt. (LAC?)	Reported to have had a good deal with bringing Linao Moros into 108th Div command.
MANALANG, Lt. Olimpio	Ex O and Adj. 1st MP Bn, Bohol Command, June 1944.
MANALO, Lt. Col. Gregorio	Leader of constabulary remnants active Nueva Vizcaya under ENRIQUEZ in 1943; reported captured in Manila in early 1944.
MANALO, Lt. Pedro	Lt. on intel duties under Lt. Col. JURADO, 1944, Mindoro.
MANAPSAL, Lt.	Bicol 6th AD intel agent.
MANARADONG, Datu Kali	Native of Gans, Linao, Active guerrilla leader on Genesi-Malabang Road.
MANEJA, 1st Lt. Jose R.	Adj. to BLANCAS, escaped to Leyte and formed a guerrilla unit; was an inspector in Bohol Command, June 1944.
MANEJA, Capt. Jose	Adj. 107th Div, Davao.
MANGAOIL, Capt.	G-4, 107th Div, Davao.
MANGKON, Col David	Leader of Batanguenos, associated with MARKINGS.
MANIQUE, Capt. Anastacio	CO, 2nd MP Bn, Bohol Command, June 1944.
MANIQUE, Maj. Pedro	Former Lt. and CO of PC Detachment on Palawan. Organized guerrillas, later replaced by Maj. LUYCO. Presently in concentration camp for refusal to cooperate with LUYCO. Regarded as being weak, ambitious politically and pro-American.
MANIKAN, Maj. Gumaliel	Ex O, 66th Combat Team, Panay.
MANI, Lt. R.	Former mining engineer, joined guerrillas and assigned District Engineers. Evacuated 1944.
MANURAG, Maj. Primo	Former master Sergeant, PA. Commanded Northwest Cebu Sector under combined Cebu command, later replaced by HALE.
MANRIQUEZ, Maj. R. A.	Probably active with northern Luzon guerrillas since 1942; may have been with ENRIQUEZ's organization; now section commander Cagayan. Apayo under VOLCKMAN and reported by one source to command 300 men in Mountain Prov with a man named EXTERERA and a Capt. NATIAS. Also reported CO, 2nd District, MAHARLIKA.
MANZANO, Capt. James H.	G-2 ANDERSON until August 1944.
MANZANO, Lt. Col. Narciso	Connected with Free Philippines.
MAPA, Col. Jose	Leads group 125 MARKINGS in Rizal, Laguna; one of best MARKING combat leaders; pro-American.
MAR, Capt. Quirico Del	Former Judge Advocate with CUSHING, Former CO of PC unit on Palawan, evacuated to the hills at time of Japanese occupation, and refused to have anything to do with the guerrillas.
MARLEBA, Maj. Guillermo	Killed by Alfred COBB, 29 June 1944, allegedly in self defense.
MARCARIOLA, Capt. Alipio	CO, Hq Battalion, CUSHING unit; was Sgt in PS.
MARCOS, Lt. Col. Ferdinand	Leader of the MAHARLIKA organization, active in northern Luzon since mid-1943 as an independent organization engaged largely in sabotage.
MARCOS, 1st Lt. Pacifico E.	Ex O of MAHARLIKA.

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MARIAS, Maj. Alejandro las	Formerly with GADOR, now with 7th MD ? 73
MARKING	Central Luzon guerrilla leader. 9
MARQUEZ, Lt. Igmedio	On LAPUS staff.
MARSHALL, Capt. Paul H.	Davao PW escapee; CO 114th Regt, 96,97
	and now CO 110th Div, Agusan.
MATA, Col.	Leader 150 MARKINGS at Cardona, Rizal.
	Ex-convict? Well known Laguna
	and Rizal and pro-American.
MATA, Lt. Col. Ernesto S.	Organized guerrillas in 69,70,76,77,78
O-1550 PA	northern Negros; now acting CO,
	72nd Div and is C/S in District Hq.
MATA, Lt. Col. Natividad	Camarines Sur guerrilla, 17,23,25
MATIAS, Maj.	Guerrilla leader in Cotabato-Lebak 98
	area.
MATIAS, Capt.	Reported to be with MANRIQUEZ in
	Mountain Prov, 1944.
MATIONG, Lt.	6th MD Cavite intel agent. 66
MAUT, Lt. Saberalam	On duty, Sulu Area Command, former
	teacher and ROTC graduate.
MAYOR, Capt. Narizidad	CO of "D" Co, with Hq at Brooke's 65
	Point. Not generally liked by his
	men who are afraid of him. Claims
	to be a reserve Capt. in US Army.
McCARTHY, Capt. Frank	Early guerrilla leader, Zamboanga. 86,87
McCARTHY, Joe	Div QM, 107th Div, Davao. 95
McCLISH, Lt. Col. Ernest E.	CO, 110th Div, evacuated Jan 89,95,96,97
	1945.
McGEE, Lt. Col. Frank	CO, 106th Div, Cotabato. 98
McGUIRE, Capt. Ralph	Guerrilla leader Zambales; killed 10,11
	by natives 1943.
McINTYRE, James	USAC. organized guerrilla units at 95
	Claveria, Misamis Or.
McKENZIE, Harry	US mining engr, Laguna; commissioned
	Lt. by ANDERSON 1942, not confirmed.
McLAUGHLIN, Capt. William L. F.	CO, 112th Regt, Bukidnon. 94
MEDINA, Lt.	Governor ISCUADERO leader. 31
MEDINA, Maj. Agaton	G-2, CUSHING unit; former 1st Lt., 38
	USAFPE; commander North Cebu Sector
	under combined command; well liked
	by men and civilians.
MEDINA, Maj. Angel	Believed present CO, 115th Regt. 87,88
MEDINA, Capt. Tomas	CO, "E" Co. Masbate guerrillas under 58
	TANSIONGCO.
MEIDER, Maj. M.	Pre-war INAEC pilot. Joined guerrillas 48
	and assigned Sara Air Base Squadron.
	To Negros and evacuated 1943.
MELCHOR, Pedro	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered 61
	in Sep 1943; Mindoro.
MELGAR, F.	Guerrilla on Leyte July 1943.
MENDOZA, Col.	Leads MARKING unit near Infanta,
	Tayabas; irresponsible and not
	liked.
MENDOZA, Capt. Higinio	Reserve Capt. of PA. Pre-war 63,64,65
	doctor at Puerto Princesa and former
	Gov. of Palawan. Escaped to hills
	and organized guerrilla unit which
	assisted some American FW who escaped
	from Puerto Princesa. Was CO of "A"
	Co. with Hq at Malcampo when captured
	by the Japanese in January 1944.
MANDOZA, 2nd Lt. Justiano	Former Chief of the Oyo Hospital at
	Oyo. Was generous to American sol-
	diers and is regarded as a capable man.
MENDOZA, 2nd Lt. Lucio P.	S-4, 2nd Combat Team, Panay. 53
MERCADO, Maj. Hermenegildo	Organized guerrillas in 70,71,72,73,78
	northern Negros Cr; was for
	time with GADOR and now CO,
	72nd FA Regt.

MERCADO, Capt. J.	Former Asst Provincial Inspector, 27,28
MERCADO, Jose, Jr.	Albay PC. Now with SANDICO.
MERENAS, 3rd Lt. Manuel	Doctor; appointed Provincial Health
MERRILL, Lt. Col. Cyles	Officer by KANGLEON in winter 1943.
O-7402	S-4, 1st Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay. 54
MERRITT, Capt. Pedro V.	American; northeast of San Marcellino, 10, 11
O-1456, PA	Zambales.
METES, 2nd Lt. Conrade L.	Guerrilla leader in northern 5, 6, 7, 8, 31, 66
MICABEL, Lt. Loreto	S-4, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay. 55
MIGUEL, Capt. Patricio M.	G-1 to KANGLEON in Aug 1943. 3
MIJARES, Capt. Gil M.	S-2, 63rd Combat Team, Panay. 53
MILITANTE, Pedro	Adj and S-1, 65th Combat Team, Panay. 54
MILLER, Lt. George	Appointed District Provincial Auditor
MILLS, Ralph E.	by KANGLEON in winter 1943.
MINDALANO, Capt. Manalao	American; attached MARKINGS.
MIRAFLORES, Gregorio	28th Bomb Group; now with ANDERSON.
MIRANDA, Blas	Moro, prominent guerrilla leader, 91
MIRANDA, Capt. Juan	CO 127th Regt.
MITRA, Assemblyman Ramon	Local guerrilla leader at Pangolasion, Palawan.
MOHANAN, Daud	Leader of guerrilla unit which controlled territory from Baybay to Palompon, Leyte, in winter 1943. Had clashed with KANGLEON's forces around Baybay in which a number of people were killed. 2, 4, 48
MOLINAS, Lt.	Former Sergeant, PA. Leader of unit in Gamarines Sur. 23, 24, 25, 26
MOMUGAN, Capt. Jose	Associated with LAPUS 27, 29, 31, 66
MONEY, Lt. Willard T.	Connected with ENRIQUEZ, now Deputy Governor of Baguio. 43
MONROY, Maj. Celestino S.	Independent guerrilla leader, San Mateo, Laguna; well known and like. 29
MONSOD, Godofredo	Leader of small unit under ZABAT. Former CO Northern Cebu Sector. 95
MONTALVAN, Antonio	Leader in attack against Butuan, Agusan, in May 1943. 51
MONTALVAN, Capt. Jesus J.	6th MD G-1 Officer. 13
MONTELIBANO, Alfredo	Governor of Nueva Ecija; believed advisor of HUKBALAJAPS. Brother to Jesus MONTALVAN; is Luzon Agent. 10th MD, G-2, March 1944. 76, 77
MONTERON, 3rd Lt.	Governor of Free Negros; pre-war Governor of Negros Occ. well liked. Tagalog, former Deputy Treasurer, Sulu; now Free Sulu Govt Auditor and authenticates Sulu Emergency Currency. 28
MONTILLA, Leon	Pre-war mayor of Jovellar. Loyal; had small unit. Now with OROBIA. 51
MONTINOLA, Lt. Col.	6th MD Adjutant. 81, 98
MORALES, Capt. Pedro	S-3, 1st Bn, Bohol Comd, June 1944. A. C. of S., G-2, RAMSEY organization. 75, 84, 86, 87
MORGAN, L. C.	Early guerrilla leader in Lanao, guerrilla organizer 89-90, 91, 101
MORGAN, Capt. Luis	and C/S 10th MD until Sep 1943. Formerly CO 105th Div, now AG "A" Corps. 88, 92
MORTERA, Lt. Col. Ciriaco	Former officer of the 11th Div, PA; escaped from Bataan and with NOBLE, established a coordinated guerrilla command in northern Luzon after the capture of Col. NAKAR; captured by the Japs on 1 June 1943. MARKING guerrillas. 41, 43
MOSES, Lt. Col. Martin	
MOSKAIRA, Col Roger	

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MOSQUELA, Lt.	6th MD southern Tayabas intel agent. 66
MOYA, Capt. Leon	S-4, 74th Inf, Northwest Negros Sector. 78
MUEGO,	Senior Inspector; Puppet Constabulary 82
	CO in Tagbilaran, Bohol.
MURILLA, Lt. A. M.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
MURPHY, Mr.	American old timer on Panay with 48
	Cunningham said to have started
	guerrilla activity on Panay.
MURPHY, Maj. Arthur P.	Captain, AUS. Also with VOLCKMANN 44
O-334755	command, West Point class 1934.
	G-2, 11th Div on Bataan and es-
	caped. Now VOLCKMANN's G-2. Maj.
	at date of surrender.
MURPHY, Lt. Andrew	American mestizo; early leader N. Lanao.
MUYCO, Maj. Pablo	Member of the S-3 section of the 6th MD, 65
	sent by Col PERALTO to organize the
	Palawan Special Battalion. Regarded
	as a good man but is influenced too
	much by Capt. GARCIA. Has apparently
	done a good job of protecting the
	people and cooperating with the free
	civil government.
	- N -
NABA, Capt. Jose	Labor leader, Iloilo City, propaganda
	officer for guerrillas, good journal-
	istic abilities. Has men spotted
	throughout Iloilo City but sources
	not fully utilized by 6th MD intel
	section.
NACARIO, Capt.	Organized small guerrilla group in 5
	northern Samar; Mayor of Calbiga.
NACIONALES, 2nd Lt. Dariyes O.	S-2, 3rd Bn, 65th Combat Team, Paray. 55
NAGALAN, Dr. Demetrio	Medical Officer, HUNTERS.
NAGTALON, 1st Lt. Dante Q.	Asst G-3, MAHARLIKA guerrillas. 45
NAIN, Chief	Guerrilla leader in 3rd Bn, Kulay- 103
	kulay, Jolo.
NAKAR, Lt. Col. Guillermo Z.	Commander of remnants of the 14th 39,40,41
	Inf in Nueva Vizcaya. Established
	the first coordinated guerrilla com-
	mand in north central Luzon. Captured
	by the Japs in Sep 1942 and reported
	executed shortly thereafter.
NARANJO, Capt.	Prominent guerrilla leader Mis. Occ. 87
NAVALTA, Lt.	CUSHING regimental signal officer.
NAVARRO, Lt.	Early guerrilla leader at Compostela, 99
	Davao.
NAVARRO, Lt. Edmundo	Attached to Manila group and fled 41,42,43
	to Negros with Col. BORRAMEO.
NAYLOR, Lt. Charles L.	FA, with THORP mid-1942. Possibly
	near Baler mid-1944.
NAZARENO, Jose	Reported commanding guerrilla garri- 2
	son between Liloan and Cabalian.
	Leyte, April 1943.
NEEDHAM, Capt. J. R.	With PRAEGER at Kabugao, July 1943. 40
NEIGUM, Cpl. Gotlieb	31st Inf, escaped PW; attached MARKINGS
	as Col. until April 1944, now with
	ANDERSON.
NEPOMUCENO, Ricardo	Judge, connected with Free Philippines. 18
NEPOMUCENO, 3rd Lt. Vicente S.	Graduate of ROTC school and is active
	under Capt. AMORES in "C" Co, Palawan
	Special Battalion.
NERA, Catalino	HUNTERS CO, Santo Tomas, Batangas town. 21
NERI, Lt. Loreto	Asst G-2, Free Philippines. 18

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NERY, 1st Lt. Manuel	41
NEWMAN, Capt. Shelby F. O-351381	40
NICOLAS (alias Eleen)	
NOBLE, Lt. Col. Arthur	41,43
NOLASCO, Maj. Ramon	85
NORIEGA, Capt. Rufino	67
NOVALES, Vicente	
NUNAG, Capt. Vicente K.	81,82
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OCAMPO, Capt. Alfredo	31,33
OCAMPO, Lt. Col. Emanuel	21
OCHUA, Maj. Manuel	16
OCTAVIANO, Capt. Issuro	53
OFFDAL, Capt.	99
OFFEMARIA, Maj. Francisco	53
OLINQUO, Lt.	25
OLIVERO, 2nd Lt. Gabino	17
OLIVES, Santiago	59
OLONDRIZ, Manuel	31,33
OMERA	102
OPINION, 3rd Lt. Glicerio, Jr.	45
ORACION, Capt Timoteo S.	79
ORREGOSO, Capt. Joaquin V.	54
ORCILLO, Capt. Victorino	
OROBIA, "Gen" Gerardo	24,28
ORTEGA, Col.	20
ORTEGAS, 1st Lt. Pedro	54
ORTIGAS, 1st Lt. Resurreccion	53,58
OSMAN, Maj. P. B.	53,55
OSMEÑA, Lt. Col. Emilio	
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PABICO, Lt.	26
PABILICO, Lt.	66
PABILONA, Lt. Col. Filemon	2,4

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PACALINA, Datu	Moro guerrilla leader at Tugaya, Lanao.
PADUA, Capt. Teofilio	Leader of Camp Isorog Unit 23,24,25,26 in Camarines Sur. Former coun- 27,29,32 cillor with ZABAT.
PADUGA	The 3 PADUGA brothers are members of the guerrillas in the Danlig area, Palawan.
PAGANTALAN, Zacarias	Guerrilla leader at Bacao on Dumarang Island.
PAGE, Maj. Herbert	CO, 116th Regt, Cotabato. 98,99
PAISO, Marcelo T.	Governor Lanao under guerrillas. 86
PALANCA, 3rd Lt. Antonio	Son of Jose PALANCA, former Mayor of Puerto Princesa. Early member of Capt. MENDOZA's unit, Palawan.
PALINGHE, 3rd Lt. Salustinao	S-2, 72nd FA Regt, East Negros Sector. 78
PALUSTRE, Lt.	Company officer under Maj. RUFFY; be- 61 lieved to be still with Maj. RUFFY, Mindoro.
PAMANIAN, Lt. Col. Felix	In March 1944 reported as Maj. command- 2,4 ing guerrillas from Carigara and Vil- laba, Leyte, northwards including Biliran Island, under KANGLEON.
PANLILLO, Yay	Woman, backbone of MARKING guerrillas. 19
PANTALEON, Capt. Dumalao L.	Ex O, 1st Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay 55
PARALEJAS, Capt. Rustico	Ex O, 72nd FA Regt, East Negros Sector. 78
PARADES, Lt.	Was former member of Constabulary. Active in the Leyte-Cebu area after Jap occupation.
PAROJI, Lt.	Leader, 1st Bn, Cawacawa, Tawi Tawi. 103
PARPAN, Ernesto	Junior officer, HUNTERS: ROTC Phil School of Arts.
PARRENS, Sgt.	Nueva Ecija 6th MD intel agent. 66
PARSONS, Comdr C.	GHQ, SWPA, went to Mindanao in 84,85,93,98 1943 for several months.
PARUNGAW, Lt. Pedro	With HUKBALAJAP #23 Squadron. 16
PATIGBAS, 1st Lt. Primo G.	Bohol liaison officer to Mindanao. 81
PAULINO, Juan	Attorney connected with Free 18 Philippines.
PAZ, C. R. de la	Purported civil engineer said to have 32 connections with STRAUGHN, at present with ESCUDERO.
PEDRAYA, Lt. Javito	Early guerrilla leader, now Ex O, 18 111th Prov Bn, Davao.
PEDROSA, Lorenzo K.	Deputy Governor of Samar. 6
PENARANDA, Col. Lucie	Ex-convict? Attached MARKINGS near Tanay, Rizal; not liked.
PENDATUN, Salipida	Moro, early guerrilla 93,97,98,99 leader Cotabato-Bukidnon, now CO, 118th Regt, Cotabato.
PENQUIN, Col. E.	Assumed name possibly used by Maj. Edwin P. RAMSEY.
PENIDA, Capt.	Guerrilla CO, north of Bacolod.
PEPITO, Lt.	Early guerrilla leader at Saug, Davao 99
PERALTA, Col. Macario	CO, 6th MD. 6,11,18,21,31,38,45,46-62 64,65
PEREZ, Angel	6th MD Manila agent. 67
PEREZ, Capt. Ricardo	Leader of guerrilla group, "43rd Div" 67 on Luzon.
PERING, Maj.	Leads MARKING band near Antipolo, Rizal. Pro-American.
PETTIITT, 2nd Lt. Bert E.	US officer to Mindanao June 1944, still there; belongs ANDERSON com- mand.
PIA, Tereso	C/S, HUNTERS. 21
PIANG, Datu Gumgay (Capt.)	Moro, guerrilla in Cotabato, joined 97,99 command 1943.

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PILI, 3rd Lt. Gelacio	Has had 6 years service as member of the PC. Palawan guerrillas.
PHILLIPS, Maj. Lawrence H.	GHQ representative on Mindoro in late 1943, and early 1944. 12,61,62
PINEDA, Lt. B.	S-2, under ALARCON, Zamboanga City area early 1943. 86
PLACIDO, Sgt.	Coastwatcher, Brooke's Point, Palawan. 65
PLAGATA, Maj. Samuel C.	CO, 3rd Bn, 66th Combat Team, Panay. 55
PLANCA, Lt. Carlos	Assistant G-2, 52nd Div, 5th MD, Bicol. 55
POBLETE, Jose	Alias Maj. Jose BANAL: HUKBALAJAP CO, Pampanga.
"POGO"	On HUKBALAJAP Staff. 15
POLICARPIO, Maj.	6th MD representative with HUNTERS. 20
POLICARPIO, Silva	HUKBALAJAP Regimental Inspector Nueva Ecija and towns of north Bulacan.
PONCE, Capt.	CUSHING regimental officer.
PONCE, Capt. Washington	S-2, 1st Bn, Bohol Command, June 1944. 81
PORE, F.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
PORTUS, Capt. Jose R.	Ex O, 2nd Combat Team, Panay. 53
POSONCUI, Lt. Ralph J.	Chinese mestizo at Carigara, Leyte, G-2 to KANGLEON, Aug 1943. 3
POTENTE, Enrique	Chairman of Leyte Emergency Currency Board in Sep 1943. Appointed Prov Auditor of Leyte by KANGLEON in winter 1943.
POTAYOS, Lt. Juan	With MABUNGA, Pangasinan, captured June 1943.
PRAEGER, Maj. Ralph R.	Officer of "C" Troop, 26th Cav, and leader of a guerrilla band formed around this unit in Mountain Prov. Captured by the Japs in Aug 1943. 40,41,43
PRESBYTERO, Maj.	CO, Kabankalan area, Negros Occ.
PUGNE, Lt.	6th MD Manila agent. 66
PUKING, Lt.	Guerrilla leader on Cuyo. Believed to be a relative of Maj. Pedro PONCE DE LEON.
PURING	Name given to wild guerrilla group in mountains of east central Negros. Original CO this group also known as PURING, now killed. 71
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QUEJADA, Maj. (Felipe P.?)	CO (?), 108th Regt, Lanao. 92
QUEZON, Manuel	President of the PI. In early 1943 created the Mindanao Emergency Currency Board. 86
QUINBO, Lopez C.	Judge of First Instance, Samar Provincial Board. 6
QUINES, Honorio	S-2, ENRIQUEZ guerrillas. PMA 1942, beheaded by Japanese in Pangasinan (1944?) 41,42
QUINTERO, Lt. Col. Luis	Inspector General to KANGLEON in August 1943. 3
- R -	
RABANG, Guilan	Guerrilla leader in Caran, Dumaran Id.
RADAZA, Lt. Domingo	Asst G-2 to KANGLEON in Aug 1943 3
RAFOLS, 3rd Lt. Rafael	Graduate of Officers Training School at Tarlac. He is Ex O of "A" Co, Palawan Special Battalion.
RAMA, Capt. Mario	PQOG officer, liaison with Mindanao
RAMAS, Maj.	G-3, Bohol Area Command, 1944. 82
RAMIREZ, Col.	Connected with HUNTERS. 20

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RAMODO, Lt. Elpedio	Guerrilla on Leyte in Aug 1943.
RAMOS, Capt.	CO of E coast Bn (Samar) under VALLEY. 7
RAMOS, Lt.	Guerrilla at Buenavista, Agusan.
RAMOS, Alfonso	Member of ENRIQUEZ's Manila organiza- 43
	tion. Now in Albay.
RAMOS, Gualberto, 3rd Lt.	S-4, 1st Bn MIF, Dec 1943, Lanao.
RAMOS, Hiram	Member of ENRIQUEZ's Manila organization. 43
	(brother to Alfonso?) and now PQOG
	operative in Fort Santiago.
RAMOS, Maj. Norberto	G-3, MAHARLIKA guerrillas. 45
RAMSEY, Edwin	USA, guerrilla leader in central 9,11,12
	Luzon. 13,16,67
RANGAS, Lt.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
RATAG, Lt. Ismael	G-2, Sulu Area Command. 103
RAVAL, Capt. Constantino	Former CO Romblon guerrillas, later 60
	6th MD Luzon agent and now possibly
	killed.
RAVAL, Vicente	CO, 1st District, MAHARLIKA. 45
RAVENA, 2nd Lt. Cornelio P.	S-3, 65th Combat Team, Panay. 54
RAYOLA, Lt.	6th MD Laguna intel agent. 66
RECOTE, Capt. Emilio	Leader of small guerrilla group in 7
	SW Samar, absorbed by ARTECHE.
REDOR, Col. Ponciano	Leader of Fil-American Guerrillas, 17
	associated with MARKINGS.
REGALADO, Rufino	Chief Div of Investigation, HUKBALA- 15
	JAPS; formerly Mayor of Calumpit.
RELUNIA, Lt. Col. L. R.	Former Maj, USAFFE, Chief of 30,32,46,47
	Staff to PARALTA, 6th MD. 48,51,54
REMEDIO-GOMEZ, Mrs.	Chief of "Barrio Union Defense Corps" 14
	in Central Luzon.
REMPILLO, Mayor	Former Mayor of Oas, now officer on 28
	ZABAT's staff.
RESURRECCION, A.	Worked with ENRIQUEZ. 43
REYES, Lt.	FERTIG officer who met with Capt. GARCIA
	of CUSHING unit in regard to Cebu
	situation in June 1943.
REYES, Capt. Alfredo de los	S-3 of Palawan Special Battalion. 65
REYES, Lt. Antonio	CO HUKBALAJAP #23 Squadron. 16
REYES, Lt. Dominador	Important LAPUS junior officer.
REYES, 1st Lt. E. C.	Aide to RAMSEY, central Luzon.
REYES, Franco Vera	(CIO-12) A Filipino agent working for 42
	the Japs (?)
REYES, Ricardo	Ex O of MATA's guerrillas. 25
REYES, Jose B. L.	Attorney, connected with Free Philippines. 18
REYES, Maj. Rodolpho	Former lawyer in Bacolod, now G-2, 7
	District Hq, 7th MD.
REYES, T.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
REYES, Lt. V. T.	Intelligence officer of ABLAN guer- 45
	rillas.
REYNOSO, Capt. Nestor	Captured in Manila, Feb 1944. 43
RIBO, Mamerto	Appointed Asst Provincial Fiscal, Leyte,
	by KINGLEON in winter 1943.
RICHARDSON, Lt. Iliff David	USNR; MTB Sq No. 3; sent to install 3
	large radio set for KANGLEON in
	Feb 1944. Was reported to act as
	Liaison Officer from FERTIG to
	KANGLEON.
RIDAD, Frederico	22 years; Silliman student; early guer- 75th Inf; now in 7th MD Hq.
	rilla leader in Negros Or; was Bn CO,
RIEL, C.	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.
RIVERA, Maj. T.	Ex O and S-2, 130th Regt, Davao. 100
RIVERA, 2nd Lt. Ramon	S-4, 77th Prov Regt, Negros Or. 79
RIZALES, Capt.	6th MD Luzon agent.
RIZALINO, 1st Lt. G.	S-2, 66th Combat Team, Panay. 55
ROBLES, Ramon	Alias; HUKBALAJAP CO, Bulacan town 16
	west of line Meycawayan to Baliwag.

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ROBLES, Capt. Mariano	CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay. 54
ROCES, Rafael, Jr.	Manila business manager connected with 18
	Free Philippines.
RODRIGUEZ, 3rd Lt. Bruno	Has had 6 years service with the PA, 18
	Was on Bataan. Regarded as a good
	man, Palawan.
RODRIGUEZ, Feloteo	He and his brother, Fernando, are guer- 18
	rilla leaders in the Del Pilar area,
	Palawan.
RODRIGUEZ, Fernando	With brother, Feloteo, guerrilla leaders 18
	in Del Pilar area, Palawan.
RODRIGUEZ, 3rd Lt. Imreo	Former school teacher at Brooke's Point. 18
	Now with the guerrillas in northern
	Palawan.
ROGERS, Col. Eddie	Former Secy to Adm. HART (?). Good 18
	intel agent for MARKINGS in Manila.
	Pro-American.
ROGERS, 2nd Lt. Robert R.	American mestizo in the mines at Coron. 18
	Was an early guerrilla leader with
	Capt. AMORES. Reported to be depend- 18
	able and resourceful.
ROMERIUS	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered 61
	in Sep 1943; Mindoro.
ROMERO, Lt. V.	S-4, 121st Regt, mid-1943. 86
ROSA, Alfonso de la	HUKBALAJAP Political Director in 16
	Manila.
ROSA, Col. Armando de la	Contacted by Negroes agents 1943; con- 16
	nected with Lt. NAVARRO: IG of
	MARKINGS.
ROSA, Lope de la	Member of Military Committee HUKBALAJAPS. 15
ROSEL	Early guerrilla leader on Masbate, pro- 57
	sent location unknown.
ROSENQUIST, Maj. H. A.	AC of S, G-2, 10th MD guerrillas 85
ROWE, Comdr. George F. USNR	GHQ representative on Mindoro since 62
	mid-1944.
RUFFY, Jose M., Maj.	Pre-war senior inspector of Constabu- 61, 62
	lary.
RUIVIVAR, Capt. A.	Commands a ZABAT unit in Tiwi-Tabaco 62
	area, Albay.
RUIZ, Capt. H.V.	Ex O, 1st Combat Team, Panay; good 52
	friend of Cirilo GARCIA.
- S -	
SAAVEDRA, Filemon	Provincial Treasurer of Leyte Emergency 54
	Currency Board. Appointed Provincial
	Auditor by KANGLEON winter 1943.
SAAVEDRA, 1st Lt. P.	Ex O, 3rd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay. 54
SABARRE, Maj. Antonio	Ex-Governor of Samar but was retired 54
	to perform special missions.
ST JOHN, Lt.	From 14th Bomb Sq, 19th Gp; was opera- 3
	ting radio station on Leyte in
	spring 1944.
SAIPUDIN, Lt. Jucudin	On duty, Sulu Area Command, former 82
	teacher and ROTC graduate.
SALAZAR, Maj	G-4, Bohol Area Command, 1944. 82
SALAZAR, Lt. Eugenio	6th MD Manila agent. 67
SALAZAR, Maj. Jose	Former Signal Officer for CUSHING, 73, 77, 78
SALAZAR, Maj. Jose	Formerly GADOR's Signal Officer, 73, 77, 78
	now 7th MD Signal Officer.
SALCEDO, Maj. Frederico	6th MD Intel O. 50, 51
SALVACION, Lt. Felix	CC, "G" Co, Masbate guerrillas under 58
	TANSIONGCO
SALVADOR, Col. Teofilio Z.	Lt. PA, CE. Well known and liked in 150
	Cardona, Rizal. Leads active band
	MARKING guerrillas; pro-American.

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SAMPANG	One of 5 controlling HUKBALAJAPS
SAMPIANO, Datu	Sultan sa Barura, on coast east of Malabang, Lanao. One of few clean handed Moros on the coast, protects Christians, working with guerrillas.
SAMPSON, Capt.	CO in northern Negros.
SANULDE, Maj. Adriano	CO, 2nd Bn., 65th Combat Team, Panay. 54
SAN AGUSTIN, Maj. Antonio	PQOG officer, Batangas.
SAN AGUSTIN, Lt. Primitivo	PQOG officer, Batangas, liaison to Mindanao. 22
SANCHEZ, Col.	2nd in command of HUKBALAJAP 8th Regional Command.
SANCHEZ, 3rd Lt. Andres	Former school teacher. Fed and protected several American soldiers in his home in Cuyo.
SANCHEZ, Lt. Col. Fabian	Former Civil Affairs Officer for CUSHING, Now G-2 (?). Formerly 1st Lt, USAFFE; Commanded Northeast Cebu Sector under combined command; saw action on Mindanao as a Capt. 35,38
SANDICO, Maj. Francisco	Former Provincial Inspector 18,23,25,27 PC, Albay. Now leader of a guerrilla unit in Albay. 28,30,31,32
SANDOVAL, 3rd Lt. Alberto	Young doctor; Palawan guerrilla.
SANDOVAL, Casiano	Dr. connected with Free Philippines. 18
SANDOVAL, Columbus	Chinese-Filipino guerrilla mestizo on Cuyo.
SANGAR, Maj. Antonio	CO HUKBALAJAP #44 Squadron. 16
SANGUILA, Joseph	Moro from Mumay, did much to minimize Moro-Christian outbreaks, involved with MORGAN against FERTIG in 1943, ZARAT officer in command of a "regiment". MARKING Regt CO, Cardona, Rizal; pro-American. 91
SANIN, Maj. J. R.	G-2, HUNTERS. 21
SAN JUAN, Col. A.	Native of Cuyo, now with the guerrillas at Caramay, Palawan.
SAN JUAN, Francisco	6th MD Manila intel agent. 67
SAN JUAN, Marcel	Member Ticao Island coastwatcher party. 58,59
SANTANDA, Quinto	(alias?) Son of Jesus AZACARRA. 58
SANTIAGO, Armando	Leader of Anilao, associated with MARKINGS. 20
SANTIAGO, Estacito	Officer with WLOF, Zambales.
SANTIAGO, Maj. Juan	Guerrilla in Zamboanga City area 1943. 87
SANTILLA, Capt. B. M.	Guerrilla leader in Bulacan Prov. 11,17
SANTILLANA, Lt.	HUKBALAJAP leader. 13,15
SANTOS, Maj. Alejo	CO, Curuan (Zamboanga) Sector, end 1942.
SANTOS, Pedro Abad	On duty, 15th Bn, Sulu Area Command, former teacher and ROTC graduate.
SAFON, Lt.	CC, "C" Co, Marinduque guerrillas. 59
SAPUL, Lt. Julhari	S-3, 75th Inf, South Negros Sector. 79
SARILE, 3rd Lt. Bernardo	CO Carmona-Naney Area, Cavite. 22
SARROSA, Capt. Francisco	ZARAT Staff officer, Albay.
SAULOG	CUSHING regimental officer, Cebu.
SAUNAR, Capt.	Former PC medical Lt. Now 30,31,32,33
SAVALLON, Lt.	Chief of Staff to ESCUDERO.
SAYOC, Lt. Col. B. T.	G-2, ANDERSON's Ball Military Area, Bulacan. 17
SCRILLA, 2nd Lt. Juan E.	Adj for CUSHING was 2nd Lt. USAFFE. 38
SEGURA, Maj. Manuel	Adj of Northeast Negros Sector.
SEMBRANO, 2nd Lt. Jesus A.	Educated, with FAIT; with MARKINGS after capture of STRAUGHN; raises funds for MARKINGS.
SENERES, Col. Salvador	G-2 to PERALTA, 6th MD, Panay, until March 1944. 28,29,50,53 55,58,66
SERRAN, Lt. Col. P.	

SHARP, Gen. William	USAFFE commander at Dansalan, Lanao, at time of surrender.	71
SHOFNER, Maj. J. C.	Davao PW escapee, guerrilla leader 114th Regt, now evacuated.	95
SHORT, Sgt. Albert A.	Reported still free in Feb 1944.	40
SIA, Gualberto	Guerrilla leader Olongapo and Botolan, Zambales	11
SIATONG, 2nd Lt. Bautista P.	S-2 to Y, YATAR, CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay.	54
SIBALA, Capt. Galicano L.	G-2, 73rd Prov Div, Negros Or.	79
SILLIMAN, Robert B.	Silliman Univ Prof. of History. Dep Gov of southern Negros Or. under VILLAMOR 7th MD Command; evacuated early 1944.	
SILVA, Policarpio	Regtl Inspector of HUKBALAJAP 8th Regional Command.	16
SILVER, Maj.	Bataan veteran, pro-American with MARKINGS.	
SINPEK, 3rd Lt. Ursula	G-3, Sulu Area Command.	101,103
SINAY, Capt. Oteo	Chief Signal Officer for VOLCKMANN.	44
SINDAGA, Lt. D.	Leader 1st Bn, Layya (?), Tawi Tawi.	103
SIRUGA, 2nd Lt. Eugenio	S-3, 2nd Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
SKIYASOKI, 1st Lt. Felix	6th MD Cavite-Batangas intel agent.	67
SMITH, Capt. Charles H.	American mestizo, and branch manager of International Harvester Co. in Bacolod before surrender. Joined guerrillas and is now Ex C., North-west Negros Sector.	79
SMITH, Lt. Col. Charles M.	Appointed CO, Samar Com- 6,7,11,31,33,84 mand September 1944.	
SMITH, Lt. Russell Howard	Former Sgt 28th Bomb Sq; from Rapid City, S. Dakota. Member of Mindanao guerrilla forces in 1943. Reported at radio station on Leyte in March 1944.	
SOLIDON, Leonardo	Junior Member Samar Provincial Board.	6
SOLIMAN, Lt. E.	Guerrilla leader in northern Samar.	5
SOLIMAN, Col. Marcos	Graduate of Ft. Benning. C/S for MIRANDA. Reported to have evacuated to northern islands of Bohol in Jan-Feb 1944.	2
SOLIVEN, Maj. Fidel	Chief of Police in Bacolod before surrender, now Adj, District Hq, 7th MD. Mixed in local politics.	77,78
SORIANO, Capt. Doroteo	Guerrilla in Bukidnon with FENDAUTN, now G-4, 107th Division, Mindanao.	99
SORIANO, Col. Onezimo	Educated, with FAIT; with MARKINGS after capture of STRAUGHN; raises funds for MARKINGS.	
SORONGAN, Capt. Reynoldo	Ex C, 1st Bn, 63rd Combat Team, Panay.	53
SOTELO, Alfonso	Guerrilla leader reported surrendered in Sep 1943.	61
SPIELMAN, Lt. Robert	Davao PW escapee; guerrilla leader 114th Regt, Surigao.	96
STERNBERG, Lt. Adolph	Guerrilla leader and intelligence officer near Davao City.	100
STRATTAN, Sgt.	Leader, 1st Bn, Tehem, Tawi Tawi.	103
STRATTAN, Capt. Guy	Food Administrator, Sulu Area Command, former Deputy Governor of Sulu.	
STRAUGHN, Col. Hugh	Original leader and founder of Filipino- American-Irregu- lar Troops in central Luzon. Captured by Japanese.	9,11,18,19 20,22,27,32
SUAREZ, Maj.	On duty, Hq Bohol Command, June 1944.	
SUAREZ, Col. Alejandro	CO, Sulu Area Command.	84,92,102,103,104
SULCI	Ex-Governor of Samar; leader of small guerrilla group.	7

SURIAN, Lt. Taib P.	Leader 3rd Bn Mt Tumantangis, Jolo.	103
SY, Capt. Antollano P.	Was GADOR's AG.	73
SY CIP, Manuel	Chinese, Dumaguete merchant, helped guerrillas with supplies.	74
TAALA, Mateo C.	Treasurer, Samar Provincial Board.	6
TABI	Political and guerrilla leader on Cumarán Island.	
TACERUA, Capt.	Guerrilla leader on Burias Island.	24,29
TADURAN, Maj. Juan K.	Early guerrilla in Lanao, now G-3, 108th Div.	92
TAGALOG, Pvt.	Leader 1st Bn, Laum Tabuanan, S. Ubian.	103
TAHIR, Lt. Pantaril	On duty 2nd Bn, Sulu Area Command, former teacher and ROTC graduate.	
TALE, Capt. Iluminado D.	Adj and S-1, 73rd Prov Div, Negros Or.	79
TALBUYONG, Datu	Moro, chief friendly leader in eastern Jolo.	102
TAMPUGAO, Datu	Moro guerrilla leader at Tuburan, Lanao.	
TAN, 2nd Lt. Anton	School teacher and reserve officer; Chinese-Moro mestizo from Sibutu; brother of Usop TAN, puppet official in Jolo; CO, Hq Service CO, Sulu Area Command.	101
TANADA, Lorenzo	Attorney, connected with Free Philippines	18
TANSIONGCO, Maj. Vicente A.	6th MD backed commander of Masbate guerrillas in mid-1944 now on Panay.	53,57,58 59
TANTUICO, Francisco	Appointed Asst Provincial Treasurer and Cashier of Leyte by KANGLEON in winter 1943.	
TANYAG, Lt. Col. Bienvenido S.	Senior officer PQOG, Batangas.	
TAPARAN, Col.	CO Ternate-Maragondon River Area, Cavite.	22
TARUC, Luis	One of 5 controlling HUKBALAJAPS.	15, 16
TATE, Capt. William	Early guerrilla leader, Lanao Prov, assisted MORGAN drive Japs from Misamis Occ.	86,87,89
TAYAG, Enrique D.	Member of ENRIQUEZ's Manila organization.	42
TAYAG, Maj. Hermenigildo	Contact in Central Luzon for Pres. Quezon's Own Guerrillas.	22
TEANO, Lt. Col. Justino	PA, on staff 105th Div, Zamboanga.	87,88
TECSON, Lt. Rudolpho	Jr BC Inspector, Boac, Marinduque.	59
TEJERO, Capt.	Sta Filomena, January 1943.	
TERRAZA, Sgt.	Guerrilla unit commander in Leyte.	2
TEVES, Capt. Lorenzo	26 years; law Student; in G-2, 7th MD Hq.	
THOMAS, Maj. Chandler B.	G-2, "A" Corps (?), western Mindanao.	92
THOMAS, Lt. Richard	Former G-3, 110th Div; now operates CW station on Camiguén Id.	96
THORP, Col. Claude	Central Luzon guerrilla leader; captured 1942.	9,10,16,102
TIMBAN, Emeterio	Chief of Management (Chief Supply Officer) of HUKBALAJAPS.	15
TIBUNCAYA, Lt.	Guerrilla officer on Cuyo. Was in Brooke's Point, Palawan, for a time in 1943.	
TIO, Lt. Konglam	Early guerrilla leader Siasi Sector; now has weather station on Tawi Tawi.	102
TORIANOSA, P.	Was named by LAPUS as the Acting Engineer Officer in a tentative organization plan for the 5th MD.	
TOMANNING, Capt.	Guerrilla leader in Lianga, Surigao.	95
TOMAS, Eleuterio	Appointed Provincial Board Member for Leyte by KANGLEON in Nov 1943. Reported captured by or surrendered to Japanese in spring 1944.	
TORIO, 1st Lt. Manuel	6th MD La Union agent.	67
TORRE, Lt. Gomersindo de la	Former Bn S-2 under Maj. RUFFY and present commander of "B" Co, under BELONGCIO, Mindoro.	61,62

	<u>Page</u>
TORRES, Maj. Enrique, Sr.	69,77,78
	Former civilian in Negros Occ. organized a guerrilla group near Binalbagan, mid-1942; and joined ABCEDA's command, now in charge of Hq troops, 7th MD District Hq.
TORRES, Lt. Enrique	10
	Sent from SWPA mid-1944 with supplies for and to assist LAPHAM intelligence.
TORRES, Fernando	
	Former school teacher and now a guerrilla leader in the Malcampo area, Palawan.
TORRES, Capt. Leonardo C.	
	Pre-war Provincial Inspector PC, Bohol, on duty with Bohol Command, June 1944.
TRASHMONTE, Torribio	71
	Pre-war attorney; was with PURING guerrillas but now surrendered; and puppet Mayor of Guihulngan.
TRAZO, Maj. Abel	38
	CO, 87th Inf Regt. Reportedly very able; veteran of Corregidor; surrendered, but escaped.
TRESPECES, Lt. Alejandro	101,103
TRINIDAD, Manuel P.	
	Ex O, Sulu Area Command. Pre-war attorney, joined PURING guerrillas; surrendered Jan 1944.
TRINIDAD, Capt. Paternos	
TUBAT, 2nd Lt. Cesario	79
TUGGLE	
	S-2, Southern Cebu Sector. Adj, 75th Inf, South Negros Sector. US mining promoter; with MERRILL in Zambales.
TULAWIE, Capt. Árolas	101
TUMPAGA, Lt. Emilio	
	Guerrilla leader Bilaan (Jolo) sector. Guerrilla leader at Brook's Point, Palawan. Reported to have drowned in Dec 1943.
- U -	
UDTOG, Datu Matalam	97,98
	Moro, early Cotabato guerrilla leader, brother-in-law to PENDATUN.
UMALI, Lt.	
	Guerrilla commander of NW Mindoro (Sablayan to Ara de Ilog) in Nov 1943.
UMALI, Lt. Col. Godofredo	
UMALI, Maj. Juanito	
UMALI, Maj. Mariana	
UMALI, Vicente	32,43
	Senior officer PQOG. Senior officer PQOG. Senior officer PQOG. Leader of Pres. Quezon's Own Guerrillas.
UMPA, Malamit	
	Moro from Madamba, outstanding, courageous; one of Lt. Col. HEDGES' most trusted officers.
UNSON, Salvador	
UNTALAN, Capt. Sofronio	59,60
	QM, HUNTERS. Marinduque guerrilla leader, close friend of Cirilo GARCIA on Panay.
URIBE, B.	
USMAN, Lt. Sabtal	103
	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943. Moro, helped SUAREZ escape to Batokto in 1942; now on duty Sulu Area Command, 1st Bn Basbas, Tawi Tawi.
- V -	
VAGGAS, Cpl. Silvestro H.	40
VAIL, Capt. Louis	
	14th Engr., P.S. American mestizo from northern Negros, assisted BELL in establishing radio contact with USA and SWPA; now Signal Officer, 73rd Div.
VALDERRAMA, 2nd Lt. Nemesio S.	
VALDEZ, Col. Alejo	42,45
	S-4, Northeast Negros Sector. Possibly with MARKINGS, though doubted by VILLAMOR.
VALDEZ, Maj. Simeon M.	
VALENTE, 1st Lt. Benjamin M.	54
VALERA, Lt. Jose	
	G-4, MAHARLIKA GUERRILLAS. S-2, 1st Bn, 65th Combat Team, Panay. Had contact with NE Borneo; now on special mission to northern Luzon.

VALIENT, Col. Eric B.	Ag, FAIT.	
VALLE, Valeriano del	Fiscal, Samar Provincial Board.	6
VALLEY, Manuel	Organized guerrilla group in Samar;	6,7
	attached organization to KANGLEON.	
VALMORES, Capt. Celso	G-1, 108th Div. Lanao.	92
VARGAS, Capt.	Worked with ENRIQUEZ, central Luzon.	43
VASQUEZ, 3rd Lt. Florente	Co. officer under Maj. RUEFFY, Mindoro.	61,62
	Now Bn S-4 under BELONCIO, Mindoro.	
VELARDE, Capt. Joaquin	Ex O, 76th Inf, Central Negros Sector.	78
VELASCO, Mayor	Puppet mayor of Libon.	29
VALASQUEZ, Jose	HUNTERS representative to Pangasinan	21
	and all northern provinces.	
VELASQUEZ, 3rd Lt. Maximiano	Adj (?) Sulu Area Command, former	
	supervising teacher in Siasi.	
VENANCIO, Domingo de	CO Eastern Bulacan, EOLGA.	11
VENTURA, Lt. Raymundo	CO Vitali (Zamboanga) Sector, late 1942.	
VER, Miguel	Ex-PMA 1942, CO HUNTERS.	20
VERA, "Gen." Gaudencia	Leader of guerrilla group, Bondoc	22
	Peninsula.	
VERA, Luis de, 3rd Lt.	LAPUS officer, Sorsogon Prov.	
VEYRA, F. De	Guerrilla on Leyte in July 1943.	
VILLA, Col.	C/S, HUNTERS; of wealthy Manila family;	
	known and liked in Manila and Rizal.	
VILLALUZ, Pedro	CO, 4th Operational (Intel) District	67
	on Luzon, PERALTA intel organization.	
VILLAMOR	Guerrilla leader between Davao Gulf and	98
	Sarangani Bay, Mindanao.	
VILLAMOR, Maj. Fernando	Present G-3 for CUSHING. PMA graduate;	38
	reported good fighter.	
VILLAMOR, Maj. Jesus A.	Sent on special mission by	36,37,42,69,70
	SWPA to PI, was on southern	74,75-76,89,93
	Negros from Jan to Oct 1943;	
	temporary 7th MD Commander	
	May to July 1943.	
VILLAOJADA, Capt. Juan	Masbate guerrilla leader, rebelled	57,58
	against PERALTA influence, killed	
	in Lucena, Tayabas, early 1944.	
VILLARIN, Lt.	Early guerrilla leader at Lingig,	100
	Surigao.	
VILLASIS, Lt. Col. Braulio P.	CO, 65th Combat Team Panay.	46,54,55
VILLASUR, Capt.	CG, "I" Co, 1st Combat Team, Panay.	52
VILORIA, Maj. Benjamin W.	38 years; early Negros Or. Guer-	73,74
	rilla leader; English and ROTC	
	Instructor at Silliman Univ; now	
	Stationed at 7th MD Hq.	
VINSONS, Hon. W. T.	Former governor of Camarines Norte,	24
	founder of VINSONS Travelling Guer-	
	rillas originally in Camarines Norte.	
VITO, Lt.	Isabela 6th MD intel agent.	66
VOLCKMANN, Lt. Col. Russell	Ex-31st Inf, active with PRAIGER	10,44,45
	in 1943 and now commander of the	
	leading guerrilla command in northern	
	Luzon, largely remnants of the MOSES-	
	KOBELE organization.	
	- W -	
WARNER, Everett L, Maj.	CO, 14th Infantry; surrendered May 1942.	39,40
WATERS, Lt. Lloyd	Lived near Ormoc, Leyte, in May 1943.	
	Was on staff of Col. McCLISH, guer-	
	rilla on Mindanao.	
WHEELER, Maj. M. M.	USNR, DC of S, 10th MD guerrillas.	85
WICK, Helen	American attached with MARKINGS (?).	
WILLS, Capt. Donald	G-3, "A" Corps, western Mindanao.	92
WILSON, Lt. Owen	CO, 111th Prov. Bn, Davao.	100

WILSON, Comdr. Samuel

USNR: joined BOWLER at Talakag, Sep 1942; excellent officer and invaluable service with Mindanao Currency Board. Evacuated to New Guinea and the US, Nov 1944.

WILSON, Capt. W.W.

USA Sgt. and on "Don Estabel" when she was sunk. Joined PURING guerrillas and was second in command; evacuated to USA in 1944.

WORCESTER, Comdr. F. L.

USNR. From Zamboanga City. Joined Mindanao guerrillas in 1942 and was G-2 until FERTIG moved from Misamis Occ in June 1943 and Worcester joined guerrillas on Negros. Evacuated 1943.

- Y -

YAP, Capt. P. M.

S-3, 1st Combat Team, Panay. 52

YATAR, Maj. Pedro Y.

CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay. 54

YATON, Maj. Pedro Y.

S-4, 64th Combat Team, Panay.

YBANEZ, Maj. Jesus

Formerly G-2 for CUSHING. Bataan veteran, escaped after joining the BC at Cebu; capable man. 38

YNALAY, 1st Lt. Palagio

S-4, 72nd FA Regt, East Negros Sector. 78

YOUNG, Capt. Frank

Assisting Col. SUAREZ, Sulu. 102

YULO, 2nd Lt. Luis

S-3, Northeast Negros Sector.

YUSON, Capt. Francisco

CC, "H" Co, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO. 58

YUSON, Restituto

Dr, University of Santo Tomas, connected with Free Philippines. 18

- Z -

ZABALA, Jose

Reported to be a trustworthy Spaniard with the guerrillas in the Caramay area, Palawan.

ZABAT, Lt. Col. M. M.

Former PC Constabulary 23,24,25,26,27,28, traffic Lt. New leader 29,30,31,32,59,66 of unit in Albay.

ZAFRA, Capt. Filemeno

CO, Bolo Bn, Bohol, June 1944. 81

ZAMORA, Juan C.

Puppet Mayor of Cebu City.

ZAPANTA, Capt. Vicente

Skipper of "Athena", supply banca, Mindanao 98

ZARAGOSA, 1st Lt. Vito

S-3, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Masbate 58 under TANSIONGCO.

WILSON, Comdr. Samuel

WILSON, Capt. W.W.

WORCESTER, Comdr. F. L.

YAP, Capt. P. M.
YATAR, Maj. Pedro Y.
YATON, Maj. Pedro Y.
YBANEZ, Maj. Jesus

YMALAY, 1st Lt. Palagio
YOUNG, Capt. Frank
YULO, 2nd Lt. Luis
YUSON, Capt. Francisco

YUSON, Restituto

ZABALA, Jose

ZABAT, Lt. Col. M. M.

ZAFRA, Capt. Filemeno
ZANCORA, Juan C.
ZAPANTA, Capt. Vicente
ZARAGOSA, 1st Lt. Vito

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- Y -

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CC, 64th Combat Team, Panay. 54
S-4, 64th Combat Team, Panay.
Formerly G-2 for CUSHING. Bataan veteran, escaped after joining the EC at Cebu; capable man. 38
S-4, 72nd FA Regt, East Negros Sector. 78
Assisting Col. SUAREZ, Sulu. 102
S-3, Northeast Negros Sector.
CC, "H" Co, Masbate guerrillas under TANSIONGCO. 58
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CO, Bolo Bn, Bohol, June 1944. 81
Puppet Mayor of Cebu City.
Skipper of "Athena", supply banca, Mindanao 9%
S-3, 2nd Bn, 2nd Combat Team, Masbate under TANSIONGCO. 58